

Comrades,
Work for your
Own Press!

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Comrades,
Work for your
Own Party!

NO. 562.

OFFICE: 966 Chouteau Avenue.

ST. LOUIS, MO., NOVEMBER 11, 1911.

PHONES: Kinloch, Central 1577; Bell, Olive 4198

VOTE FOR LABOR AND W. M. BRANDT ELECTION: FRIDAY, NOV. 10

Socialists! Trade Unionists! Citizens!

Bridge Bonds Beaten; The People Victorious

THE VOTE ON THE BRIDGE BOND ISSUE.

WARD.	Registration.	Yes.	No.	Tot. Vote.
First	5,107	1,002	1,043	2,045
Second	4,131	660	1,055	1,715
Third	4,008	830	932	1,762
Fourth	4,447	892	782	1,674
Fifth	3,453	655	399	1,054
Sixth	3,226	813	400	1,213
Seventh	3,565	1,285	484	1,769
Eighth	4,152	1,109	710	1,819
Ninth	4,425	902	1,002	1,904
Tenth	4,722	1,043	1,347	2,390
Eleventh	5,656	1,292	1,288	2,580
Twelfth	5,454	886	1,139	2,025
Thirteenth	6,704	1,748	979	2,727
Fourteenth	5,712	1,635	866	2,501
Fifteenth	4,193	1,107	639	1,746
Sixteenth	3,773	871	457	1,328
Seventeenth	4,069	870	305	1,175
Eighteenth	4,439	969	912	1,881
Nineteenth	3,880	997	453	1,450
Twentieth	4,255	1,154	602	1,756
Twenty-first	5,714	1,270	1,020	2,290
Twenty-second	4,404	931	493	1,424
Twenty-third	4,081	1,339	329	1,668
Twenty-fourth	5,820	1,308	780	2,088
Twenty-fifth	4,678	1,534	313	1,847
Twenty-sixth	4,583	1,136	536	1,672
Twenty-seventh	7,248	1,299	1,298	2,597
Twenty-eighth	5,516	2,082	243	2,325
Totals	131,421	31,619	20,806	52,425

The People's Voice was heard!

The Bridge Bond Issue was defeated at last Tuesday's election.

Organized Labor of St. Louis was victorious. The Big Cinch interests are wild with rage.

The Big Cinch administration gang had worked with high pressure. Press, pulpit and political party machines were arraigned against the Central Trades and Labor Union, Socialist Party and Building Trades Council.

The Anti-Bond Issue campaign was conducted under the name of the People's League. ST. LOUIS LABOR, ARBEITER-ZEITUNG and our campaign paper, THE PEOPLE'S VOICE, were the only papers in St. Louis in opposition to the Bond Issue.

All the daily papers—Globe-Democrat, St. Louis Republic, Post-Dispatch, St. Louis Star, St. Louis Times, Westliche Post, Abend-Anzeiger, and Amerika—were lined up against the organized forces of the Socialists and Trade Unionists!

Both the Republican and the Democratic parties, through their city central committees, declared for the Bond Issue and against Organized Labor. The Socialist Party was the only political party that fought the battle on strictly working class lines, and when the People's League was refused challengers and watchers at the polls the Socialist Party came to the front with their credentials and attended to that part of the fighting program.

Even the ministers of the gospel were appealed to to preach sermons in favor of the Bond Issue. On Sunday before election the Bonds boosters arranged special steamboat excursion service to the bridge to chloroform the people.

The autocratic West End wards and the "would-be's" of the Grand avenue-Arsenal street precincts of the Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards did

all in their power to stampede the people. Mayor Kreismann proclaimed a half-holiday for his army of officeholders, in order that they might get their work in, but all in vain!

The Bond Issue failed to get the required two-thirds majority; it lacked 3,331 votes. There were 31,619 yes and 20,806 no votes.

Wards 1, 2, 9, 10, 11, 12, 21 and 27—the Socialist strongholds—did the work!

Council President Gundlach stated on the day before election that if the Bond Issue would not carry "we should quit."

Now for Victory No. 2: Brandt for City Council!

Now, Messrs. Gundlach, Jep Howe, Kreismann & Co., your time is up! The people have spoken!

Now quit! Quit and let the people attend to their own business! The Democratic Wells administration had systematically opposed the municipal bridge movement. When the Republican machine slipped into power on a bridge platform it was Mayor Kreismann and his Municipal Assembly that expended the \$3,500,000 voted in 1906 and then sold the upper deck of the bridge to Jep Howe's Southern Traction Co. for a period of fifty years! And this was done years before the bridge is completed!

When the people asked the repeal of the Southern Traction franchise steal the Kreismann machine in the Council stood by Jep Howe and the Big Cinch, and Councilman Haller was the only member who voted for the repeal.

The Southern Traction franchise steal must be repealed, and it will be repealed, too!

The first battle is won! Now for the next attack this Friday, November 10!

Every Socialist, every Trade Unionist, every progressive citizen must come to the front. The help of each and every one of you is needed.

Wm. M. Brandt, the Socialist Party candidate, must be elected to the City Council!

Pass the word down the line! In factories and workshops, in meetings and among your friends and neighbors we must work day and night in behalf of Wm. M. Brandt.

The St. Louis working class must get their own representative in the upper house of the Municipal Assembly.

Wm. M. Brandt is the right man for the right place to do the right thing at the right time.

Workingmen of St. Louis, unite at the ballot box this Friday, November 10.

Vote for Wm. M. Brandt!

G. A. Hoehn.

SOCIALIST VICTORIES EVERYWHERE.

Nine Cities in Ohio and One City in New York State Elect Socialist Mayors
—One Socialist for New York Legislature.

Comrades, Brothers of St. Louis! Last Tuesday's elections resulted in many Socialist victories. Schenectady, N. Y., elected Comrade George R. Linn as Mayor and with him the entire Socialist Council ticket was elected. One Socialist member of the State Legislature was also elected.

Loraine, St. Marys, Martin's Ferry, Fostoria, Mount Vernon, Barberton, Salem and Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, elected Socialist Mayors. The Socialists made extensive gains in every Ohio district. Canton, Ohio, also elected a Socialist Mayor.

Bridgeport, Conn., elected one Socialist Councilman.
Toledo, Ohio, elected two Socialist Aldermen.



WM. M. BRANDT

Socialist Candidate for City Council. Election: Friday Nov. 10

Working Men and Working Women, Listen!

By John C. Chase.

You have a golden opportunity, an opportunity to do something which will be historic in the progress of civilization.

You have an opportunity to strike exposed. A dentist mentions of old a tremendous blow for the freedom, not only of workingmen, but the freedom of working women.

There is a petition being circulated throughout the United States requesting Congress to submit to the legislatures of the several states for ratification, an amendment to the national constitution, which will enable women to vote in all elections on an equality with men.

You know that the ballot is the greatest weapon which the working class can use whenever that class gets ready to use it. You know also, that the working class is about to use that weapon for its emancipation. Do you not want your mother, sister, or daughter to be able to use that ballot with you?

Are you going to allow yourselves to be weakened in the great conflict by having those so closely interested with you, so closely allied with you in the struggle, deprived of a chance to aid you in the struggle?

Remember that they are millions of wives and mothers—who are now obliged to work and slave in order to live.

