

Comrades,
Work for your
Own Press!

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

Comrades,
Work for your
Own Party!

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

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BRANDT MUST BE ELECTED TO CITY COUNCIL!

Special Election: Friday, September 10, 1911.

Socialists, Trade Unionists, Citizens!

You are called upon to choose a member of the City Council to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Schutz.

This special Council election will take place on **Friday, November 10, 1911**, three days after the Bridge Bond election. It is generally admitted that Mayor Kreismann and his Big Cinch machine ordered this separate election for November 10 for the express purpose of making the people disgusted and keeping them away from the polls. By this move the machine expects to get their man elected. Another reason for ordering another special election three days after the Bridge Bond election was to have a better chance to deceive and bamboozle to people on November 7 and induce them to endorse the \$2,500,000 bond issue scheme. And the third and main reason for calling a separate Council election for Friday, November 10, was to check the enthusiasm and determination of the Socialist and Trade Union movement in behalf of Comrade Wm. M. Brandt, the Socialist Party candidate.

There is no doubt that William M. Brandt is to-day the strongest candidate in the field. For the first time in the history of our movement the Republican and Democratic party machine leaders are confronted by a state of affairs that will make them feel shaky for the future of their capitalist exploitation politics.

Recent developments in the municipal affairs of St. Louis have been such that even the most conservative, but honest, citizens express the conviction that old party politics is hopelessly rotten and that sooner or later the people would be compelled to rely on the Socialist Party for radical changes and better conditions in the administration of our public affairs.

In the Municipal Assembly capitalist corporations, like the Southern Traction Co., succeeded in securing valuable franchises. Before the completion of the Municipal Free Bridge said corporation secured a fifty years' franchise to operate a publicly-built electric railway over the bridge. Mayor Kreismann's Big Cinch machine was instrumental in getting this corporation legislation passed.

There was a time when citizens threatened to march to the City Hall and give the members of the Municipal Assembly a dose of Southern lynch law. There was a time when the people openly denounced the City Hall managers as criminals. There was a time when members of the Municipal Assembly were sent to the Jefferson penitentiary.

Since then we have been told that St. Louis politics had been reformed, that clean men had been elected, that corruption had been eliminated. This is not true. There are still men in the City Hall, high up in politics, who should be in Jefferson City, and we don't mean in the State Legislature, either. In former days the

politicians and statesmen in and about the City Hall were operating very clumsily and carelessly. Consequently they got caught, tried, found guilty and sent to the State penitentiary. Since then new systems of operation in politics have been devised. The bribery and boodle work can no longer be done in the old, clumsy way. The politicians have discovered that bribery and boodle are not punishable by law so long as they do not get caught in the act. Hence bribery and boodle work may go on as lively as ever, but it must be done smoothly and cleverly, in order that it may not open the gateway to the penitentiary.

The City Hall gang, under the leadership of Kreismann, Gundlach & Co., and under the secret guidance of ExBoss Jeph Howe, are defying the people of St. Louis like a well-armed gang of brigands are defying law and order. Of course, they are not using shot guns in backing up their defiant attitude, but they have the entire city machinery at their command.

The Mayor and the City Council assume an attitude toward the fifty thousand organized wage workers of St. Louis that is nothing short of outrageous. When the Central Trades and Labor Union first called attention to the criminal disregard of the plastering specifications in the New Municipal Courts building work, the President of the Board of Public Improvements called the Union men crazy. But since it has been proven to the satisfaction of every honest man and woman that there has been some rotten graft work going on in connection with the New Municipal Courts building contracts. If it requires any further proofs or testimony, read the report of the Legislative Committee of the Central Trades and Labor Union, which we print in full in this issue of ST. LOUIS LABOR.

The present Bridge Bond issue campaign and the special City Council election campaign have developed into a political class struggle like St. Louis has never witnessed before. Every capitalist paper in St. Louis has been forced into the service of the Big Cinch corporations. Thousands of dollars will be expended to get the Bridge Bond issue adopted on November 7, and Mayor Kreismann's own private secretary, Mr. Beedle, has been selected as the secretary of the Bond Issue Boosting Committee.

On the other hand, the Socialist Party, the Central Trades and Labor Union, the Building Trades Council and the progressive civic improvement associations are lining up against the Bridge Bond issue. It is a fight between "Big Business," better known as the Big Cinch, and the rank and file of the people under the leadership of the Socialist and Trade Union movement.

It is only natural that under such conditions Wm. M. Brandt has become the logical candidate of the working class and all those progressive citizens who are in sympathy with the Socialist Party and the Trade Unions.

In every instance we find that the City Hall gang is lining up with the capitalist corporation interests against the people. Organized Labor of this city has been forced to take the defensive against the City Hall rule, but before November 10 that defensive attitude will be changed into aggressive determination to land Wm. M. Brandt in the City Council to represent the working-class interests.

Comrades, Brothers, Citizens! The time of the campaign is very limited. Only ten days more and you will have to decide the fate of the Bond issue, while three days thereafter the special City Council election will take place.

Let us concentrate our energy! Let our watchword be: **Wm. M. Brandt and Victory November 10!**

With Wm. M. Brandt in the City Council, the working class of St. Louis will have representation on the floor of that body and the Voice of Organized Labor and Socialism will be heard on the floor of the Council.

It matters not what men the Republican and Democratic parties may have on their tickets, they are part and parcels of the respective political machines, and these machines are oiled and operated by and for the capitalist corporation interests.

The time has come when the working class must take decisive action. No longer must we beg and petition for just and reasonable demands that we could and should secure by means of having our own working class representatives in the Municipal Assembly.

Comrades, to the front! Over three hundred thousand pieces of literature must be distributed between now and the 10th of November. Call at Socialist Party headquarters for campaign service. Get some Brandt Anti-Bond issue cards, distribute them in the factories, workshops and meeting places; also among your neighbors and friends.

Get busy. Work day and night and prepare the people for the great day of honor, Friday, November 10, when the first Socialist member of the upper house of the St. Louis Municipal Assembly will be elected.

Socialists, workingmen of St. Louis, unite! Gather your forces under the banner of the Socialist Party and by your united efforts elect your own representative, Wm. M. Brandt, to the City Council.

Your victory of November 10 will be the victory of the entire working class. A victory that will be heralded throughout the world by the Socialist and Trade Union press of all countries and all nations.

The election of Wm. M. Brandt will mean the beginning of a new era in the political history of St. Louis, and beginning of the end of the political Big Cinch rule in the City Hall.

United we stand! For **"Brandt and Victory on November 10!"**
G. A. Hoehn.

BRIDGE BOND ISSUE MUST BE DEFEATED!

Special Election: Tuesday, November 1911.

The Big Cinch administration machine is hard at work to chlo-roform the voters on the Bridge Bond issue to be voted on at the special election, Tuesday, November 7.

Some of the Big Cinch lickspittles have been appointed as a committee for boosting the Bond issue. Mayor Kreismann's own private secretary has been elected secretary of that boosting outfit. The entire capitalist press has been pressed into service for the Bond issue.

However, it is too late. The people have already made up their mind that this latest scheme of the Kreismann administration must be defeated. Like the New Charter, the Southern Traction bill was fathered by the Republican ex-boss, Jephtha Howe, the same political scenery shifter who helped an obscure ward politician into the Mayor's chair.

A more brazen-faced, a more outrageous piece of franchise steal than the Southern Traction ordinance has never been railroaded through the St. Louis Municipal Assembly. And it was Mayor Kreismann and his machine that did the work in defiance of all the protests of the people.

The Kreismann booster committee, assisted by a servile daily press, is trying hard to make the people believe that no matter what may have happened in the past, or what mistakes have been made, it was the duty of the voters to endorse the Bridge Bond issue on November 7. Now, the people of St. Louis will do nothing of the kind. Every vote for the Bond issue will be an endorsement of the damnable Southern Traction franchise steal. Every vote for the Bond issue will be an endorsement of the Big Cinch administration of Mayor Kreismann. Every vote for the Bond issue will be an endorsement of the camp slave system of labor under which the Municipality Bridge work has been carried on.

St. Louis has as competent a force of Union labor as any city in the United States. It was Organized Labor that made the building of the Free Bridge possible over five years ago, when they voted for the first \$3,500,000 bond issue. Yet 95 per cent of all the bridge work so far done has been done by imported non-union labor. In view of the fact that in almost every branch of public work carried on under the direction of the Board of Public Improvements some

very questionable transactions have come to light, especially in connection with the plastering work in the Municipal Courts building and in the Sanitarium, we have good reasons to believe that before the Municipal Free Bridge will be completed the people may be surprised with some kind of a scandal.

It is unfortunate that under the management of the Democratic and Republic parties it is almost impossible to carry on any important public work without graft and boodle. This is the natural result of business politics.

Five years ago we were informed that \$3,500,000 would complete the Municipal Bridge. To-day another \$2,500,000 are asked for, and you may rest assured that before the completion of the bridge the grafters will ask for a third bond issue.

Yet the leading corporations, like the United Railways Co., owe the city millions of dollars of taxes and flatly refuse to pay them. The some corporation is treating the people of St. Louis worse than cattle, but the Kreismann administration is sitting idly by without raising a hand in behalf of the people.

Capt. McCulloch, John I. Beggs, Festus J. Wade, Jim Campbell and the rest of the Big Cinchers are so firmly entrenched in the City Hall and have such a hold on the entire machine that it is near impossible to get the least recognition for the rights of the people.

The city will be thrown into an abyss of debts and the private corporations will reap the benefits of this mismanagement of our public affairs.

The \$2,500,000 Bridge Bond issue must be defeated. It is true, it requires but a good one-third of the total vote cast to kill it. But this is not sufficient. The Bridge Bond issue must be snowed under as deep as the New City Charter was snowed under last January.

Every daily newspaper of St. Louis is lining up with the Big Cinch for the bond issue. Well, the same was the case in the Charter campaign, yet the people buried it by a two-thirds majority.

If the capitalist sheets accuse the labor leaders with doing the work of the Terminal Association, we should like to ask the question: Have Jeph Howe and Kreismann ever been anything but the political hirelings of the Big Cinch corporations? And will these bought-up sheets be able to convince the people that Jeph Howe,

Kreismann & Co. stole the Southern Traction franchise for the benefit of the people of St. Louis?

It is the duty of every Socialist, every Trade Unionist, every workingman and woman and every citizen to work against the Bridge Bond issue and bring about its defeat on Tuesday, November 7.

G. A. Hoehn.

Seeks Collective Good

MACHINISTS SHOW SOLIDARITY
IN OPPOSING "SCIENTIFIC"
MANAGEMENT.

(A. F. of L. Letter.)

During the hearings at Boston, Mass., October 4 to 11, by the congressional committee investigating the "Taylor system," Mr. F. B. Chase, president of Bunker Hill Lodge 634, International Association of Machinists, testified that the Taylor system developed a barbaric spirit among men, so much so that they forget their duties to each other, they become reckless in their endeavor to perform the tasks set them in a given time, and as a consequence they endanger their own health and the safety of their fellow-workmen. He boldly informed the committee (Representatives W. B. Wilson, William C. Redfield and John Q. Tilson) that the members of the Machinists' Union employed in the Boston navy yard and Watertown arsenal were so incensed at the inhumanity of the Taylor system that they had pledged each other to the extent that no member should countenance or lend his aid to the system in any manner whatsoever; that they would not accept a position in the so-called "planning department" nor take a job as a "speed boss."