They are all members of the working class and have the same interests as the fathers, husbands, brothers and sons. Will you deprive them longer, by your carelessness and inactivity, of the privileges of participating in the making of laws which govern their conditions?

The laws of today, in the great majority of states, place women upon the same basis, politically, as mules, imbeciles and criminals.

A mule cannot vote, (if he could he would raise a ruction), an imbecile cannot vote (supposedly, but a lot of them do), and criminals (who are in prison) are denied the right to vote. Do you want your wife and mother longer kept in this class? No, I do not believe it.

The California working men have just placed themselves in the vanguard of progress and have given the women of that state an equal voice with men in the affairs of government. Are you going to lag behind them and be less progressive than they?

Do you know who opposes suffrage

for women? Listen, it is the women of the "400" who have their lap dogs, their monkey dinners, their "Adam and Eve strolls" to engage their attention and amuse themselves.

These are the ones who hold up their hands in holy horror at the thought of women engaging in the affairs of state. It is they who tell the people that it is "unladylike" and "unfeminine" for women to vote.

They know that it would be dangerous to them and their class if the working women, who are in the majority, should be given the ballot.

Don't be fooled any longer by this cry of the dilettante opponent of equal suffrage.

Give your wife, daughter, mother and sister a chance to stand with you, and win or lose with you, in your struggles against your oppressors.

The Socialist Party has flooded the country with petitions asking Congress to submit this amendment.

Every working man, every individual Socialist should take hold in this matter and secure the signature of every person in his community to these petitions.

Every one, who believes in freedom and equality before the law, every one who believes women are human beings as well as the men, will sign.

Congressman Victor L. Berger, the first genuine representative of the working class in Congress, will submit this petition to Congress and fight for the submission of the amendment, as only Berger can fight.

Get busy and send Berger so many signatures that he will have to employ the services of every other congressman in the House to bring this petition before that body.

When you have read this, don't hesitate. If you haven't any petition blanks, drop a postal to the National Secretary of the Socialist Party, 205 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill., asking him to supply you with them and he will immediately furnish you with all you can use.

Let the voice of the working class be heard in the halls of Congress as it has never been heard before. Let the warning be sounded, that the working class insists that ALL of the workers shall be enfranchised, that the WOMEN who toil will no longer be denied the privilege of fighting shoulder to shoulder with the MEN of toil in the greatest battle of all time.

Injunction Can Not Stop Strike

The Illinois Central strikers are now being arrested and thrown into jail on the charge of having violated the injunction issued by Judge Wright. J. C. Yoder and George Sherwood, two Centralia, Ill., strikers, were fined \$200 each and sentenced to sixty days in jail by Judge Wright.

This little bureaucrat, a Republican appointee, is trying to uphold the "dignity of the court," but is only making it more contemptible in the eyes of thinking workmen. The injunction granted by Judge Wright is of the most rabid type. It almost forbids the strikers to draw their breath. Needless to say, many of the Illinois Central men are getting their eyes opened to the rottenness of courts under the control of their employers.

A striker has been arrested in East St. Louis charged with violating Wright's injunction. His offense consisted of selling the Chicago Daily Socialist on the street. This will only have the effect of doubling the sales.

"Stick to the Finish."

Injunction or no injunction, the strike will go on until a victory has been won. Men have often gone to jail for a good cause, and the Federated Shop Employees of the Harriman system have as noble a cause as men ever fought for.

The following report shows how the strike stands at present:

Carbondale, Ill., Oct. 26.—Reports from all points to-day show about the same; no change to speak of; about 20 men on rip-rap track here doing nothing. Before the strike there were 52 men and the rip-rap was pulled twice a day, and now, the switch crew tell me, it is pulled about every fourth day; so you can see they are not doing much work. No mechanics among the men at the roundhouse; a few scabs, doing nothing.

Burnside reports all men standing firm. One scab boiler-maker was to repair the netting in front of an engine and tried to crawl down a smokestack; did not know how to get in any other way.

Freeport reports 15 scabs paid off to-day and left town. Engine fail-

ures, wrecks and breakdowns; the trains all late. Men all firm.

Evansville reports that the situation looks brighter every day. Engine failures. One train is reported to have been five hours in going 12 miles; that is going some.

Memphis states conditions favorable at that point; all men out to 100 per cent and will remain out until we are recognized. Motive power becoming more disabled every day. Scabs not satisfied and are leaving every day for other quarters.

New Orleans states that the company has a searchlight on some of their buildings down there to try to keep track of them, as they are on picket duty day and night.

Mounds still say they have their money bet on the men staying out until they win; they will not allow scabs on the streets at Mounds.

Centralia is still standing firm and no desertions among the ranks; men are determined to win.

St. Louis still as firm as ever. A few scabs at that point, but doing no good; no mechanics among them.

Now, brothers, we all know that the company is whipped, and all there is for them to do is to give up and say the word. All points seem more determined to win than ever. We must win this battle or we are lost. The men at all points report to me that they are determined to win, no matter how long, if it takes one year. All it takes is to stand pat, and we are bound to win.

Just now learned that a passenger train between here and St. Louis is standing on a side track deadened than h—; only four hours and twenty minutes late. That is going some, I thank you.—G. L. Dry, Secretary-Treasurer.

In Milwaukee organized labor does not need to beg and plead with the City Council for a hearing. No, indeed! The Socialists elected union men to the Council and they state their case right on the floor—and get what they want. Why not do the same in St. Louis?

A Plea For the Illinois Central Strikers.

Editor St. Louis Labor:

I have just returned from a speaking trip in the "strike" section of Mississippi. I have found the boys of the Illinois Central Railroad standing "pat." Few desertions, and all as determined as when the strike was first ordered. How false is the claim of the company that "business is normal" with them, can be readily seen by anyone who will take a trip over their road. They cannot even get a passenger train through on scheduled time, and if their locomotives are not rapidly going on the "bum," then something equally disagreeable must be the matter with their trains.

Their competitor roads are hauling many and heavily loaded trains, while most of the freight trains I saw on the I. C. seemed to be made up principally of "empties."

These striking railroad boys must win if every Union railroad man in the United States must refuse to handle I. C. cars, and those that come from that road, and the strikers should have every encouragement that the Socialist Party—the party of the labor class—can give them. The strike is purely one of principle, and that principle involves the right of all men to organize so solidly as to be able to hold their own in the industrial war that is now being waged between the Unions and the organizations of Capital that seek to control everything on the face of the Earth, including Labor.

I have tried in my speeches to impress on the men that we should have class unity, and that a uniting of all hands at the ballot box would mean the greatest strike ever recorded in history. Many of them will vote the Socialist ticket at the coming November election, but even if they do not, being yet longer deceived by sly politicians of the old parties, yet Socialists must stand firm for the boys in the Unions on all occasions. Though they may not yet be true to themselves politically, nor to us, yet we must be true to them.

We will greatly increase our vote at the election the 7th, not only in the strike region, but everywhere in Mississippi, for farmers as well as wage earners, are coming rapidly to us. We will at least double, and perhaps treble, our vote of three years ago.

The Unions of the entire country should study carefully this Illinois Central strike, and give the railroad boys every help possible.

SUMNER W. ROSE,

Biloxi, Miss., October 29, 1911.

Garment Workers' Bulletin On Marx & Haas Settlement

Under the caption, "Great Victory for St. Louis Garment Workers," the Weekly Bulletin of The Clothing Trades, the official organ of the United Garment Workers of America, reports the agreement with the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. on its front page.

Editorially, the same journal comments as follows:

"The Marx & Haas Strike.

"The most pleasing piece of news that we have had to relate in some time regarding our trade is the adjustment of the differences between our organization and the firm of Marx & Haas of St. Louis. This struggle, which has been going on for more than two years, has been one of the most bitterly contested that has ever taken place in the labor movement, neither side asking nor giving quarter, and the settlement just arrived at is ample proof of the loyalty of our St. Louis brothers and sisters to a cause which they believed right from its inception.

"It is needless to say that every resource at their disposal was used by Marx & Haas, the injunction not being excepted, but in spite of the apparently unequal struggle, our members steadfastly maintained their position, and to-day the local unions of St. Louis are stronger than ever before.

"A careful perusal of the agreement, which appears on another page of this issue, will confirm our opinion that the settlement secured through the persistent efforts of the District Council and President Rickert is a substantial victory on practically every point at issue.

"Undoubtedly much bitter feeling was engendered through the long period of this industrial war that time only can remove, but in the main nothing now exists but the best of feeling.

"Organized labor, and the labor press in particular, combined with the work of District Council No. 4, were very potent factors in winning this victory, and to these influences all credit is due.

"Let us now show that we are as magnanimous in victory as we were aggressive during the conflict, and do all in our power to restore the firm of Marx & Haas in the good will of the workers to the end that our friends and sympathizers may be informed that this firm is now fair and deserving of their patronage."

The Marx & Haas Settlement.

Speaking of the Marx & Haas settlement, the Bakers' Journal, after publishing President Kaemmerer's official letter, says:

"It is with extreme pleasure that we give space to this communication in these columns, and we heartily congratulate our brothers and sisters employed in the clothing trade in St. Louis, Mo., on the great victory they have achieved. From close observation, we know that the struggle of the garment workers in St. Louis has been a serious one, and for that reason the victory achieved by them is to be appreciated so much more.

"Now let the St. Louis garment workers get busy and do something for our brothers in their home town who have been fighting the St. Louis bread combine, the American Baking Company and the McKinney Bread Company, now adjuncts to the Bread

Trust, for several years, and let our St. Louis brothers resort to the same tactics of publicity resorted to by the garment workers, and the time may not be so far away when we may proclaim our victory over these concerns. The success of the garment workers shows that no fight need be lost, no matter how long it may take to conquer our opponents.

"Here goes to the success of the St. Louis bakers as a sequel to the great success achieved by the St. Louis garment workers!"

(From the Cleveland Citizen.)

In another column of this paper our readers will find an official announcement from the United Garment Workers at St. Louis, stating that the two years' strike against the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. of that city has ended with a victory for the union. Upward of 1,000 men and women walked out of the Marx & Haas show twenty-five months ago, and by aggressive action made the fight a national one, the clothing of the concern being sold in every section of the country. That the losses of the Marx & Haas Co. mount into the millions is undisputed, and that the concern, if it succeeds in keeping afloat, will never again force another labor struggle may be taken for granted. The St. Louis concern invited the contest and would listen to no settlement short of the workers admitting that they were slaves, with no right to combine for mutual protection, and returning to their tasks to toil under the whip of the master class. The brave men and Haas shop twenty-five months ago, women of St. Louis, who won a splendid victory, deserve the congratulations of all friends of humanity.

The Rand School of Social Science.

The Rand School of Social Science this year begins a work similar to that of the Socialist Party school in Berlin and the Ruskin Labor College at Oxford. It offers a six months' course, calculated to fit students for effective work as propagandists, organizers, secretaries, newspaper workers, etc., in the party service. The plan includes four main courses—Socialist and Labor Theory; Socialist and Labor Policy; American Economy and Political History; American Government in Theory and Practice; also training in grammar and composition, public speaking, and office methods. Individual attention will be given to students. Every student will spend 24 hours a week in class work and 24 in preparation of lessons. The corps of instructors includes Morris Hillquit, Algernon Lee, John Spargo, Dr. I. M. Rubinow, Robert W. Bruere and George R. Kirkpatrick. Prof. Beard will also aid as educational adviser. The fee for the course, including text-books, is sixty dollars. In case of necessity payment of a portion may be deferred. For further information, address Algernon Lee, Secretary, 112 East 19th street, New York, N. Y.

FOR FIRST-HAND INFORMATION

Concerning the Socialist Party you

should subscribe to

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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Some Things You Eat

By Otto Pauls.

Occasionally you, or some member of your family, becomes suddenly ill for no apparent reason.

Or, perhaps, the trouble hangs on and becomes chronic, resists treatment and is given a different name by every doctor you consult.

In nearly all such cases a solution can be found by examining what goes into the invalid's stomach. The science of food adulteration has now reached a stage which forcibly illustrates the devilry of the profit system. A writer in the National Food Magazine sets forth a list of chemicals and poisons commonly used in food adulteration and a few are mentioned here for your benefit:

Benzoate of Soda—A poison used as a preservative in all kinds of food. Decayed and spoiled meat, fruit and catsup are doped with benzoate to hide their condition from the buyer. Manufacturers love it as all rotten filth about the factory can be used and worked off on the public.

Saccharin or Benzoic Sulfinide—Coal tar poison used in place of sugar to sweeten; proclaimed as dangerous by the government, which, however permits the manufacturers to continue to poison the people until they have disposed of the stock on hand and enough profit to pay for the machinery installed. It produces headache, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, nausea, diarrhea, and is doubly dangerous in hot weather.

Aniline dye—Properly used to dye cloth but is widely used to color candy, soda-water, cakes, pies, jellies, preserves, "bakers' rotten egg mixture," ice cream cones and many other foods. Contains arsenic and is a harmful poison. Those fancy cakes you buy from the bakery are doped with bezte to "kill" the rotten eggs and colored with coal tar dye so as to "look nice."

Formaldehyde, or Embalming fluid—Properly used to embalm bodies prior to burial, but finds its way into milk and cream to keep them from souring; is a dangerous poison, very common in St. Louis milk.

Slack lime, or Succrate of calcium—Properly used in mortar to build houses but yields big profits to makers of cheap ice cream as a substitute for milk.

Sulphite and Sulphurous Acids—Properly used in cleaning straw hats and making fertilizers but their use in bleaching molasses, syrups and fruit and to give rotten meat a bright red color is very common and very hard on the stomach. These "appetizers" impoverish the blood, cause heartburn, headache, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, albuminuria and other ailments.

Glue—Made of dead animals, bones and refuse and intended for use in the manufacture of furniture and as an adhesive; also used to make candies, gelatin and ice cream. Drugs are used to hide its bad taste and odor but the germs live on and cause ptomaine poisoning. Cheap ice cream is mainly furniture glue.

Cresote, or "liquid smoke"—A poisonous preservative used on wood blocks for street paving. Packing houses add to their profits by coating meat with it and then selling the product as "smoked meat." Such meat is indigestible and poisonous.

Soap-bark and soapstone—Good to wash dirty, greasy clothes with. Extensively used to produce foam on beer and soda water. Bakers find it cheaper than the whites of eggs in making frosting for pies, cakes, meringue, etc.; it is a deadly poison.

Copper Sulphate—A poison used to give canned peas and pickles a bright green color.

Why the Children Die Young.