Major Williams of the arsenal interrupted, with assumed indignation, by saying: "Don't you know that this is treason?"

Quick as a flash Chase responded: "If this be treason, make the most of it." Later Mr. Chase was asked if he would accept a promotion in the "planning department." He replied: "No matter what my personal desires may be, the collective will is supreme with me. I stand by the collective will."

MEXICAN MINERS OUT.

A strike has broken out among the miners of Cananea, Mexico, and 800 of the 3,000 workmen have quit.

The American consul at Nogales says: "There are only fifty Mexican soldiers in town. Re-enforcements have been asked for."

This prompts the query: Does he expect the rurales to go into the mines to work.

NO. 1

OF THE PEOPLE'S VOICE

Will Appear Sunday, October 29.

A Mercenary Court Robs Wm. M. Brandt

OF HIS SEAT IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Although Election Returns Show that Socialist Was Elected.

JUDGE WITHROW DECLARES HIS PARTY FRIEND, EIGEL, AS THE VICTORIOUS CANDIDATE.

On April 4, 1911, the voters of the Tenth Ward elected William M. Brandt, the Socialist candidate, to represent them in the House of Delegates.

By shady work the Republicans succeeded in having their candidate, George Eigel, declared elected. Eigel's right to a seat in the House of Delegates was at once contested by Brandt. When the ballots cast in the Tenth Ward were recounted in the Election Commissioners' office, it was found that when all disputed or imperfect ballots were omitted that Brandt had four more votes than Eigel. If the imperfect ballots were included, then Brandt would still have the most votes. The recount proved conclusively and absolutely that W. M. Brandt was the choice of more Tenth Ward voters than Eigel was.

In addition, there were 35 votes cast for Eigel by students (from all over the world) in a local seminary in plain violation of the law, which provides that students do not gain the right to vote by attending a place of learning.

It was further found that 13 fraudulent votes had been deliberately added to Eigel's vote in the 14th precinct.

After a long and expensive delay, the Brandt-Eigel contest case finally came to trial before Judge Withrow in the Circuit Court.

As an astute Republican politician, Judge Withrow realized that he had a "solemn duty" to perform. This duty consisted of three things:

1. Brandt, the Socialist, must be gotten out of the way.
2. Eigel, the Republican, must be declared elected, in order to avoid a vacancy.
3. The seminary students must be "protected" against the imputation of wrongdoing.

Judge Withrow, himself a tool of the political machine, met the requirements of the Republican politicians by declaring Brandt not qualified, because he had not paid taxes two years prior to election. He declared that Eigel received the most votes and was duly elected. He declared the students were entitled to vote.

This decision is an outrage on justice. The city charter distinctly says that the House of Delegates shall be the sole judge of the qualifications of its members. In order to "get" Brandt, Judge Withrow usurped this right. This, too, in spite of the fact that about one-half of the members of the House of Delegates became taxpayers by buying a so-called "political lot" with two years' taxes due on it. Messrs. Ebrecht, Gevers, Hall, Scully and others qualified in this way. When Eigel was first elected he qualified in the same way.

Enough of courts and judicial flim-flam! The Socialists are through with a game where the cards are "stacked" and the dice loaded!

We appeal our case to the voters of St. Louis! We ask you to render a verdict on the political crew that manipulates the city's affairs for the benefit of themselves and their Big Cinch backers.

The Socialist Party has nominated Wm. M. Brandt as a candidate for the City Council. Your support of him on November 10 will indicate that you are tired of corporation rule through political hucksters. The election of Brandt to the Council will be the greatest forward step taken by the people of St. Louis in many years.

Why Is It?

To the Editor:

Why is it that the daily press of this city is pushing the Bridge bond issue, while none of the same organs have a word of criticism to offer against the United Railways Co.'s refusal to pay the \$2,000,000 taxes due the city?

It seems to me that "Big Business" has oiled the daily press machine. This is another good reason why I shall vote against the bond issue on November 7.

Scratch the "Yes!"

JOHN L. HOFMAN.

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!

The People at Mercy Of City Hall Gang

"THE PUBLIC BE DAMNED!" SHOULD BE INSCRIPTION OVER THE CITY HALL ENTRANCE.

For Last Six Months Municipal Assembly Has Been Nothing Short of a Monkey Show.

The time has come when the citizens of St. Louis must wake up and act.

In the early days of political corruption and graft, when the Butlers and their allies had absolute control of the public municipal affairs in politics, conditions in and about the City Hall could not be worse than they are at the present time.

We may frankly say that conditions are worse to-day, because "Big Business" and the Big Cinch corporation interests have only changed the methods, not the system. The system of corporation highway robbery at the expense of the city has been strengthened and the enemies of the people have entrenched themselves in the City Hall more securely than heretofore.

It is true, the old-time rowdy and hoodlum politics has been somewhat modified. The crude, open, brazen-faced political corruption of years ago has given way to the smooth, polished methods now in vogue in and about the City Hall.

But the fact remains that "Big Business" and the powerful capitalist corporations have a stronger hold on the smooth, polite, glib, slippery Kreismann-Gundlach machine than they ever had on the former administrations during the so-called boodle and bribery period.

To-day the situation is more grave, more dangerous and injurious to the public welfare, because our modern capitalist trusts and corporations are managing hundreds of millions of dollars now, where twenty-five years ago they did business with considerable less capital. To-day everything tends toward monopoly, hence they also monopolize City Hall politics, and Mayor, Municipal Assembly, etc., become part of the corporations' capital stock.

We were made to believe that the Republican Kreismann administration was a decided improvement over the Wells' administration.

Where are the proofs? Where are the results?

At this very time the Municipal Courts building contract work is being investigated. It has been found that there is something radically wrong about certain work on that public structure. When the city contracts for plastering work with \$16.00-a-ton material and the contractor substitutes for same a \$9.00-a-ton material, and when this graft and fraud is not discovered by the Board of Public Improvements and their superintendents and inspectors until the Central Trades and Labor Union demanded an investigation—then there must be something rotten in Denmark!

Yet President Reber of the Board of Public Improvements has the nerve to denounce the people who demanded an investigation as crazy.

Since the day of election in April the Municipal Assembly has practically done no work of any public interest. For the last six months the House of Delegates has had a continuous monkey-show performance—a continuous fight for supremacy between the Kreismann and Kiel factions of the Republican party, during which scramble for political patronage the five Democratic "met-lopers" were taken care of by the administration faction.

The latest "harmony" performances in the Municipal Assembly would simply indicate that another political campaign is in progress. Ebrecht, the lion and leader of the Kiel faction of the Republican machine in the House of Delegates, has been tamed down to the meekness of the proverbial little lamb.

Some of the original fire-eaters and "reformers," like ex-Alderman Jacobs of the Eleventh Ward, were in time provided with \$10.00-a-day jobs by the administration. They are now enjoying the life in the "land of milk and honey"—i. e., at the Kreismann pie counter.

Eigel, the Kreismannite from the Tenth Ward, who was in danger of losing his Aldermanic honors to Wm. M. Brandt, the Socialist, had to be rescued from political drowning by Judge Withrow of the Circuit Court.

In order to please his political masters and to protect his own political nest, Judge Withrow disregarded every law of decency and justice and declared his Republican party friend, Eigel, elected.

Eigel was needed in the House of Delegates to save the Kreismann ma-

chine from getting out of commission, and Judge Withrow had to attend to the unclean work of using his high office for a defeated ward politician.

At this time the City Hall crowd are doing all in their power to unload another \$2,500,000 Bridge bond issue on the people of St. Louis. The

Graft in Municipal Court Building Work Shown Up

Are we a civilized community? In perusing some of the press reports on the investigation of our public eleemosynary institutions by a committee of the House of Delegates we must come to the conclusion that we have not yet outgrown the shell of barbarism.

If but one-fifth of what the newspapers reported is true, the conditions existing in these institutions are an outrage on humanity and civilization.

Who is responsible for these conditions? Directly the political machines of the Democratic and Republican parties, that have governed the institutions for many decades. Indirectly the people themselves are responsible, because they have silently and carelessly permitted these horrible conditions to exist. They left the management of public affairs to political rings and cliques, to be run for the benefit of ward heelers and wirepullers, while the men higher up in political office attended to the more important mercenary work for the benefit of capitalist corporations.

We take notice of the fact that there have been some improvements made in recent years and that there are still honest efforts made by men in public office to bring about a radical change for the better. But in spite of this the situation is such that unless the great mass of the people wake up and take a hand in the management of these public institutions the capitalist political party machines will continue their old methods.

For the average peanut politician and ward heeler the City Hospital, the Poor House, the Sanitarium, the Industrial School, the Robert Koch Hospital and similar institutions are not maintained for the benefit of the city's sick, unfortunate and poor people, but for the benefit of an army of hungry office-seekers who must be provided with some kind of a political job for the "good work" they did for the party machines in past campaigns. And unless they are provided with such jobs, they may go back on the political party bosses in future campaigns.

Every man holding an important office in the City Hall, or in any other public institution, is more or less pledged to support the ward-heelers and wire-pullers that supported him during the campaign and helped him into office. Every one of these public officials had to do so much handshaking and make so many promises in order to get the vote that landed him in the well-paying office that he is bound to get some of his gang into political jobs, irrespective of whether they are gentlemen or hoodlums.

Our City Hospital, our Poor House and the other eleemosynary institutions have been considered and treated as penal institutions by the politicians. And it is a well-known fact that for years people preferred to die in the gutter to going to the City Hospital. The conditions in our City Poor House are still so inhumane and brutal that only the most helpless creatures will consent to look for help there.

It is a crime in public office when such conditions are permitted to exist. The public officials responsible for such crime should find safe quarters behind the prison walls in Jefferson City and be disfranchised for life. Some of this responsibility rests with the Municipal Assembly, that has neglected to provide the necessary means and the proper legislation and reform required to put these institutions in first-class condition.

Is there a nobler and more humane duty for any municipality than to properly care for its unfortunate, sick and poor people? Has St. Louis ever had a Municipal Assembly that accepted any of these noble and humane obligations? No, never!

The people are getting sick and tired of the neglect of duty on the part of the City Fathers, and unless some radical action will be taken very soon the St. Louis working class will, under the leadership of the Socialist Party, cause a political revolution that will sweep the corrupt corporation machines into the sea of oblivion.

bond election takes place Tuesday, November 7, and the voters will give the proper verdict.

Three days later, November 10, will be the special City Council election.

Wm. M. Brandt is the Socialist candidate. He represents the working class and progressive citizens.

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. The creation of a department of health.

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

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

18. The free administration of justice.

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

Jep Howe's Brother-in-Law Gives Job to Kiel's Son-in-Law

Wonder whether the war for patronage between the Kielites and the Kreismannites in the Municipal Assembly will soon come to an end? It seems so, judging from the "harmony" which prevailed between the Ebrechites and Lawtonites in last week's House of Delegates meeting. Mr. Granville Hogan, son-in-law of Republican City Central Committeeman Kiel, has been appointed Assistant Circuit Attorney by Seebert Jones, the Circuit Attorney. A fine political combination: Jones is the brother-in-law of Jephtha Howe, the Republican ex-boss, of Southern Traction fame; Hogan is Kiel's son-in-law. Thus Howe, the old Republican boss, and Kiel, the new boss, are brought closer together by Howe's brother-in-law appointing

Kiel's son-in-law as his assistant. What a pleasant political family life! No doubt there will be a rearrangement at the political pie counter, and the hungry politicians of both factions will "divide up" in peace and harmony. At the expense of the people, of course!