The drugs, chemicals and substances mentioned above are just a few of the common adulterants and preservatives which go into your stomach; there are dozens of others.

Now, let us consider that curly headed youngster whom you send to the baker, grocer and butcher on errands. There are many things about growing boys and girls worthy of serious consideration but none more so than the food they eat.

This morning your young hopeful toddled over to the baker for some of those pretty cakes made of bleached flour, rotten eggs preserved by benzoate, shredded cocoanut bleached by sulphite, sweetened with saccharin and colored with coal tar dyes, topped off with a nice soap-bark frosting. The baker's lady is kindhearted and, reaching in the glass candy case on the counter, hands him an "all-day sucker" a chocolate soldier or some one of the many kinds of cheap candy used as a bait to have the youngsters come again.

Child Murder for Profit.

Now, it is impossible to mention here all of the villainous poisons and adulterations to be found in candy. Just a few of the things that can be found in almost any candy store and bakery in St. Louis are given so that you may realize what Willie and Susie are swallowing after a trip to the bakery.

Chocolates—The cheaper grades

sold by the bakeries, notion stores, Greeks, etc., are filled with starch, furniture glue, tallow or arrowroot. The flavor is due to the fusel oil (whiskey poison), wood alcohol, rancid butter, cologne spirits (made from sawdust, potatoes or moldy grain), and saccharin. The coloring and finishing of cheap, imitation chocolates is almost an art in itself. Such appetizing tid-bits as iron rust, lamp black, burnt umber, wash blue, varnish, shellac, arsenic, sulphates, paint and coal tar dyes are widely used in finishing off chocolates and other candies. Thus your young hopeful eats "chocolates" made of tallow, colored with iron rust and coated with shellac.

Stearin is used to adulterate candy though it will not melt unless heated 135 degrees. The temperature of the human stomach is 98.6 degrees.

Licorice—Perhaps you have noticed what bargains the children get in licorice. That is because lamp black is used to make it. Lamp black is cheap but not very fattening.

Nearly all the "crisps" and brightly colored candies contain harmful poison. The glazed fruits and candies are made by using common varnish, shellac. Arsenic is often present in jelly beans, candy easter eggs and nut candies. Rosin thinned with wood alcohol is also profitable in the candy business.

The Globe-Democrat of October 16, contained the following article:

Ruth Darst, 7 years old daughter of Charles E. Darst, of 5933 Shaw avenue, and Ar-Kloppenburg, 24 years old, of 5341 Shaw avenue, are at the Shaw home in a precarious condition, and Mrs. Darst, mother of the child, and her mother, Mrs. Sophia Leutesch, are ill, as the result, the police say, of eating candy which contained poison.

Saturday night Darst purchased 10 cents worth of candy from a store on Market street near Union Station and at 7 o'clock next morning gave pieces of it to the members of the family and Kloppenburg.

Three hours later the four became ill and Dr. Upslaw of 5115 Shaw avenue was called. He said the four were suffering from arsenical poison and it is believed the poison was in the candy.

Four pieces of the confection were turned over to the police of the Mounted District, and will be sent to the city chemist today for analysis.

There is not the smallest doubt that dangerous drugs were used when less than ten cents worth of candy nearly kills a whole family.

And always it is the poor that suffer. It is the poor that buy the cheap candy. They cannot afford the purer and higher priced candy such as the rich indulge in.

Label No Safeguard.

The vilest, dirtiest, most poisonous stuff is put up in the penny sorts, in bright colors, so as to lure innocent children to buy it.

Many people labor under the delusion that when the label carries the words, "Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act," that the contents of the package are wholesome and eatable. Such is not the case.

The law provides that food and drugs shall be correctly labeled. If the label on a food states what is contained in the package, then it is "guaranteed under the food and drug act," even though it have several poisons in it.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley of the United States Bureau of Chemistry tried long and hard to compel manufacturers to omit poisons and harmful adulterants from all foods they made. He was quite successful for a while. Then the big manufacturers pulled the strings so that James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, appointed two more men to "assist" Dr. Wiley. These two men overruled Dr. Wiley in nearly all cases where the manufacturers were selling poisoned food. They were appointed for that express purpose.

Thus the murder of babes and children, of men and women, went on. Profit is the Cause.

Finally the gang waxed so bold that they demanded Dr. Wiley's discharge. An investigation was had, and the upshot of it was that the two tools of the food poisoners were fired and good old Dr. Wiley is once more in charge, battling for the lives and welfare of the masses.

However, it would be best for everyone to be on guard, so that the worst of the alleged "foods" can be avoided.

There will be no real safety until the making of food for profit is done away with. It is the desire for profit that leads men to poison our food supply. When we manufacture food for use and not for private profit there will be no danger of swallowing poison with every mouthful you take.

The Railroad Strike

Illinois Central and Harriman Lines Service Crippled

The present strike on the Illinois Central and Harriman lines demonstrates beyond all question that the railway employes are not united in a compact organization. Here we have a strike of the shopmen, including blacksmiths, boiler makers, machinists, carmen, etc.

True, it is the most general strike of railway employes since the A. R. U. strike of 1894, but events have demonstrated that it is by far not general enough.

It is now more than three weeks old and the service on the lines affected is crippled to an extent that it is unsafe to ride on them for fear of break downs, wrecks, etc., or to ship on them for fear of goods being lost or delayed.

An East St. Louis coal dealer complains that a car of coal intended for him had left Coulterville, Illinois on the seventh of October and had not yet reached East St. Louis, a distance of forty-six miles. The company had no trace of the car. Another instance was called to my attention where a fellow had several thousand dollars worth of potatoes on the road for several weeks which could not be located.

It is needless for Messrs. Markham or Park to tell the public that their service is not crippled, for the people who are traveling or shipping goods over their lines know better.

But that is not the point. This strike could be over, all the inconveniences obviated and many a scab out of the hospital, did the conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen on the strike bound lines do their duty toward their fellow railway workmen.

If ever the railway men of the Harriman interests had a golden opportunity to form a union that would be of real value to them, that opportunity is NOW.

I often wonder what an engineer thinks of himself who will haul a train bearing scabs or run an engine repaired by a scab who is undermining the trade union movement. How must a fireman feel, when he is shoveling coal into a locomotive, pulling a train of cars, bearing scabs to take the place of their fellow railway employes. And how must a conductor and a brakeman feel, handling a train carrying scabs to snatch the bread out of the mouths of the wives and children of their fellow workers. And all this is done in the name of unionism. Can they look themselves squarely in the face without the blush of shame coming across their cheeks? Hardly so!

The engineer, fireman, conductor, brakeman and the rest who are now at work in the railway service on the strike bound lines should understand that the fight is not one so much involving wages and conditions as it is the right to organize along industrial lines.

The railroads are determined not to allow their employes to organize along lines on which the railroads are organized. When an attack is made by a railroad on any craft in the railway service the railroad does not divide itself so that just a part of its strength is used to defeat the union of that particular craft. Not much! The whole force of the road or system is brought into action against that particular craft organization. The railroads go farther; the entire power of the railroad monopoly is mobilized in the form of a general managers' association and the railway men should learn a lesson from their masters.

The railway men who are still at work on the lines affected by the strike under the order of the System Federation should walk out as one man and help their comrades on to victory.