Now Mr. Ebrecht may shake hands with his predecessor in office, ex-Alderman Jacobs, of the Eleventh Ward, who managed to secure his \$10.00-a-day political job from the Kreismann-Gundlach machine by voting for Jephtha Howe's Southern Traction franchise steal at one of the last meetings of the old House of Delegates.

How long will the people of St. Louis stand for this system of political graft?



WM. M. BRANDT.
Socialist Candidate for City Council at the Special Election, Friday, November 10, 1911.

Crime and Graft In Public Office

At a previous meeting, the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis instructed its Legislative Committee to investigate certain charges of irregularities in connection with the plastering contract work in the New Municipal Courts building.

The committee, consisting of J. B. McDonough, J. C. Shanessy, Otto Kaemmerer and Mrs. Sadie Spraggon, took up the investigation without delay, and on Sunday, October 8, submitted the following interesting report to the 300 delegates in regular meeting assembled:

To the Officers and Members of the Central Trades and Labor Union—Greeting:

We, the Legislative Committee, beg leave to report as follows:

With reference to the resolutions referred to this committee from the Plasterers' Union No. 3 regarding the violation of the specifications of the contract for the plastering for the Municipal Courts Building:

Your committee, in company with Messrs. R. E. Lee, Edw. McCormack, E. L. Smyth, of the Plasterers' organization, waited on Mr. Reber of the Board of Public Improvements, and requested a copy of the contract and specifications for the plastering of the above-mentioned building. Mr. Reber furnished copy as requested by the committee, and on Monday afternoon the Legislative Committee and the committee from the Plasterers' Union No. 3 met to arrange a meeting with the Contracting Plasterers' Association of St. Louis. Said meeting was held on Tuesday afternoon, September 26th, at which time the specifications and contract were gone over by the above committees and organization. It was unanimously agreed to present a resolution to the House of Delegates asking for a special committee to investigate the violations of the above specifications, as set forth by the Plasterers' organization. Therefore we ask that the Special Committee appointed by the House of Delegates start this investigation at their earliest possible convenience.

A visit was made to the Municipal Courts Building by your committee and the above-named committee of the Plasterers' organization.

An examination was made of the material used in place of that which was called for by the specification, and it required no expert to see that the material used was not that specified in the contract, but a much inferior material was substituted. The specification calls for a Keene's cement finish. We find that the rooms visited were finished with Keene's cement, as specified, as far up as the picture moulding, and even the specifications were violated in this instance.

The specification calls for finishing coat of Keene's cement, as follows:

"For each three (3) pails full of water, shake in gradually one hundred (100) pounds of Acme Keene's cement or Best Bros. Keene's cement, and allow it to soak for a few minutes, add one pail (pail to be of ordinary and proper size) full of finely strained, well seasoned lime putty for each one hundred (100) pound bag of cement, thoroughly mix and temper before laying on; double up as soon as the suction of the wall will permit, lay down and trowel to a smooth, glossy surface." We, your committee, find that, instead of a smooth, glossy surface, it has a very sandy complexion, and sand is not specified whatsoever in finish coat, and from the picture moulding to the ceiling and the ceiling itself being composed of lime putty and plaster of paris, showing in many instances indications of cracks in the work.

There appeared in the public press on October 4th a statement by Mr. Reber to the effect that upon making an examination of the building, he finds 230 rooms have been finished

in violation of the specifications, and in the same statement endeavors to justify (he) violations by stating that the city has procured a better job. It appears strange to the committee that, had the city procured a better job by a violation of its specifications on this work, why was not the material now used in violating the specifications specified originally in the contract, thereby saving the City of St. Louis the difference between nine dollars (\$9.00) and eighteen dollars (\$18.00) per ton. Just how much this amount would be your committee is unable to state, but that it must be considerable.

After careful consideration, the report was unanimously received, ordered printed, and sent to every labor organization in St. Louis.

Garment Workers Oppose Bond Issue

District Council No. 4, comprising all the Garment Workers of St. Louis, decided at its last meeting to oppose the \$2,500,000 bond issue at the special election, November 7. The action was unanimous.

CITY HALL SHOW.

Vaudeville Performance at the City's Expense.

About two weeks ago the House of Delegates turned one of its regular "reorganizing" meetings into a vaudeville show.

Alderman Lahiv of the Sixth Ward hurried to the City Hall at 9 a. m. and occupied the Speaker's chair until 7:30 p. m., like a field mouse that had lost itself in the kitchen closet some cold October night.

At 7:30 he called for the nomination of a Speaker, 113 ballots were taken, sandwiches were ordered, hymns and ragtime melodies were sung, caucuses were held, the Kreismannites fled, but one of them was caught, and then Mr. Ebrecht was elected Speaker.

The vaudeville was continued the following meeting, when the City Counselor informed the House that Ebrecht's election was a farce.

Friday, October 13, the vaudeville performers got together and "harmonized" by redistributing the pie plates.

The patience of our St. Louis citizens seems to be inexhaustible.

THE PARTY FOR YOU.

Every Workingman and Progressive Citizen Should Fall in Line.

There are two political parties in the City Hall to-day. That is, some call themselves Republicans and the others are known as Democrats.

In reality they are the two wings of the same bird of prey. Two souls with but a single thought—political pie.

There is no way of telling a Republican pie-counter patriot from a Democratic pie-counter patriot. Both are ready and willing to do anything and everything the corporations want if some of the "drippings" come their way.

Both have made many promises to the people, but promptly forgotten them after election.

There is a third party in the field that is worthy of your earnest consideration. It is the Socialist Party. This party does not claim to represent "all the people"; it represents the working class only. It never receives a cent of campaign funds from the Big Cinch, and Socialist officials will owe the "interests" nothing when elected. The workers put up the nickles and dimes that go into the Socialist campaign fund and they control the party. When Socialists are elected to office they represent the working class and fight for their interests. That is the party for you.

SOCIALIST PARTY,
966 Chouteau Ave.

To the Front!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Socialists, workingmen, citizens of St. Louis! The time for action has come. On November 10 you will have an excellent chance to rebuke the mercenary work done against you.

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

To the front! Comrades and brothers, to the front! Let us show what solidarity and unity of action can accomplish.

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

Tuesday, November 7, will be the Bridge Bond issue election. Vote against the Bond issue!

Friday, November 10, will be the Special Council election. Vote for Wm. M. Brandt!

IRONWORKERS WILL VOTE NO.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers of St. Louis are solidly against the \$2,500,000 bridge bond issue. Their representatives are actively at work to defeat the proposition.

BOND ISSUE DEFEAT SOUGHT BY BRICKLAYERS.

St. Louis Bricklayers will vote against furnishing any more money for the Free Bridge until they are sure it will be free.

NO. 2 OF THE PEOPLE'S VOICE
Will Appear Sunday, October 29.

Buildings Trades Council Votes No

CALLS ON ALL THE AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

To Vote Against Bridge Bond Issue.

The St. Louis Building Trades Council is unanimous in its opposition to the \$2,500,000 Bridge Bond issue.

All affiliated Unions are called upon to vote against the bond issue on Tuesday, November 7. Every man employed in the building trades should give this news the widest circulation and induce his fellow-workers to assist in defeating the bond issue and thereby withhold the sanctioning of Jephtha Howe's Southern Traction franchise steal.

WHO PAYS THE TAXES?

The United Railways Co. Owes the City of St. Louis About \$2,000,000 in Taxes.

Collect the Mill Tax Debt.

To the Editor:

As to voting for new bonds for the Free Bridge, don't you think it would be a good idea to compel the United Railways to pay the city of St. Louis what they owe? Then there would be no necessity for bonds.

I for one will vote against any new bond issue, and the piers that have been constructed will stand as long as the Winner piers did in Kansas City. Let the city put a collector on the trail of the United Railways who will collect and there will be no necessity for bonds. There is no private business or bank that would permit a customer to treat them as the United Railways has treated St. Louis. **GEO. D. WILLIAMS,** Fifth Ward.

The Mill Tax Debt.

To the Editor:

Mr. George D. Williams of the Fifth Ward is right when he demands that the city compel the United Railways Co. to pay the mill tax debt which they have owed for years. It is a very bad example for other taxpayers and the city.

A. MILLER.

The Water Tax Fraud.

To the Editor:

Some time ago the Post-Dispatch raised its advertising rates so high that the big department stores declared a boycott on the paper. For some weeks things looked blue for the sheet, until one afternoon the Post-Dispatch came out with a sensational story against big business concerns that were charged with stealing water from the city mains, thus cheating the City Water Department out of thousands of dollars.

What happened? The P.-D. gave the "big merchants" to understand that more exposures would follow.

What happened next? Why, the Post-Dispatch got its big advertising patronage back and has not published another line about the wholesale water steal since.

RICHARD MCCARTHY.

WHICH WAY, BROTHER?

There will be three candidates for you to select from at the Council election on Friday, November 10.

Republican, Democrat and Socialist!

If you vote for the Republican or Democrat, it means that you are satisfied with the way things are now in the City Hall.

It means that you want more "pie patriots" to spend the city's money in a cat-and-dog fight over spoils.

It means that you wish to continue the present system, which makes the rich richer and the poor poorer—where the useful worker lives 'n a hut and the idle drone in a palace.

It means that you want the affairs of St. Louis to run that a few become enormously rich and the many can barely secure enough to live on.

Oh the other hand, if you vote the Socialist ticket, it means that you want a new St. Louis, with the wants and needs of the workers given first and foremost consideration; that you want the City Hall run without graft; in short, that you intend to respect yourself and vote for yourself.

Read our literature, think it over, and then choose your course.

Which way, brother, which way?

SEND IN YOUR NEWS.

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

COMRADE BROWER DEAD.

His Life Spent in Active Work for Socialism.

James H. Brower, the well-known Socialist, who recently died at Davenport, Iowa, was a Canadian, being born in Kingston, Province of Ontario, Canada, September 12, 1867, and was 44 years of age at the time of his death. He came to this country when a boy and lived for several years at Elgin and Joliet, Ill. He came to Davenport June 26, 1911.

Brower was candidate for Governor of Illinois on the Socialist ticket during the last campaign, and was manager of the Co-Operative Press of Socialist Papers. He was author of the book, "The Mills of Mammon," which dealt with the white slave traffic. He was also president of the Consumers' Alliance National Working People Co-operators, with headquarters at Chicago.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Lou Brower; one son, David; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Brower, of Hartman, Canada; one sister, Mrs. G. Reid, of Elgin, Ill.; and five brothers, William, Erwin, Frank, Archibald and Earle Brower, all of Canada.

BARBERS OPPOSE BONDS.

There will be no more millions voted for the Free Bridge on November 7 if Journeymen Barbers Union No. 102 can prevent it. In a recent meeting the barbers decided to work against the proposed bond issue.

Julius Friton

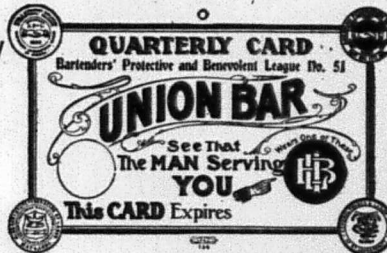
Jeweler,
Optician
AND
Watchmaker.
121 N. Seventh St.