With every engineer, fireman, conductor, brakeman and switchman leaving his post the strike would be settled in less than a week. Yes, in forty-eight hours and the prolonged sacrifice, the inconvenience to the traveling and shipping public, the possible loss of life through wrecks because of crippled machinery would be halted.

But railway men will say, these men have agreements and are you going to advocate the abrogation of these agreements? Self-protection is the first law of nature, and if the railroads are bent upon crushing out the life of the organization and if they are going to put the public in jeopardy, it cannot be an abrogation of agreements but the doing of a duty the railroad employes owe to society.

A contract between organized labor and organized capital was never intended (at least not by organized labor) as an instrument to be used by an employer to put wrong upon the throne. The fair-minded public will be in hearty accord with you railway employes for you will bring back a normal, safe and business condition of the transportation service.

Don't wait for the chiefs of your brotherhoods to call you out! They will never do it! Don't sit idly by and see your fellow workmen sacrificed on a cross of greed! Don't wait for those to move you who are the pampered pets of railroad kings and the National Civic Federation. Stand up like men and walk out! Make the move that will bring victory to you and restore safety and comfort to a public that is now helplessly in the clutches of a railway monster.

ADOLPH GERMER.

East St. Louis, October 19, 1911.

McNAMARA JUROR IS SCORED AND EXCUSED.

Dismissed Because He Discussed Explosion Case with Man on Main Street.

GAS THEORY IS UPHELD New Witness Will Say He Smelled Leak Near Times Day Before Destruction.

Los Angeles, Oct. 19.—A chance street conversation started by B. W. Clark, a venireman on the McNamara murder case, with Harry Chandler, vice president and assistant general manager of the Times-Mirror Company, and son-in-law of Harrison Gray Otis, publisher of the Los Angeles Times, brought Clark's services as a prospective juror to an abrupt end when he told it in court late today.

The talesman was censured by Judge Walter Bordwell for carelessness and promptly excused on a challenge by the defense, suggested by the court. Chandler, according to Clark, had said he hoped the talesman would qualify as a juror. It was said tonight that Chandler was held in no way responsible for the occurrence, so far as the court was concerned.

Clark, who deals in coal, had been recounting how he had gone to Chandler a few days after the explosion attributed to James B. McNamara which wrecked the Times building and cost twenty-one lives.

Clark said he requested Chandler to be careful about making hard and fast statements that it was done by dynamite and by enemies, and Chandler gave him to understand "that they knew exactly what they were doing."

Judge Intervenes.

"Have you since talked with him?" asked Attorney Lecompte Davis of the defense.

"Yes," said Clark. "I do not remember whether it was yesterday or the day before."

"And what was the occasion?" asked Attorney Davis.

"I passed him on the sidewalk."

"Stopped and talked with him, did you? Did you say anything about the case at all?"

"Yes, I told him I was on the jury or a prospective juror."

"What did he say to that?"

"He said he hoped I would be qualified."

"What did you say to that?"

The Court. Do you challenge this juror?"

The Talesman. I asked him what he had against me.

The Court. Wait a minute. Do you want to challenge this talesman, Mr. Davis?"

Mr. Darrow. Let us hear the conversation first.

The Court. I don't think it is necessary. I am surprised, Mr. Clark, that you should have done such a thing—had any talk with Mr. Chandler or any other person with reference to this case.

"I didn't think I was talking about the case."

"You didn't?"

"No."

"When you told him you were drawn as a venireman on the case you didn't think you were talking to him about the case?"

"No. I was not talking about the case at all—didn't discuss the case."

Gas Theory Upheld.

Mr. Davis. Well, we will challenge for cause.

"The talesman is excused," said the court. "I don't think he ought to sit in this case, or any other man who is drawn on the jury who is so careless. You may be excused Mr. Clark."

In the course of his examination Clark gave the defense a clue to a new witness who, they said, would be summoned. His son, he said, had told him the explosion unquestionably one of gas.

"Did he give you any reason for saying it was a gas explosion?" asked Mr. Davis.

"He said he came past the Times on a car and smelled the gas as far as Spring street."

"The night before?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did that strengthen your opinion?"

"Yes."

It was said today that fourteen men would hear the McNamara case as jurors. This is possible under California laws, which provide in addition to the regular jury that two additional men may be qualified in cases where the trial is likely to be of great importance and duration.

These two must be kept with the other twelve, having equal opportunities to hear the evidence and in case any regular juror is disqualified through illness or death, the name of one of the two extra jurors is to be drawn out of the box and he replaces the disabled one.

None of the fourteen seemed in sight tonight. Six jurors temporarily accepted by both sides were in the box, but all are liable to peremptory challenge.

THE McNAMARA FUND.

Burns' Statement that Million Dollars Has Been Raised for Defense is Evidence of "Mental Disease."

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1.—"Burns' statement that the American Federation of Labor has collected \$1,000,000 for the defense of the McNamaras is purely his own invention, whether from malice to prevent the collection of funds for an adequate defense for the McNamara brothers, or whether it is the mental disease with which he has become afflicted, the people themselves must determine," said President Gompers, in answer to Detective Burns' declaration before the students at Columbia University.

The assertions made by Burns are not in accord with the facts. It must be remembered that in this contest for a fair and impartial trial the defense is compelled to meet a solidified and bitter combination of employers' organizations that have vast sums of money upon which to draw to convict the men charged with destroying the Los Angeles Times plant. This assault by the employers' associations, as indicated by the first published statements given out in the press, is not directed, except incidentally, at the men charged with the crime, but is aimed against the organizations of labor.

The expense already incurred in collecting evidence, the employment of able counsel, and generally building up the defense, has been very large. There is no process by which the total amount necessary to defray the legitimate expenses can be determined. Up to this point it has been difficult to provide the amount considered necessary by the attorneys having the case in charge. There is pressing need for more funds, and the organizations of labor are being constantly urged to do their utmost in supplying the munitions whereby the defense may be able to present its case and bring to light all the facts connected therewith.

BIG MINERS' STRIKE.

Southern Colorado the Scene of Labor War.

Denver, Nov. 1.—A large number of miners in the Southern Colorado coal fields have gone on strike. A remarkable feature of the situation is the fact that the miners on strike are unorganized and the agitation is, up to this point, being carried on by non-union men.

The chief complaint of the miners is over the conditions surrounding the screening of coal. They assert that under the present system the companies can, and do, cheat them, and they want redress.

Companies in the southern field compel the men to screen the coal in the mines, but only pay for the lump coal. It is also charged by the men that the companies unscrupulously fix the screen so that only half the coal is saved to the men, the other half falling through the screens, and goes to the company as clear profit, the digger getting nothing for it.

It is stated that the coal miners have sought for some time to induce the company to concede changes in the screening methods, but have been turned down at all of the conferences. The unorganized men in this section struck over the same grievance in 1903.

REICHSTAG ELECTIONS

FIXED FOR JANUARY 12.

Berlin, Nov. 2.—It has been officially announced that the elections for members of the Reichstag would be held on January 12. The present session will probably close at the end of November or early in December.

Meantime, the Reichstag hopes to dispose of the labor exchange measure, the new workmen's insurance bill and reform the criminal code.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg will probably reply to the interpellation concerning the Moroccan negotiations with France.

The Social Democrats are already carrying on a lively electoral campaign and expect to increase their membership in the Reichstag to at least 100.

FROM MINNESOTA.