Sheridan Webster

Attorney-at-Law
PHONES: Victor 1316—Sidney 3497-R
1837 Kennett Place

Bartenders' Union Local 51

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



HEADQUARTERS: 3206 LUCAS AVENUE

Phone: Kinloch, Central 3281.

When You Buy Mercantile and "305"

CIGARS

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

F. R. RICE MERCANTILE CIGAR COMPANY
St. Louis, Mo.

Order Coal Now.

Order your coal now if possible and avoid the high Prices in the fall. Arrangements have been made by the undersigned with the SCHROETER COAL CO. and the UNION FUEL CO. for delivering coal this season to all comrades and friends who send their orders to me. The benefit will go entirely to **St. Louis Labor** and the **Arbeiter-Zeitung**.

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

DO YOU BUY UNION BREAD?

DO YOU BUY UNION BREAD? IF NOT, WHY NOT?

All Bread that bears this Label is UNION-MADE.



BOYCOTT THE BREAD TRUST AND ALL BREAD THAT DOES NOT BEAR THIS LABEL

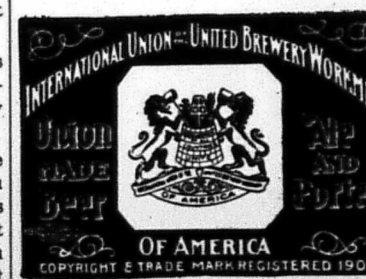
ASK YOUR GROCER OR BAKER FOR THE BAKERS UNION LABEL, TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE!

LOOK FOR THIS REAL UNION LABEL

Baker's Unions No. 4 and 50.

Drink Only UNION BEER

(Fac-Simile of Our Label)



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

Cigars (PEN MAR - 10c)
(SUNRISE - 5c)

Brandt & Stahl, 319 Walnut Street

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

Co-operative  Printery
966 Chouteau Avenue.

A TYPO'S BAD LUCK

In the October number of the Typographical Journal, page 380, a Mr. James B. Griffith, correspondent of St. Louis Local Union No. 8, succeeds in producing the following literary jewel:

Editor Hoehn, of ST. LOUIS LABOR, a Socialist organ, turns his guns on No. 8 and fairly riddles our officers and committee for giving a picnic of our own on Labor Day, saying that we were "scabbing on the Central Trades and Labor Union picnic." For his information, we explain that our Labor Day picnic is not for the purpose of making money, and does not compete with any picnic the Socialists or the Central Trades may give, but is a good old-fashioned family affair, a sort of yearly reunion, where our wives and families meet, with all the kids and grandmother and Aunt Betty, who fix up a basket of fried chicken and chow-chow, and enjoy ourselves without interference from outsiders. We sell no tickets except to our members and their friends and the public is not admitted. In this connection it is interesting to note that when some of Editor Hoehn's own people gave a picnic, a few weeks ago, their printed matter not only did not bear our label, but was done in a notoriously unfair shop, and then they had the nerve to want to sell our officers a ticket. In the words of that peerless Central Trades orator, "Oh, consistency, thou art usually a jewel, but in this instance thou art a veritable South-African diamond mine."

Here we have either a case of blessed ignorance or a case of malicious falsehood. In either case, the Journal correspondent of No. 8 will get much satisfaction out of his work. Neither will he reap laurels from any St. Louis reader of The Typographical Journal, for the reason that both ignorance and malice are not considered good virtues of a Union printer.

In all kindness, and with due respect to Union No. 8, we wish to say that there is absolutely no excuse for one of the leading locals of the International Typographical Union to have as Journal correspondent an ignorant or a maliciously inclined man.

The esteemed Mr. Griffith should know by this time (unless he has only recently arrived from the South Sea Islands) that neither Editor Hoehn nor "Editor Hoehn's own people" ever gave a picnic for which their printing was done in a "notoriously unfair shop." And furthermore that neither "Editor Hoehn nor his people" ever dreamed of selling any of the officers of Typographical Union No. 8 a scab picnic ticket, for the very good reason that we have never had any scab printing done for any occasion.

That the esteemed Mr. Griffith does not even know much of St. Louis Union affairs is demonstrated by his correspondence. It could be reasonably expected that the St. Louis correspondent of the Journal should know at least that "Editor Hoehn and his people" are running one of the leading Union printshops in the city and that their Union Label, No. "44," is as well known to Organized Labor as any other label number in St. Louis and vicinity.

That the Journal correspondent of Union No. 8 should have the privilege of misrepresenting the Labor Publishing Co., the Co-Operative Printery, ST. LOUIS LABOR and the Arbeiter-Zeitung is queer, to say the least, for it is "Editor Hoehn and his people" who own and are conducting these Union institutions.

The esteemed Mr. Griffith must be in close touch with the DeLeonite S. L. P., for we take it for granted that he heard President Hertenstein's story of the scab printing done for those people for a picnic of the few apostles of DeLeonism. If Mr. Griffith would read ST. LOUIS LABOR he could have escaped the "blamage" of making a fool of himself, because, many weeks ago, we made it very plain to President Hertenstein that there was no excuse for the president of Union No. 8 to mix Editor Hoehn, ST. LOUIS LABOR and the Socialist Party with the DeLeonite S. L. P.

In conclusion, we demand from the correspondent of Union No. 8 that he tell the readers of The Typographical Journal that "Editor Hoehn and his people" have no connection whatever with the scab outfit of the DeLeonite S. L. P. If Mr. Griffith fails to correct his misrepresentation, we shall find ways and means to bring the matter to the general attention of Organized Labor of this and other cities.

G. A. Hoehn.

Five Socialist Elected

FIRST BALLOT PUTS SOCIALISTS
IN ALABAMA STATE LEGISLATURE

Another Indication of Greater Victories at Reichstag Election in January.

Strassburg, Germany, October 23. —Complete returns from yesterday's election for members of the lower House, as provided under the new constitution granted Alsace-Lorraine, show the following results: Twenty Clericals, 5 Socialists, 5 Lorraine

"Bloc" and 2 Liberals. In the other twenty eight districts out of the total of sixty, a rebalot will be required. The Socialists and Liberals combined are expected to win a majority on the second balloting.

Machinists in New Agreement. The International Association of Machinists have made a new agreement with the New Orleans, North Eastern, Alabama and Vicksburg railway, by which a flat increase of 2 cents per hour was procured, with improved shop conditions. No strike.

NO. 2
OF THE PEOPLE'S VOICE
Will Appear Sunday, October 29.

Graft in Municipal Court

Building Work Is Evident

Board of Public Improvements Sitting as Jurors in Own Case of Neglect of Duty

SHARP CRITICISM OF THE DAILY CAPITALIST PRESS.

Energetic Work Against the Bridge Bond Issue.

At the last regular semi-monthly meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union, held at headquarters, 3535 Pine street, the Legislative Committee submitted the following report, which was adopted after a lively and most interesting discussion:

REPORT OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

"It is with pleasure your committee reports to this C. T. & L. U. that the charges of a violating of the specifications and use of inferior materials in the New Municipal Courts building, that was brought before this body by Brothers Lee and Smyth of the Plasterers' Union are facts, although there will be an attempt made to choke down the throats of the public that the city got a better job by using this inferior material than it would have if the specifications were followed. If the public sees fit to accept the findings of a prejudiced court, that is their affair. The plasterers went into an investigation before a tribunal composed of the board who were charged with the duty of compelling a compliance of the specification, recommended by them to the Municipal Assembly, as prescribed for in Ordinance No. 24,530, approved July 6th, 1909, which ordinance was wantonly violated with impunity by the contractors on this plastering work.

Jurors in Their Own Case.

"If a court of inquiry composed of those who are a party to the inquiry can give a fair and impartial trial and be able to render an impartial and unprejudiced verdict, then Heaven help us to believe there is some show in hell for the sinner. But your committee is not ready to believe such a verdict as an unprejudiced verdict will be rendered in this case, and, therefore, we recommend that the Painters' Union insist on Union painters being employed by the judges to do this very artistic and decorative job of whitewash.

Investigation a Joke.

"That the investigation was to be made a joke could be very readily seen from time to time from the proceedings as they progressed, and we were not surprised when they ruled out the affidavits of men who worked on the job and were out of the city and could not attend the (circus) hearing. However, the charges are true. That is sufficient for us to know, and that no more money be voted to this administration is our earnest recommendation, as we have no assurance that it would be applied to the purpose for which it was voted than we have that if wooden timbers were substituted in place of steel on the bridge they would not say it made a better job to use wood than steel. Perhaps they would not know it was, done unless the C. T. L. U. woke them up, as they did in the plaster substitution. Then they might invite the curs to crawl into some hole, while the contractors get away with the bridge.

Some Sharp Sarcasm.

"We recommend that the C. T. L. U. write the Speaker of the House of Delegates, over seal, demanding a thorough investigation of this violation of Ordinance No. 24,530, and, further, that if the B. P. L., or their employes, are authorized to assume the functions of legislature and if they are the legislative branch of municipality, that the Council and House of Delegates adjourn sine die and return all money collected by them as salary to the City Comptroller, to be used for public golf links in the work-house yard, or to pay part of Peter White's \$25,000 a year, for if the heads of departments can legislate we do not need an Assembly to annoy them in their work. An Assembly drawing the magnificent salary of \$25.00 a month for legislating for 750,000 people is an unnecessary expense. It is too much money to pay for brains, when golf links cost only about \$20,000 to lay out and about \$5,000 a year to keep up, and a good job for some good, loyal politician (not a Kiel man, either).

Unwarranted Waste of Funds.

"We also recommend that the C. T. & L. U. emphatically protest against the wanton waste of public money in calling a special election for November 10th, 1911, to elect a Councilman, when there is a special election on November 7th, at which election this place can be voted for, thereby saving the citizens the cost of this special election, which special election we condemn as unnecessary, uncalled for and a vicious expenditure of public funds. No excuse can justify the expense of this unnecessary election, three days after a special election already provided for.

The Press Under Thumb of Corporations.

The special meeting of the C. T. & L. U. which was called for Sunday, October 15th, to plan a campaign against this uncalled-for bond issue was one of the largest meetings in attendance that this central body has had for some time, the press being well represented on this special occasion. We noted, not with any surprise, however, that several of the dispensers of public news were scooped, which indicates that they are slow, or they have small conception of what the public wants to know, or they deliberately and maliciously suppressed the proceedings of this special meeting. We should know why the public press does not print all the news for all the people.

Public Press Subsidized and Unreliable.

"They are as much a public utility as any other public service corporation, and they should fulfill their mission or be suppressed by the proper public officials, or ignored by the reading public, as being subsidized, unreliable and prejudiced against the masses and controlled by the interests, political or otherwise. The omission of any mention of the proceedings of this special meeting, your committee feel, was deliberate and intentional on the part of those papers that were represented at this meeting, and the committee feels that unless the press can inform the public in future of the proceedings of this body as transacted in regular or special meetings, they shall be considered as grossly neglectful of their obligations to the people and should be barred from any future meetings of this body.

Anti-Bond Issue Campaign is Lively.

"The campaign against the \$2,250,000 bond issue for the supposed Free Bridge is being vigorously pushed by the Campaign Committee appointed by your Legislative Committee, as per instructions of the C. T. L. U., and from all information obtainable from the firing line a heavy labor vote will be cast against the Big Four's pet bond issue, as well as a heavy vote against it by the small home owner, who cannot see his way clear to vote any \$2,250,000 into the hands

of an administration elected by a \$25,000 corporation slush fund. If current rumors are to be given credence, why should the present administration be given \$2,250,000, when a certain corporation, the United Railways Co., owes this city over \$2,000,000 in legal taxes, and will have, on April 1st, 1912, a surplus of \$1,300,000 in the treasury available for any purpose—\$3,300,000 available cash on hand long before any money is actually needed for the completion of this supposed Free Bridge. The brazen cheek of the Big Four ought to be preserved for future generations as a warning against the issue of any further bonds, unless they be for the purpose of building public utilities to be owned by the people.

People Are Warned.

"As we are now within \$7,000,000 of our bond issuing privilege as a municipality, it behooves the public to hold this \$7,000,000 in reserve, as no doubt, if voted out, the public service corporations will then smile a smile of satisfaction, as you will be at their mercy, and we all know how generous those utility corporations are to the public. For example, the generosity of the United Railways Co., who ought to be jailed as a menace to public health for operating cars that, if permitted to be used much longer, will cause an epidemic of bubonic plague.

"J. P. McDONOUGH, Chairman.

"J. C. SHANESSY,

"OTTO KAEMMERER,

"MRS. SADIE SPRAGGON.

"Committee."

Missouri Notes

CO-OPERATIVE FARM COLONY
LAUNCHED AT INDEPENDENCE

A Fellowship Farm, owned and operated by Socialists, will soon be established at Independence, Mo. Thirty-five acres have been purchased and will serve as a site for a colony of forty families.

The moving spirits in the enterprise are George E. Littlefield, founder of the Young Socialist magazine; C. B. Hoffman, formerly editor of the Chicago Daily Socialist; Wm. L. Garver of Independence and a number of other Socialists. It is not intended to limit the membership alone to Socialists and others will be made welcome. Other Fellowship Farms may be started if this one proves successful.

In speaking of the colony and its purpose, Comrade Littlefield said:

"The plan of fellowship farms or colonies is simply an opportunity for a group of persons seeking a more secure and better life—free from landlord, free from uncivilized surroundings and, possibly, an industrial boss—to get together, pool their savings, co-operatively buy land near a large city, add costs of interests, taxes and insurance and improvements, and then divide the whole into equal shares and each pay his part without speculator's or broker's rake-off."

Public Schools Progress.

Due to the efforts of Comrade Emil Simon, a member of the St. Louis School Board, the children attending four of the public schools are now enjoying a fine warm meal each day for two and one-half cents. These schools are located in the poorer districts where many children come to school hungry.

The School Board provides the very best of food and over 2,500 delighted youngsters are showing their appreciation daily. This is only one of a number of improvements that Dr. Simon has introduced in St. Louis schools.

The Board of Health of Springfield has decided on a medical examination of school children to prevent epidemics. Thus the good work goes on. The constant agitation of such measures by the Socialists leads to their adoption even before we are victorious at the polls. Of course, the more fundamental things remain but well directed agitation is always fruitful.

What You Vote For.

Four years ago the advertising merchant attracted your attention with flaming headlines offering you 20 pounds of sugar for one dollar. A year later, he offered you 18 pounds for one dollar; a year ago he could sell 16 pounds for one dollar. Six months ago, the price advanced again, and he could sell 15 pounds for a dollar. Now—6 months later,

how many pounds of sugar can the retail merchant sell you? Twelve pounds, you pigeon fool toilers, who vote the Democratic or Republican ticket because your fathers did.—Portageville Critic.

WOMAN'S TRADE UNION

LEAGUE EUCHRE AND HOP

A euchre and hop has been arranged for Thanksgiving Eve by the Woman's Trade Union League, at 3535 Pine street. The proceeds will be used in furthering the legislative work of the League. The admission is 25 cents.

MARX AND HAAS HEROINES

IN LOS ANGELES CAMPAIGN

In response to the telegraphic request of Job Harriman, Socialist candidate for mayor of Los Angeles, Otto Kaemmerer of Garment Workers District Council No. 4 has assigned Katherine Hurley and Fannie Sellins to Los Angeles for two weeks, to aid in the municipal campaign in progress there.

These two girls have established a wonderful record in pushing the recent boycott against Marx & Haas and have gradually developed to the point where a red hot Socialist speech comes easy and natural to them. They will undoubtedly prove of valuable assistance in closing the campaign.

CHANGE OF DATE.

The Twenty-first Ward Branch has cancelled the date (November 25) for the holding of their annual dance on account of the North Side Socialist Propaganda Club giving their affairs on the same night.

Another date later in the season has been secured at the same hall (Freiheit) of which full details will be given in this column later.

WORKMEN'S SICK AND

DEATH BENEFIT FUND.

The general meeting of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, branch 265, held Saturday, October 21, was by far the best and most enthusiastic meeting held since the organization of this branch one year ago. The branch was started by twenty English speaking members of Branch 71, who desired to take an active part in the organization but who could not as they were unable to speak German. We now have forty one members and six applications for membership were received at the last meeting. Any comrade between the age of 18 and 35 years, who desires reliable and substantial insurance, should communicate with the secretary, who will furnish all information wanted.

AL. SIEPMAN Secretary.
5614 Magnolia Ave.

Maack's Academy.

Draftsmen's, builders' and mechanics' courses; day or evenings; diplomas issued Saturdays for children; drawing, German, arithmetic. Maack's Technical Academy, 1642 Chouteau ave. (563)

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.

DEBS CLAIMS DETECTIVES DID DYNAMITING IN LOS ANGELES

Crowd of 3000 Hear Socialist Speaker, Who Denounces Kidnapping of McNamara Brothers As the Work of Thugs and Hirelings—Snappy Sentences Explaining Socialism

ZANESVILLE, O., Oct. 17.—Picturing the victory of Socialism, government ownership of the railroads, of the coal industry, the telephone and the telegraph, universal peace in a great brotherhood and making a plea for justice for the McNamara brothers, were the salient points of the address of Eugene V. Debs, Socialist, before a crowd of 3,000 people at Memorial hall Monday evening. Debs had an audience in which all classes of men were represented, from the man in retirement to the humblest worker, and he held them as in a mystic spell throughout his discourse of two hours. He was given an ovation that equalled any ever before extended a national character here. He was cheered lustily when he entered the hall. Handkerchiefs and hats were waved and altogether he was given a most gracious reception. Surrounding towns were well represented in the audience.

Denouncing the capture and kidnapping of the McNamara brothers as the work of thugs and hirelings in the employ of the steel trust as a blow to the steel workers' union, the speaker said: "In the name of the working class we protest against their kidnapping. It is claimed they are guilty and newspaper and magazine articles declare them guilty, but we have a better right to presume them innocent. If they were guilty why were they kidnapped?"

The speaker told of how they were kidnapped and rushed out of the state within 20 minutes after their capture in violation of the Indiana law.

Says Detectives Did It.

"We workers protest because they have been fighting for the working class. We know that detectives and their hirelings will commit any crime to destroy labor. They put the dynamite there themselves," declared the speaker. The McNamara brothers are not feeble-minded, neither are they idiots. He would not have put it under his own office. The story opposes itself," he declared.

"The working classes are not benefited by this work of destruction. The only reason that McNamara is in trouble is because he is the head of the union. I am not pleading violence in defense of McNamara, but I am defending him because he is a victim of crime. I do not know him, but he's my brother. He's a worker and his prosecution is an attack upon the workers!"

In closing, the speaker said: "They would have murdered Haywood and Pettibone if it wasn't for your protests. They threatened to jail Fred D. Warren, but his friends saved him, and now you can save the McNamaras. Assert your manhood and womanhood, recognize your duty and do it."

The plea for the McNamara brothers was made at the close of the address. The early part of his speech was devoted to Socialism and the establishment of "Social Democracy." He declared that the capitalist who puts a little dealer out of business just adds a recruit to Socialism. There are but two classes, the capitalist class and the working class. He pictured struggling humanity, the men and boys in the mines, the hungry wife and children at their hovel home, and compared calloused hands of the husband father with the soft hands of the idle rich who "produce nothing, but get everything." The "army of tramps" were brought into the foreground of the picture when he dramatically declared. "I will take my place beside them against the interest that made them what they are."

Short Sentences from Debs' Speech.

Socialism is a science.

The parties ask you to vote, not to think.

If co-operation is good for capital it is also good for the worker.

A Socialist knows why he is a Socialist, but you don't know why you are not.

A Socialist is a Crusader. He must educate his class.

Anyone can drift with the tide, but it takes a man to "stand with the minority."

Socialism is the movement of the present. It is the movement of the future.

With Socialism exploiters will work for what he gets and the worker will get what he works for.

We are opposed to the System.

We will fill the land with wealth and abolish poverty.

If Carnegie had to dig coal you would never hear of a mine explosion.

Socialism is Industrial Democracy.

The capitalist produces nothing and you get "it." You produce everything and they get "it."

You make an automobile, but never ride in it except on election day.

The McNamaras' persecution is the work of the steel trust because McNamara is at the head of the union Morgan vowed to crush.

Still Slandering the Socialists in Milwaukee

By Carl D. Thompson.

The following appeared recently in a local paper in Camden, New Jersey, perhaps the fact that it was so far away from Milwaukee led the capitalistic editor to think that no one would know the difference and it would count as a knock against Socialism anyway.

Capitalistic editors should remember that Socialism and Socialists are everywhere. The comrades in Camden sent us the editorial squib which I present here, together with the facts in the case.

"Convicted of petty grafting, the chief of the Milwaukee Fire Department has been summarily dismissed from office by the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners. Apparently even socialistic municipal control is not an infallible panacea for official corruption."

The Facts.

Now in the first place no Socialist ever pretended that socialism was an infallible panacea for all official corruption. Much less do we hold that the capture of one city would put an end to the long drawn debauch of political corruption that the old parties have forced upon the American people.

But our Camden editor evidently knows very little about what is going on in Milwaukee. The fire department of this city is under the control of a commission of five members, only two of which are Socialists.

For years there has been a feeling on the part of the people in Milwaukee that the present fire chief was not the kind of a man to be at the head of this important department. Charges have been filed against him from time to time. He was charged not merely with petty grafting but with grafting on a pret-

ty large scale. He was charged with bribery; with using his office to further political aims; with coercion; with insubordination, and worst of all with incompetency.

Milwaukee has had in the last few years some very serious fires. The loss of life of firemen has been appalling at times. In some cases several firemen were killed at each fire. And while the people were willing to make allowances for the unusual hazards of a fireman's life, the conviction was gaining ground in Milwaukee that the loss of life could not be accounted for on any other basis than that of incompetency.

So finally, after a long trial extending over weeks of time, the chief was dismissed by a vote of four to one.

The chief, of course, was not and never had been a Socialist, but on the contrary, was one of socialism's most bitter enemies.

So much for our Camden editor's case.

Who will be the next to try a whirl at the Milwaukee administration?

IF YOU HAVE MOVED YOU MUST TRANSFER.

Voters who have moved since registration day must be transferred on the books at the City Hall. Call any day up to November 1, from 9:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m.