Socialist State Organization in a Splendid Condition.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 1911.—The Minnesota state organization of the Socialist Party granted the following charters:

Fish Lake, Chisago county, 6 members; Harris, Chisago county, 7 members; Hawley, Clay county, 9 members; Hinckley, Pine county, 9 members; Kasota, Le Sueur county, 18 members; Mapleton, Blue Earth county, 8 members; Minnesota lake, Faribault county, 12 members; St. Charles, Winona county, 5 members; St. Peter, Nicollet county, 7 members; Waseca, Waseca county, 17 members; Wrenshall, Carlton county, 10 members; Crosby, Crow Wing county, 10 members; Florenton, St. Louis county, 18 members; Hardwick, Rock county, 5 members; Iona, Murray county, 6 members; Minneapolis (Scandinavian), 12 members; Palsade, Aitken county, 12 members; Round Lake, Nobles county, 7 members; Wilmont, Nobles county, 5 members; Worthington, Nobles county, 7 members.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Samuel J. Dyson, 49 years old, dark complexion, medium height, slim, gray eyes, black hair tinged with gray, formerly a woolen mill employe, will confer a favor by sending his address to this office, as his friends are anxiously seeking his whereabouts.

The state organization is now in better condition to push the work of organizing locals than ever before, and it is proposed to make a systematic campaign for that purpose in unorganized districts. All comrades are requested to send to state headquarters the name and address of any one they think likely to secure names for local organizations or help arrange meetings for organizers. Twenty-six new locals have been organized within the last four weeks, and we believe it possible to keep up the pace, provided the comrades throughout the state will cooperate with the state secretary in the effort. Please send name and address of all such persons at your earliest convenience to the undersigned at 305 Lincoln building, Minneapolis, Minn.

J. E. NASH, State Sec'y.

OUR SUBSCRIPTION HUSTLERS.

- Geo. Hellwig 1
- John Wekerle 1
- Henry Schwarz 2
- O. Pauls 1
- Max Zimmermann 2
- O. Kaemmerer 1
- Jul. Blumenthal 3
- C. Browalzi, Taylorville Ill. 1
- George Cunningham 1
- F. Rickly 1
- Wm. F. Crouch 3
- Frank Abel 1
- F. Nelson 1
- F. J. Kloth 2
- H. L. Hunter 1
- S. F. Finger 1
- F. V. Ryan 9
- O. Pauls 4
- J. J. Leuenberger 1
- H. Kuhlmann 1
- W. Brandt 3
- Chas. Bachmann 3
- Al Siepmann 1
- H. L. Hunter 1
- W. F. Crouch 1
- F. J. Kloth 2
- Frank Nelson 1

Outside Renewals.

- F. Kreichhammer, Martins Ferry, O
- Nic Eberhardt, East St. Louis, Ill
- W. Heinrich, East Hampton, Mass
- Chas. Schrick, Clayton, Mo
- Chas. Biring, Ferguson, Mo
- Henry Steube, Bonanza, Ark
- Fred Engel, Bonanza, Ark
- Arthur Meusel, Lawrence, Mass
- C. Altenbernd, Cleveland, Ohio
- C. Almasi, Granite City, Ill
- W. A. Clifford, Memphis, Tenn
- George Anton, Granite City, Ill
- Brewers No. 9, Milwaukee, Wis
- K. K. Steffans, Davenport, Iowa
- Alois Schreiber, Lincoln, Ill
- A. Hamel, Brandenburg, Texas
- Chas. Steffan, Staunton, Ill
- Brewers No. 89, Milwaukee, Wis
- I. Pfister, East St. Louis, Ill

THE COMING CONVENTION

American Federation of Labor, Union Label, Metal Trades and Building Trades Departments Meet in Atlanta, Ga.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor and its auxiliary departments will be held this year in the South, Atlanta, Ga., having been selected. Efforts have been put forth by the officers of the A. F. of L. to secure reduced transportation rates for the delegates, but success has been attained only with the Southeastern Passenger Association, whose jurisdiction includes all points in territory south of the Ohio and Potomac and east of the Mississippi rivers, and from Washington, D. C., Cincinnati, O., Evansville, Ind., and Cairo, Ill., in which territory round trip tickets will be sold at a reduc-

tion which amounts to about a fare and a fifth of the regular one way rate; and the Trunk line association, whose territory is from Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Dunkirk and Salamanca, N. Y., Erie and Pittsburg, Pa., Bellaire, O., Wheeling, Parkersburg and Kenova, W. Va., and points east thereof, except New England. The Union Label Department convention opens on Thursday, Nov. 9; the Metal Trades Department, on Friday, Nov. 10. On Monday, Nov. 13, the convention of the American Federation of Labor convenes, the session usually continuing for two weeks. The Building Trades Department convention will convene on Monday, Nov. 27, and continue until the transaction of its business is completed.

PRESIDENT KLINE RE-ELECTED.

At the convention of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, recently held in Atlanta, Ga., J. W. Kline of Chicago was re-elected president and W. F. Kramer was re-elected financial secretary. President Kline is also directing the big Harriman lines strike.

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Published every Saturday by the
LABOR PUBLISHING COMPANY.


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

Subscription: \$1.00 per year in advance.

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

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

Co-operative  Printery
966 Chouteau Avenue.

The Los Angeles Election
Opens the Eyes of the People

"Never in my whole life have I been so pleased with the result of an election as I was with the returns from Los Angeles," says J. W. Kline, president of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

"I know Job Harriman personally, have known him for a long time, and he's a prince of a man in every way," he added as he banged his fist down on his desk.

"I'm confident that Harriman will win out by a big majority at the election proper in December. I want to say that any workman who votes for Alexander doesn't understand an iota of politics and is using his influence against the true interests of labor.

Harriman Labor's Hope.

"If there were no other reasons for voting against Alexander than that he gave his moral support to that dirty old tyrant, Hrisan Grey Otis, at least every laboring man who has enough blood in his veins to demand justice for himself and his fellow workmen ought to do everything he can to defeat Alexander by voting for the Socialist ticket.

"Whether a union man is a Socialist or not, he ought to know that a vote for Harriman is a vote for the working class."

Rabbi Hirsch Pleased.

Dr. Emil Hirsch, one of the leading Jewish rabbis of the country, in

discussing the Los Angeles election, said:

"I am glad it turned out that way. I don't know all about the local conditions out there, but I think it's time that the public should turn to the Socialists.

"The old parties have proved so faithless to the public trust that they don't deserve further confidence. Personally, my sympathies are with the Socialists and I am ready to give them a fair trial. Milwaukee has had the best administration under Seidel that it has ever had."

Lauds Socialists' Energy.

John M. Glenn, secretary of the Illinois Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Illinois, and one of the most avowed opponents of Socialism, said of the election:

"It seems to me that what the vote at the Los Angeles primaries shows more than anything else is a hustling propensity on the part of the Socialists. Judging from the press reports, it seems that the women are all going to vote the Socialist ticket.

"I guess it's like an old house and a new one in business; the old house is apt to become too conservative. If the younger firm adopts newer methods, displays its wares on the front page and handles a line of goods that the public wants, it is sure to take customers away from the old concern. If the Socialists advocate principles that the public wants, they will win."

The Servile Press In
Los Angeles Campaign

The leading daily papers of Los Angeles were lined up for the Good Government Republican candidate, George Alexander, and against Job Harriman, the successful Socialist mayoralty candidate, at the primary election of October 31.