Absentees and invalids may register at the City Hall on November 1, from 9:00 a. m. to 10:00 p. m. This is the only day on which voters who were sick or absent from the city on last registration day can register.

Arresting Children to Break Strike

GIRL OF THIRTEEN JAILED IN EFFORT TO INTIMIDATE STRIKING BUTTON WORKERS.

Commissary to Supply Necessities.

(A. F. of L. Letter.)

A little blue-eyed maiden who had scarce seen thirteen summers was dragged to jail in Muscatine, Iowa, on October 7, and was confined in a cell for four hours because she had dared to remonstrate with strike-breakers who were assisting the employers in their effort to subdue the workers and defeat the ends of human justice.

Young as she was, the little lass had had an acquaintance with misery and privation. She knew that the union made it possible for children to be "just kids" for a little while; she knew that it gave them a season for childish sports; a chance to go to school, and an opportunity to develop into strong, active men and women. And because she knew all that the little lass wanted to help the union to win its fight for better conditions. She knew that her fare was frugal, and that her home lacked many of the comforts that should have obtained there; she knew that her people were overworked, underpaid and insufficiently fed, and because she knew the union had a remedy for all of these evils she did what she could to forward its cause by attempting to persuade strike-breakers to line up with their fellow workers and help them in their battle for higher wages, more food, brighter homes and better conditions.

And for doing this, stalwart creatures in the forms of men seized her and dragged her to jail like a common criminal and locked her in a cell. To her the jail was a place of torment and the cell as great a horror as the "Black Hole of Calcutta." Yet for hours this poor little mite was confined in it's—to her—terrible environments, sobbing as if her heart would break and crying for mother. And this despite the fact that the law governing juveniles provides that they shall not be detained in any jail or station house without an immediate trial.

On the same day three other children, one of them a trembling mite of a boy, were dragged to jail and confined in a cell for the same terrible offense committed against society by the little lass. Stern and stalwart officers of the law had made an onslaught on the innocents on the demand of the employers and strike-breakers, while citizens looked on in horror and amazement, and asked each other the question: "Have the employers grown so desperate that they are warring on the infants?"

Later the little lass and her three childish companions stood weeping and trembling in court, and listened to a dignified judge as he sternly rebuked them and tried to impress upon them the enormity of their crime. He told them, if they dared to repeat the offense—in other words, if they dared again to assist their fathers, mothers, sisters or brothers in their struggle for justice—he would send them to the reform school. He then set them at liberty, and they were permitted to return to their anxious and outraged kinfolk.

The button workers of Muscatine are displaying a spirit of determination and self-sacrifice that has gained the admiration of their fellow-tollers all over the land. Daily men and women and youths and misses are pounced upon by misrepresentatives of law and dragged to jail. Thugs and strong-arm men assault them with impunity and the misrepresentatives of the law are blind. But the factories are not producing and will not until the just demands of the workers are conceded.

A commissary has been established, car loads of provisions are being sent into the city and the tollers of the land will see to it that their brothers and sisters in Muscatine are supplied with the necessities of life.

MOLDERS TO EXCHANGE CARDS.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The International Molders' Union of North America recently concluded an agreement with the Central Molders' Association of Scotland by which the two organizations will in the future interchange membership cards. This agreement is similar to those already in existence between the I. M. U. and all other European molders' unions. A union molder may now transfer to any local or branch in any of these countries in which jurisdiction he may be working by depositing his card in the usual way, and no initiation fee will be charged.

Painters at Fort Scott, Kansas, received an increase of 5 cents per hour without strike.

As Seen From Heaven

By H. Rea Woodman

Two young comets were out serenading one beautiful night, and, in their rounds stopped to serenade the little Green Star. But she did not listen; she was lost in meditation. The Moon had called the Green Star frivolous, but she had never cared until the Moon said she was. Then it sounded like a new word. For the Green Star admired the Moon very much, and loved her from a distance. The Moon didn't know this, or she might have been kinder to the poor little Star. You know how such things often happen.

The Star watched the Moon shyly, and wished that she could be so serene and dignified and wise. Nobody ever called the Moon frivolous. Of course not. How could they? The Moon never flirted with comets; nor said the Earth was "poky." The Green Star had said that the Earth was "poky" lots of times. She meant it, but that didn't make it right to say it. You know we often mean things it isn't wise to say.

"Oh dear!" sighed the Green Star, "I wish I were not frivolous! I'm going to be dignified. Go 'way," she called to the handsome young comets.

The looked at her and turned away. What was the matter with the beautiful Green Star.

The Green Star continued her meditations after the comets had trailed away, and she grew quite pensive and melancholy. She was just enjoying a picture of herself lying cold dead, and the stars coming to see her, and perhaps the Moon saying, "After all, she was not so very frivolous!" when the Ruby Star called out: "I have a compliment for you."

"What is it?" asked the Green Star, sadly. Her voice sounded far away.

"The Silver Comet says you have lovely eyes."

The Green Star sighed; forgot herself and smiled; remembered and sighed again. Then she asked pensively.

"Have you ever seen a child?"

"No, of course not. Why?"

"O, I just wondered. Why do you say 'of course not'?"

"Because," answered the Ruby Star, "because stars never see children. They go to bed before we get up, and we go to bed before they get up."

The Green Star was silent a while.

"I know what I'll do. I'll ask one of the comets, the next time he gets near to the Earth, to stop and ask the mothers not to put the children to bed so early."

The Ruby Star looked horrified.

"For pity's sake, don't! If a comet got near enough to Earth to tell the mothers, it would kill all the children—destroy the Earth! Then you never would see a child, sure enough."

"How, then, can I grow wiser?" asked the Green Star, earnestly.

"I guess you can't; be satisfied as you are," snapped the Ruby Star, tired of the conversation.

"Be satisfied when I know of something I can't know? No; I can never be satisfied again."

And the Green Star was right; she never could.

Some time after this, the Green Star asked the Moon about it.

"I am glad," said the Moon cordially, "that you want to see a child. It shows that you are becoming thoughtful. I see them often, for I often get up earlier than you do—before the mothers have put the blessed babies to bed. But you may see one perhaps—some time. Watch patiently every night. You must be very patient."

"How will I know it is a child?" The Green Star had been considerably troubled about this.

"You do not need to know—you will feel it," replied the Moon.

"There are some things we feel, we do not know. Watch patiently, and you will see a child."

So, night after night, the Green Star watched and waited and wondered. Then, months after she had begun her watch, she saw a child. It was a winter night. The wind was cutting and cold, blowing straight from a clear, cold sky. The snow gleamed from the house tops and crunched under the feet of the passerby. But now the streets were almost deserted and the ruddy firelight glowed from a thousand curtained windows.

And there, in the cold and the snow, partly protected from the wind by the imposing statue of a great man, a woman crouched in the snow. In her arms she held a tiny, white-faced child, who moaned piteously with the cold. An outcast woman and her child dying in the snow—that is what the Green Star saw. And she watched them die there, the poor mother and her baby, and was not able to help them.

A long time afterward, she said sadly, "I have seen a child. They are little and white, and weak, and they

never laugh. And they are always cold—so cold! Their mothers cry most of the time, and never take their eyes off the children. It is very sad. The Earth must be a dreadful place, for the Moon says that children are the happiest creatures on Earth. But she is right; I can never be frivolous again; I have seen a child."

The Coming Storm

By Hugh McGee

The Socialist movement in the United States is engaged in as fierce and terrific a struggle in the political field as the struggle of the unions in the industrial field. It is more than that. It is a death grapple with organized society.

All the present laws, all the present customs, all the present beliefs, all the present conventionalities, all the present social actions are based on the present so-called rights of the present profit system.

In Europe there are conflicting conditions, such as castes and the hereditary beliefs in the divine rights of kings and the vested rights of the landed aristocracy, while in America the issue is a clear cut fight against the continuation of the present accepted political beliefs of the people of the United States.

Today in the United States, the capitalist system of society compels the recognition of the superiority of the men who inherit money or accumulate money, over all other men, as well as permitting one man or set of men to take what another man has made, or ten thousand men have made, providing wages are paid to these men.

In other words, you can legally take what another man makes if you feed him.

Now the Socialists say that this is robbery, and they propose to stop it.

They propose to make a new law which will say that no man or set of men can take profit, rent or interest from any man, woman or child who is living today or from those who will be born tomorrow.

They propose to make a new law which will make all the people of the United States owners of whatever they make or build or produce.

They propose to make a new law which will say that all the instruments of production and distribution used for private profit shall henceforth belong to all the people of the United States.

They propose to co-operate with the workers. They propose a co-operative COMMONWEALTH.

It is a death struggle and it is inevitable, that the continued robbery of the many by the few must and will cease.

M McNAMARA DEFENSE FUND.

Locals of the Brotherhood of Leather Workers have contributed \$172.

Officials of the International Bricklayers' and Masons' Union are urging their members to raise a twenty-thousand-dollar subscription to the McNamara defense fund.

By a referendum vote, the members of the International Molders' Union overwhelmingly carried a proposition to contribute \$3,000 from the international treasury to the McNamara defense fund.

UNION MEN AND FRIENDS.



Kindly insist that your Barber displays this Shop Card in his Barber Shop. It stands for short hours, sanitary conditions and a fair day's pay. HELP THE BARBERS who are struggling to maintain these conditions and build up their organization. This is the only Emblem of our Craft recognized by the A. F. of L. JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 102.

ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION



YOU EAT BEAR THE LABEL?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

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

They are opposed to short hours and high wages.

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

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

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

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

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

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Labor Legislation Affecting Women and Children

By Chas. L. Phifer, Associate Editor of Appeal to Reason

I.
One of the most important labor laws that has passed in behalf of women and children in America came this year in practically prohibiting matches made from white phosphorus.

Labor has been working for many years to secure this legislation, and the United States was behind almost every civilized country on earth in the matter. In France, in order to stamp out child and women labor under conditions that practically meant intense suffering and death, the government took hold and made the manufacture of matches a state monopoly. Finland, as early as 1874, prohibited the use of white phosphorus in the use of matches; Denmark followed this action in 1879. Continental Europe in general took cognizance of the terrible conditions that attended the match making trade and prohibited the use of this ingredient in making matches. In every case the legislative action showed good results, yet America tarried in her work.

To show the extent to which child and woman labor is employed in the manufacture of matches the following figures are taken from the Bulletin of Labor for January, 1910: In 1880 there were 1120 women and 231 children under 16 years of age employed in thirty-seven match factories. These few employes and as many men, made a product valued at \$4,668,446. The number of factories decreased while the number of women employed increased; in 1905 there were twenty-three factories, employing 1248 women and 173 children under 16, turning out a product of \$5,646,471; this product was practically the same output as the total capital invested in the business, the capital being \$5,343,435. The same report on Page 46 shows that the number of females under 14 employed was 110; under 15 was 111, and under 16 was 197.

To quote from the report: "A study of the records of the weekly earnings of the employes of the fifteen factories (now in existence in the United States) indicates that the dangers with the employment in match factories have not made it necessary to pay the wages in order to secure an adequate working force. For the 1278 females employed whose wages were reported, 53.75 per cent were earning under \$6.00 and only 5.47 per cent were earning \$10.00 and over."