On the day of election these papers came out with big front-page appeals seven and eight columns wide, of which we quote the headlines.

General Otis' organ, the Los Angeles Times, said:

"The battle is joined to-day. Vote, neighbor, vote! If you have a home, little or big, if you have property in the city, large or small, if you have a job at good wages, the Times knows you will vote against Socialism and its destructive agencies. It is your affair, Mr. Citizen. The value of every home in Los Angeles and the prosperity of every citizen are at stake in to-day's primaries. Vote for God and home and native land!

"Eliminate the Socialist ticket! Because a voter differs from the policies of Mayor Alexander is no sufficient reason why he should vote for Job Harriman.

"Because he dissents from the attitude of Mr. Mushet on some features of municipal legislation is no reason why he should give to the Socialist cause either the direct aid of his vote or the indirect aid of his absence from the polls.

"It is to be regretted that the friends of order, of a government of liberty under law, of prosperity for the city, of peace and comfort in the homes could not have made 'Get Together' their slogan and co-operated in opposition to Socialism and its attendant evils and undoubted dangers, uniting on one candidate against Harriman."

The Los Angeles Express said:
"Los Angeles needs your help, Mr. Voter!

"If you have not voted, go do so at once.

"Remember that a vote for Alexander is a vote for a continuance of the prosperity that Los Angeles has enjoyed during the last two years and for a clean, decent city.

"Take no backward step. Help Los Angeles to realize her destiny as one of the greatest cities on the American continent. That can best

be done by marking your ballot for Alexander, good government and prosperity.

"Every Socialist vote is in the ballot box. There are not enough of them to win if you do your duty. See that you do not fail Los Angeles in her hour of need."

"A tremendous Socialist vote is being cast for Mr. Harriman and the Socialist candidates for the Council. With the discipline of well-trained soldiers the Socialists are marching to the polls throughout the city and voting their ticket straight. There is no lack of appreciation among them of the importance of this day's election. Well organized, thoroughly disciplined, united in a supreme endeavor to capture control of the city government and socialize administration, they menace, however unconsciously, the future of Los Angeles.

"To overcome their strength it is necessary that every citizen who believes in good government, every voter who has a stake in the material prosperity of this city, should this day cast his vote for Alexander. Neglect or indifference easily may result in plunging Los Angeles into difficulties from which it may not be able to extricate itself for years and disaster meanwhile would overwhelm our great projects and our prospects.

"The polls do not close until 6 o'clock. If you have not voted at the hour you read these lines and opportunity to vote is still open, throw aside every opposing consideration, disregard business calls or personal convenience, go to the polling place in your precinct and cast your vote for George Alexander."

The Los Angeles Tribune said:
"This is your last chance, Mr. Man!

"This is the last election in Los Angeles when men can only vote. After to-day women as well as men will have the right to vote at all elections.

"Los Angeles was never more prosperous than it has been during Alexander's administration. Workingmen, merchants, property owners and industrial enterprises have never been so prosperous.

"Continue this prosperity by re-electing Alexander Mayor to-day.

(California Social Democrat.)

Victory for the Socialists was the result of the primary election held in Los Angeles Oct. 31. Every step forward is a victory for Socialism, but this step presages complete victory in the final election on December 5.

Job Harriman's magnificent vote sent a thrill of horror down the spine of plutocracy all over the world when wire and cable carried the news.

Almost every candidate on the Socialist ticket polled a larger vote than the candidates on all other tickets, the entire councilmanic group going on the final ballot as leaders.

The final battle rests with the women, and if the wives of the workers and the working women themselves can be aroused to the situation then victory will come to the Socialists of Los Angeles, who have fought such a magnificent battle against terrible odds.

With a trained army of speakers, writers and workers, the fight will be waged with redoubled vigor. The lack of funds will hamper the comrades at Los Angeles, but Socialists have long been accustomed to fighting in the trenches on short rations.

Plutocracy stands appalled at the results of the election, but as the pendulum swings back money will be poured freely into the coffers of capitalism and fighters and entrenched privilege will fight desperately to keep its seat on the shoulders of the workers.

Never in the history of the Socialist movement has there been such a battle of ballots as was waged at the polling places yesterday.

Men and women worked from early morning until the gray dawn of the following day. Never was such heroic sacrifice made for a cause, and never was there such splendid results.

Comrades were well repaid for their efforts and the effect of a splendid organization is readily seen in the returns.

Despite the fact that the entire capitalist press of the city, with the exception of the Scripps paper, fought against us with all the powers of misrepresentation, calumny and falsehood, the workers stood firm and paid but little heed to the efforts of the kept press.

It was a bitter pill for the organs of the exploiters when on Wednesday morning they were forced to print the returns showing the Socialist in nearly every instance far ahead of their competitors and that scores of the much-lauded "Good Government" men had fallen so far behind the leaders they were off the tickets.

(By National Socialist Press.)

No political campaign ever waged in America has approached the fight that is now in progress in Los Angeles. Job Harriman and every other candidate on the Socialist ticket went triumphantly through the primary election with the highest vote ever cast in this city.

The lowest vote for any Socialist candidate, with one bare exception, was higher than the highest opponent on the so-called good-government ticket.

Labor-hating organizations in Los Angeles are appalled at the size of Harriman's vote and the way the workers stood solid for every man on the Socialist ticket. Harriman's big vote was scarcely one thousand higher than that of his comrades who ran with him on the ticket. This shows that labor unions and Socialists are standing solid, shoulder to shoulder in the fight and that all lines have vanished and the union men are in the ranks of the Socialists and that the Socialists are in the union.

Los Angeles is to-day seething with Socialist sentiment, and thousands who voted for Mushet, who ran independently for Mayor against Harriman, have made a quick flop to the leader. There is an unprecedented demand for Socialist literature, and hundreds who have been voting the ticket are joining the party and enlisting as active workers.

Campaign managers are swamped with work, so that a reorganization has been necessary and a better system of departments has been adopted. This divides the labor, which has grown to be of such magnitude that

Don't wait for the women to help re-elect Alexander next December.

"Re-elect Alexander to-day, Mr. Man.

"Los Angeles has millions invested in aqueduct, power, harbor and municipal railway enterprises. Millions more are needed to complete these great undertakings.

"The credit of Los Angeles must be maintained, else bonds cannot be sold to finish this great work.

"Money is needed immediately for power and harbor purposes. Capitalists are hesitating about buying bonds until they know Alexander is re-elected.

"End this uncertainty to-day by re-electing Alexander. Don't wait until December.

"The re-election of Alexander to-day means two years more of prosperity for everybody."

General Enthusiasm for Harriman and the Entire Socialist Ticket.

it can no longer be carried by the few.

A feature that makes the whole campaign unique is the registration and prospective voting of the women.

Women of the working class have been slow to awaken, and it has taken heroic measures to get the shop girls to understand why they should register and vote for the interests of their class. On the other hand, the club women and the wives of the big merchants have long been dabbling with politics, and these "intellectuals" are bending every effort to get their class registered, so that they may vote to keep their less fortunate sisters in economic slavery.

Organizations of women who worked for suffrage have now been turned into political clubs for boosting the capitalistic ring which now has control of the city administration.