But the worst feature about the match business was not the employment of women and children, although much of it was in direct violation of the law; neither was it the low wages paid, taken in connection with the large profits earned by the manufacturer. It was the terrible result of the use of white phosphorus in making matches. To quote from the report, "Peculiar to this industry is a disease, phossy jaw, which, without a great expense, without a long struggle against poverty, indifference, neglect, and ignorance, may be absolutely eliminated by the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus. The investigation of 15 of our 16 match factories during the year 1909 proved conclusively that, in spite of modern methods and precautions, phosphorus poisoning not only occurs in this country, but exists in a form so serious as to warrant legislative action to eliminate the disease. The record of more than a hundred cases of the disease were discovered by the writer of this report within a very short time, though it had been the claim of some of the match manufacturers and there is popular impression that the trouble has not existed in a serious form for twenty years in this country. In one small factory records were secured of more than twenty serious cases during the past thirty years, many of them requiring the removal of the entire jaw. In one of the most modern establishments owned by the same company since 1880, records of forty cases of phosphorus poisoning were secured. Of this number fifteen resulted in death. Detailed investigation in the fifteen factories show that 65 per cent were working under conditions exposing them to the fumes of phosphorus and the dangers of phosphorus poisoning. The women and children are much more exposed than the men. Ninety-five per cent of the women and 83 per cent of the children under 16 years of age are exposed. A dentist mentions an old woman who, as a result of phosphorus poisoning for twenty years, has had no lower jaw, but masticates her food by pressing it against her upper jaw with her thumb. Employes now at work in the factories frequently express the greatest alarm, even when met at their homes, lest the giving of information might cause the loss of their positions.

The danger of white phosphorus in the making of matches was known as early as 1855, when nine serious

cases of poisoning occurred in New York City. In 1864, twelve more cases were recorded by the New York Evening Post. To quote from the official report again: "Phosphorus necrosis was a common malady twenty years ago among the workers in match factories in this country." There is no need of hysterical comment on facts like these. If they do not realize the old dream of hell, with its fire and brimstone (Phosphorus being the same as brimstone) then it would take more than a Dante to picture what hell is.

The Diamond Match Co., which is the largest institution of the kind in the United States, owns vast timber tracts in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine and Colorado, having twenty miles of railroad through its forests in the latter state and having just purchased 180,000 acres of timber in California. On a capital stock of \$10,000,000, it last year, according to Moody's Manual, earned profits to the amount of \$1,780,000.

The law which has been passed prohibits the use of white phosphorus and is a good law in a way, but it will strengthen the trust by reason of reducing the ingredients that are available for making matches and give it a practical monopoly.

II.

During the past year there have been numerous strikes among the garment workers in the large cities, in most of which the workers lost. The government report on conditions of women and children in the United States, Volume 2, dated 1911, gives the total number of women working on men's clothing in the United States in 1890 at 75,621; and in 1905 it was practically the same, 75,468; showing that the laws against women and child labor had effected conditions very little. These, however, do not constitute anything like the total number of women and children who are working on clothing. These figures represent those employed in factories, and probably twice the number take clothing home and make it there, children from three years old being used as helpers. To quote from the report: "Because of the long period of idleness, when they can earn nothing, these women make the most of the busy season when it comes, and when plenty of work can be had, and the combined labor of the entire family all day and often at night is utilized. They take as many garments home as they can possibly secure and then work unlimited hours and strain to the utmost to complete the work."

On Page 228 this report says: "The compensation which the home workers receive for their labor is as a rule such that they do not earn enough to provide even shelter and food to maintain a modern standard of physical efficiency." To quote further: "About five cents an hour is what can be earned by a good worker at home. The finishers business in life is finishing, and conditions of labor are such that even though she remains at home while at work, her necessary constant attention to the work renders her children practically motherless. As a class, the home workers lack everything in the way of furniture but the bare necessities; rearing large families in the most depressing surroundings, the women give their entire time to the finishing work and household duties."

So much has been said about children in the cotton and coal mines that I will not refer to that matter. Carroll D. Wright says in his Practical Sociology, it was estimated that in 1900 there were 5,319,912 women employed in gainful occupation in the United States; the average wage of the working woman was \$272.04 per annum, and more than one-half of these women are under 25."

The average number of children employed according to the same authority, were in 1900, 1,755,210 out of 9,627,460 who were wage earners. The average yearly wage of these children was \$152.18.

III.

The laws against child labor are wholly inadequate and are confessedly not enforced; twenty states prohibit child labor at night but not in the day time. In South Carolina childhood ends at 12; in Alabama at 13; in Arkansas, Texas and Virginia at 14.

The one hopeful thing about the situation is not the laws that are being placed on the statute books, but the awakening of the woman. I am not a believer that the ballot will always prove efficacious. It will be a benefit only where used intelligently. But the fact is, where women are permitted to vote, they are securing reforms that they were not able to get anywhere else, and they are increasing the political power which they have hitherto held. During the

past year the women of Washington state have been given the franchise; it has been conceded largely through the efforts of Socialists. One of the first notable political acts recorded in that state was the re-call of the Mayor of Seattle, the women taking a very active part in this work and making for Social purity. In Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho, where women vote, the wife's earnings and property, not received from her husband, are held in her sole control. In the same states the interests of husband and wife in real estate is made equal, instead of the wife having one-third or less interest in it, as in other states. There is also equality in inheritance for both sexes. In these states the wife and minor children are entitled to homestead rights. In Wyoming and Utah text books are furnished free in the public schools and free kindergartens are provided. In all four of the states compulsory education, with instruction in physiology and hygiene, prevail. No children under fourteen years of age are permitted to work in any of these states, and eight hours is made the maximum labor day for women. Colorado, Utah and Idaho have juvenile and probate courts for children, and women have women physicians or matrons in in-

stitutions providing for such cases. This is a good record for the states that already have woman suffrage, and such bids fair to make equally as good a record.

In Kansas, which already permits women to vote on school matters, the extension of the franchise to political affairs, is under consideration. Throughout the West the agitation for women suffrage does not partake of the nature of the agitation in England; that is, here it is for votes of all women instead of votes for property owners only. It is more on the line of the Socialist agitation and it is growing rapidly. Taken as a whole, one may see the legislation up to the present has been of very little value to women and children workers because of the law of competition in industry and the capitalistic control thereof. When the ballot prevails, however, the good that has already been accomplished though it gives evidence that much greater good will be done within a few years. Ultimately, it will be the ending of capitalistic control, and this will mean the complete freedom of women and children from the poverty that has made slaves of them. Given the ballot, women will prove a strong factor in their own emancipation.

The Awakening of China

By Jessie Tales

I hear much loud talk about the awakening of China, an event which promises to be a very sad one. In a recent article of mine which appeared in The Call I tried to show that it was largely an awakening to the rotten, underhanded methods of foreign industry, which was sparing nothing in the attempt to penetrate the Chinese interior. The more I review the case the more I am convinced that this conclusion fits it exactly, and I feel that within a short period the spirit of revolt now rife among the peasantry of China will be sternly set against foreign commerce of all kinds, and particularly against the exploitation of the Chinese peasantry by European and American syndicates.

Americans are generally led to feel that China should be especially grateful to the States for their "big brother" attitude in loaning her so much money. But the recent loans made to China by the American banking group, although apparently altruistic in nature, were nevertheless not entirely propitious toward international relations. The real purpose of those loans, if the truth were known, was to present an opportunity for exploitation. To what other motive could we ascribe the famous open door policy? It laid the foundation for the big loans, which were followed by active commercial relations, but the open door policy was not even suggested until America's domestic markets were glutted and the likelihood of European control of the Chinese markets became imminent. The big loans thus backed by the open door policy virtually forced China to accept American commerce. It is to this fact that China is slowly but surely awakening.

The revolt in China, however, is not so much due at present to foreign invasion as it is to a repressive government. The present dynasty has heretofore been extremely lax in regard to political and industrial affairs. This indifference has had the effect of allowing the provincial Governors to usurp considerable undue power, and as in some cases, to exercise a tyranny over their respective territories without interference from the imperial government. Now, however, since much foreign money is invested in China through the foreign loan policy, a more powerful dynasty is needed, and the enactment of more stringent laws becomes necessary. The Chinese Government has, therefore, been compelled to bring itself together, which has caused the power of the provincial Governors under its dominion to fall off sadly. It is virtually these indignant Governors who have turned traitors to the country and are now engaged in leading the revolt. The issue itself, however, is not yet entirely clear, although the revolution appears to be well organized.

But the awakening of China is proving to be a less matter of religion or industry. The amusement with which the Christian world has watched China's first activities has been somewhat supplanted by a feeling of uneasiness. China is indeed learning. The awakening, I fear, instead of being one of religion or industry, will be one of nation-wide distrust toward foreigners in China; a bitter hatred toward invasion

of Chinese territory for the sole purpose of exploiting the Chinese peasantry. This hatred will henceforth no doubt manifest in the form of one revolution after another, and although as yet no attack has been made upon the foreigners now in China, chiefly owing to the sympathy of the provisional Governors for them, I feel justified in saying that such an attack will occur as soon as the revolt has spread sufficiently and the treachery of its present leaders become known.

RAILWAY CLERKS WINNING BETTER WAGES AND CONDITIONS.

The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks have entered into a very satisfactory agreement with the Pere Marquette railroad, regulating working conditions, including hours, vacations, leaves of absence, overtime, promotions and wages. This success came partially as a result of the federation movement among railroad employes.

The members of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks are on strike at East St. Louis and Dupon, Ill., on the St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad and the Illinois Central and Terminal Association of St. Louis, because of discrimination against the members of the brotherhood. The clerks are also on strike on the Illinois Central railroad, in connection with the federated movement.

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.

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Saturdays, 12 to 12:30 p. m.
MARTIN C. SEEGER, Clerk.
Office: 408 Olive Street, Room 508
Phones: Central 5076, Olive 2133
Protection of members of affiliated unions against loan sharks, collection of wages, etc., are the objects of this union.

OFFICE HOURS SUNDAYS.

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

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

Ward 1—1st and 3d Tuesday, 5018 Florissant. G. A. Diets, Sec.

Ward 2—2d and 4th Thursday, Blair and Sallsbury. A. Rosenkrantz, Sec.

Ward 3—2d Tuesday, 1515 Warren. W. E. Kindorf, Sec.

Ward 4—7th and 4th Wednesday, 966 Chouteau. A. Michler, Sec.

Ward 5—Last Wednesday, Souldard Library, 7th and Souldard. Wm. Burger, Sec.

Ward 6—2d and 4th Thursday, Ninth and Lami. E. J. Mueller, Sec.

Ward 10—2d and 4th Thursday, S. W. Turner Hall, Ohio and Potomac. A. Dambacher, Sec.

Ward 11—3rd Thursday, Chippewa Hall, Oregon and Chippewa. Frank Six, Sec.

Ward 12 (East)—3d Monday, 6101 Michigan. Robt. Poenack, Sec.

Ward 13 (West)—1st and 3d Friday, 7262 Gravois. Robt. Haul, Jr., Sec.

Ward 13—2d and 4th Wednesday, 2847 S. Compton. O. Zuefle, Sec.

Ward 14—1st and 3d Monday, 2623 Lemp. Emil Simon, Sec.

Ward 15—1st and 3d Friday, 2632 Caroline. Wm. F. Crouch, Sec.

Ward 17—1st and 3d Tuesday, 3816 Delmar. H. L. Hunter, Sec.

Ward 18—1st and 3d Wednesday, 1812 N. Twenty-third. F. Nelson, Sec.

Wards 19 and 20—1st and 3d Monday, 3129 Easton. F. A. Messenger, Sec.

Ward 21—1st and 3d Thursday, Freiheit Hall, 4444 Penrose. C. Metz, Sec.

Ward 22—Last Wednesday, 4286 Easton. J. A. Kenney, Sec.

Ward 24—1st Friday, N. E. cor. Vandeventer and Kingshighway. A. Slepman, Sec.

Ward 27 (South)—1st Wednesday, Lazar's Hall, Union and Easton. T. Prendergast, Sec.

Ward 27—(North)—2d and 4th Wednesday, 2601 Thrush. J. Engel, Sec.

Bohemian—3d Sunday, 3 p. m., National Hall, Dolman and Allen. H. Siroky, Sec.

Jewish—Every Friday, 1530 Wash. Lee. Weinstein, Sec.

Letlish—1st Sunday, 3 p. m., 1700 S. Seventh. Chas. Pomer, Sec.

Central Trades & Labor Union

LIVELY MEETING OF THE CENTRAL BODY OF ORGANIZED LABOR.

The Carpenters-Machinists' Jurisdiction Trouble Temporarily Settled.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT STARTS INTERESTING DEBATES.

Other Business Transacted.

Last Sunday's meeting of the central body was well attended and was a record-breaker as far as live debates are concerned.

Butcher Shops Unionized.

Secretary Kreyling, in his semi-monthly reports, was pleased to state that Gelzhauser, on Lemp and Lynch streets, unionized his butcher shop; also Schmalzag, on Lemp avenue and Lynch street.

Jurisdiction Temporarily Settled.

Secretary Kreyling also reported that Carpenters-Machinists' jurisdiction fight at the Anheuser-Busch brewery on the Galland & Henning contract work had been temporarily adjusted. Rabbi Harrison acted as arbitrator in the case. The work is to be divided half and half between the Milwrights and Machinists.

The Legislative Committee

submitted a lengthy report (see report in full in another column of this paper), which created lively and most interesting debates on the various subjects, in which many of the delegates participated.

The report was finally adopted. One hundred dollars were appropriated to carry on the anti-Bridge Bond campaign.

The trustees, Secretary Heller and Treasurer Bessel submitted their quarterly financial reports.

Garment Workers Return Thanks.

Delegate M. Seegers of the Garment Workers extended thanks to the delegates, members of organized labor generally and the ST. LOUIS LABOR and Arbeiter-Zeitung for the valuable assistance rendered in the Marx & Haas fight, which ended victoriously for Union labor.

For Daily Labor Press.

Delegate Michaels moved that a committee of five be appointed to consider the advisability of publishing a daily labor paper. It was decided to continue the consideration of this matter at the next meeting.

WOMAN'S LEAGUE MEETING.

The regular meeting of the Woman's Trade Union League will be held at Aschenbroedel Hall, 3535 Pine street, Wednesday, November 1st, at 8 o'clock p. m.

This meeting will be devoted to the Marx & Haas settlement. Short speeches will be made by Mr. G. A. Hoehn, Martin Seegers, Otto Kaemerer and Miss Verna Percy. This settlement is a great victory for Union labor, and everyone interested in the organization of the workers should come and hear how it was won. It will help in organizing the unorganized. All who have participated in this great struggle and all who are interested are cordially invited to attend.

There will be a dance after the program.

Socialist Campaign Fund.

That the Socialists' "Brandt for City Council!" campaign is causing quite a stir in the local movement can best be seen by the campaign contributions as published in this week's issue of St. Louis Labor. While the old parties are practically paralyzed (owing to the fact that the election of a single councilman at this time offers little opportunity for patronage and graft) the Socialists are displaying considerable enthusiasm and determination. During the last week the following contributions for the Socialist campaign fund have been received:

Thanks to St. Louis Socialists.

Comrade Morris de Jong Writes About Sad Fate of His Nephew Louis.

New York, October 18, 1911.

Dear Comrade Hoehn—I hardly know how to express the deep gratitude I feel for your great service to me in conducting the funeral of my unfortunate cousin, Louis De Jong. It was an utter impossibility for me or any other relative to come to St. Louis, and therefore we feel inexpressibly thankful to you for arranging a funeral at which comrades took part.

Comrade Lore of the "Volkszeitung" gave me a copy of the St. Louis Socialist paper in which I read the account of the funeral, etc.

Would you kindly express my great thanks for their comradely services to all those who assisted, especially to Comrades Wm. Brandt, L. G. Pope and J. E. Akins and would you do me the further favor of having the enclosed note of thanks printed in your Socialist paper.

I am awaiting a bill of expenses from you, which amount will be sent to you on receipt of same. Also I would ask you to let me know if my poor cousin had left any obligations unpaid besides the dollar he borrowed from his landlady. His trunk, including his papers, etc., I would beg to have sent to my address, 324 E. 3d St. (as you perhaps know, your telegram could not locate me, same having been addressed to 2nd St.) Whatever expenses attach to this or any other matter, you will kindly include in bill.

And one more thing: There was mention in the paper that he had personal friends in St. Louis. Could you possibly furnish me with the names and addresses of such if not too much trouble. I am sorry to put you to so much trouble and am Jong, told me to write you, if you deeply thankful for your comradely help. Yours very sincerely,
MORRIS DE JONG.

Letter From Louis' Brother.

The following letter from M. de Jong, a brother of Louis, speaks for itself:

New York, October 18, 1911

Dear Comrade Hoehn—I thank you again for the service which you have rendered in the burial of my brother, Marris De Jong. My uncle, Morris De Jong told me to write you, if you would be kind enough to send us a copy of the St. Louis Globe Democrat, a few copies of the Socialist paper, and also a few copies of the paper where we inserted the note of thanks for I want to send one of those copies to my mother and father.

Don't forget to mention Comrade Tom Stephens, the undertaker, in the note of thanks.

My brother and I were not members of the party, but my brother had written me that he had attended the McNamara meeting in St. Louis, which showed that he was in sympathy with the movement. I remain, respectfully,

MORRIS DE JONG.

Brother of the deceased Louis De Jong.

P. S.—Send further communications to M. De Jong, 324 E. 3d St., New York City.

Local Labor Field

BY OTTO PAULS.

Telephones:
Central 1577. Olive 4198.
LADIES GARMENT WORKERS

ON FIRING LINE

Twenty-four finishers walked out of the Froelich Skirt and Cloak Co., Eleventh and Washington, to resist a reduction from forty-five cents to twenty-five cents for making a coat. The men in this shop are organized but the women finishers are not.

All skirt makers employed by the A. D. Gross Skirt Co., at 823 Washington avenue, went out on strike last Tuesday because the company announced a reduction in prices for making skirts. In both cases the International Ladies Garment Workers are waging the fight for the workers.

Miss Pauline Neumann of Philadelphia is in St. Louis in the interest of the striking garment workers of Cleveland. She secured \$50 from the Structural Ironworkers and a like sum from the Carpenters' District Council. Other unions are also contributing to this worthy cause.

BREWERS REMODELING

THEIR NEW HEADQUARTERS

The Old Shepard School building that was purchased by Brewer's Union No. 6. is now undergoing repairs and being remodeled to suit the needs of the union and to make it a first class labor headquarters. There will be two halls, one to seat 400 and the other to seat 200 people. Suitable officers will be installed to accommodate a number of organizations. Club rooms will also be provided for.

AGAINST THE BOND ISSUE.

The following unions have gone on record as being against the issue of more bridge bonds and have donated the sums set opposite their names to the anti-bond campaign:

- Beer Bottlers \$ 25
- Sheet Metal Workers 5
- Plasterers 75
- Shoe Workers No. 338 5
- Carpenters Council 100
- Peoples' League 100
- Beer Drivers 25
- Bricklayers 10

Additional contributions are coming in and not a single union has been heard from that is in favor of the bond issue.

SAID OF THE WORKERS

The Teamsters' Union is very hopeful of making a case against the negro strikebreaker, James Weathers

who shot and killed two officials of the Teamsters' organization, Business Agent Lon St. Clair says it was plain murder.

T. F. Galoskowsky of the Printing Pressmen has just returned from Hot Springs where he was doing battle with his old enemy—rheumatism.

Upholsters and Mattress Makers 21 will have a reception at New Club Hall on November 10.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers have a prize masquerade on the tapis for November 18 at Concordia Club Hall.

Waitresses No. 249 are giving a dance this evening at Aschenbroedel Hall. You are welcome.

The Boilermakers have been unable to unionize the gas holder job at Newstead and Chouteau. Business Agent Gleason is of the opinion that the Ritter Conley Co. who are doing this job are a subsidiary company of the Steel Trust.

Electrical Workers Will Appeal Case

VERDICT OF GUILTY IN LIBEL

SUIT TO BE RESISTED BY POLLARD, KLEIN AND SHEARWOOD.

to be Improper by the Defense.

Admission of Depositions Declared to be Improper by the Defense.

The criminal libel suit of B. E. Tate against Jno. F. Kline, Wm. Pollard and W. A. Shearwood of Electrical Workers' Union No. 2, was tried in Judge Calvin N. Miller's court on October 18 and 19. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty and fined each defendant \$500.

A motion for a new trial was immediately filed and will be heard on November 2. In case the motion is denied an appeal will be taken. Attorney Paeben for the defense claims that the court made a grave error in admitting depositions as evidence that was taken in the civil suit now pending against the Labor Publishing Co.

The suit against the three men, as well as that against the Labor Publishing company, grew out of the publication of a signed article concerning the Union Electric strike in the St. Louis Labor. The plaintiff, B. E. Tate, was held responsible, in the article, for the electrocution of a strikebreaker named Charles Cully.

It is commonly supposed that the Union Electric Light and Power Co.

is the real instigator of both suits. Curiously enough, when Tate's lawyer was placed on the witness stand he volunteered the information that he "had been cautioned three or four times that the Union Electric had no connection with the suits." Men who are familiar with the struggles of organized labor will not be misled by such statements.

Another interesting feature was the testimony of a Mr. Peterson, manager of the Thiele Detective Agency. Peterson had been engaged in rounding up scabs for the Union Electric and he stated that Cully had said he was a competent man. Of course, a private detective is not only able but willing to testify to anything that may suit the Union Electric Light Co.

The mother and sister of Cully have entered a damage suit against the company because of his death. This makes it all the more certain that the Union Electric is the motive power behind the suits against both the Labor Publishing Co. and the three members of the Electrical Workers' Union.

GENERAL COMMITTEE TO MEET EVERY WEEK

The general committee at its regular meeting held last Monday decided that until after the November 10 election it would meet once a week. All delegates should take notice of this and be governed accordingly.

The campaign lists should be vigorously pushed from now on for at the last meeting of the general committee a big program (and one which will cost considerable money) was mapped out for the present campaign.

Every Socialist from now until November 10 should put their shoulder to the wheel, for if some good hard hustling is done until then, the Big Cinch will not only get a shock on November 7, but it might be repeated on November 10.

WHERE TO GO.

The South Slavish Branch 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 28. Tickets, 10 cents a person.

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

The organizations 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.

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ON A LARGE SCALE
Local No. 143 of the Moving Picture Operators will hold their annual ball at New Club Hall on January 25. All four connecting halls have been engaged to accommodate the expected crowd. Last year the place was crowded to the point of suffocation.

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