Since the primary election the women Socialists have entered with redoubled energy upon their task of enlightening and registering the working women and the wives of the workers. The latter have also been quick to see the situation in its true light, but the awakening is coming with great rapidity. The method has been to send Socialist women ahead as "runners." When a woman announces her willingness to register and vote the Socialist ticket a "high sign" is given, and a deputy register clerk instantly appears and enrolls the woman as a legal voter. If the "prospect" is not open to reason and cannot be aroused to class consciousness, then the clerk leaves her to be registered by a "goo-goo" or go unregistered. This method has been adopted by the club women and the wealthy workers in the cause of capitalism, and it has been worked well, but they reckoned without the knowledge that the working class is reaching into their very kitchens and enlisting the women in behalf of the Socialist movement.

In the stores and offices every kind of coercion has been practiced, and scores of men and women who have dared to express a hope that the workers would win have been discharged. This hardship put upon the discharged ones has made them the most earnest workers in the Socialist cause. Many of them have been employed at Socialist headquarters and are the most devoted workers.

Precinct captains in the districts where the heaviest capitalist votes were cast at the primary report there was a distinct thawing out when it was seen that the Socialists were about to carry the city. The police, who have heretofore unhesitatingly clubbed the Socialist speaker and worker, are now in a most deferential mood. As a matter of fact, a large number of the patrolmen of the city have joined the party and red cards are resting beneath many a blue blouse. The police realize, in most instances, that they are of the working class and that their interests lie with the success of the movement.

Thirty-three German societies, represented by delegates, have decided to throw their entire strength back of the Socialists in the final election. This means several thousand votes which did not figure either way in the primary election. The Germans have aroused their women and they are registering in large numbers.

The bankers of Los Angeles are snarling and making covert threats about what will happen in case the Socialists are elected at the final voting day. They are growing louder in their muttering, and their first open action will be met by the Socialists, who are perfecting plans to meet the bankers on their own grounds. As soon as arrangements are completed, the Socialists will try to get before a clearing house committee with the news that 20,000 accounts will be withdrawn within the next ten days if the bankers insist that credits will be impaired when the Socialists go into power. If the war is to begin it may as well begin right now. Los Angeles has a postal savings bank and a method can readily be found whereby thousands of accounts can be placed there.

Simultaneously with the "Good Government's" announcement that the city was to be "cleaned up" came the announcement that an initiative petition had been filed to place a prohibition law on the ordinance books of the city of Los Angeles. This has shown a thrill of alarm through the liquor camp and the small business men are greatly shocked by the prospects of a temperance town. The liquor interests voted solidly for Mushet for Mayor, and there has been much speculation as to where the Mushet vote would go now that he is eliminated from the race. Before the primaries the Kept Press declared the Mushet supporters were the worst element in the city, but now they are claiming the vote has gone into their camp. This is not strictly true, as 80 per cent of the Mushet vote will go for Harriman.

Following is the vote for Mayor:

Job Harriman (Socialist).....	20,183
Geo. Alexander ("Goo-Goo").....	16,790
W. C. Mushet (Ind. Rep.).....	8,191
Scattering.....	379
Harriman's plurality, 3,393.	

For the Council, Fred C. Wheeler (So.), president of the Carpenters'

Union, the largest in America, led all candidates with a vote of 18,410. Frank E. Wolfe, newspaperman, formerly a telegrapher and a union man of 25 years' standing, came next with 16,741. A. J. Mooney, 16,633; Mooney is a union mill worker and secretary of the Building Trades Council. T. W. Williams, formerly a coal miner, now a newspaperman and Socialist speaker and organizer, came next, with 16,119. Alexander Kane, a lumber "bucker," came next with 16,025. Fred Knerr, a waiter and secretary of his union, got 15,401. Dan Reagan, a striking iron molder, now driving a laundry wagon, got 15,178. Cyrus (Curley) F. Grow, metal workers, who recently served three months in jail for picketing, received 15,039. G. W. Whitley, a negro, who has been prominent in organizing his race for Socialism, received 14,272. All the candidates for the Goo Goos received less than Whitley's vote. Every Socialist went through a leader and will be in the running at the finals. The election is looked on as a great victory, but there is no cessation in the fight. As a matter of fact, it never ceased for a moment.

"Judge Bordwell has been reading the election returns," was the comment on the McNamara trial, which has been totally eclipsed by the election. The struggle for fair jurors is still on and not one has been put in the jury box. Bordwell's decisions indicate he realizes Job Harriman is to be the next Mayor of the city.

SOCIALISTS WIN IN BERLIN.

Returns from 16 Out of 17 Districts Favor Socialist Party.

GOOD SIGNS FOR THE JANUARY ELECTIONS.

Berlin, Nov. 6.—An overwhelming victory was won by the Socialists in the municipal election here to-day. Returns from seventeen districts show that sixteen were on the Socialist ticket and but one on the Liberal ticket.

The latest Socialist victories are a fair indication what the German Socialists will do to the ruling powers at the general Reichstag elections January 12, 1912.

A Black Friday
For Old Parties

Vote early on Friday morning!

Polis open Friday morning at 6 o'clock!

Vote for Wm. M. Brandt, Socialism and Unionism!

An early Socialist vote will protect us from repeaters.

Every vote for the old party candidates will strengthen the corruption in the management of our municipal affairs.

Every Socialist who neglects to vote Friday, November 10, is jeopardizing his reputation for good comradeship and reliable citizenship.

The political fight on November 10 is a battle of Organized Labor against organized graft. Wm. M. Brandt is the candidate of the working class.

Every Trade Unionist in St. Louis who has the welfare of his organization and the entire labor movement at heart will vote for Wm. M. Brandt, the Socialist candidate for City Council.

Socialists, Trade Unionists, progressive citizens of St. Louis! Unite at the ballot box Friday, November 10, and by your vote for Wm. M. Brandt make this a black Friday for the two capitalist parties.

Socialists, workmen of St. Louis! Follow the example of your comrades in Milwaukee, Butte and Los Angeles by electing the Socialist candidate for City Council, Wm. M. Brandt, one of the pioneers of Trade Unionism and Socialism.

ARE YOU PAYING \$10 MONTHLY RENT?

We want the address of everybody who is now paying a monthly rent of \$10, total \$120 a year; don't you know that this represents an accumulation of \$1200 capital within 10 years that you are now paying into the coffers of the landlord? Upon receipt of your address we will show you that we can sell you a house of 4 rooms and you will pay it with your present rent money within less than 10 years. Are you interested? A postal with your address will cost you 1 cent. Is it worth while to spend it to get this information? Drop postal to-day to
TOMBRIDGE AGENCY,
324 Chestnut street.

Briefly Analyzed

By Otto Pauls.

A Starting Point.—It would be a good idea for the Men and Religion Forward Movement to start their soul-saving at the City Hall. If they can make a dent in the hungry patriots that infest that place, they would then be properly credentialed for a whack at the Million Population Club.

Capitalist Patriotism.—Columbus Day, a legal holiday, came and went without being noticed. There is just one thing deader than Columbus Day and that is McKinley Day. All the grinding, squeezing and whoop'er-up tactics of the capitalist press could not make Mark Hanna's spineless "martyr president" live for a day in the memory of the people. The more that people found out about McKinley the less they thought of him.

The Banquet Idea.—There is a certain fat-head type of person that thinks the first step in accomplishing an undertaking is to have a banquet. The motion to have a banquet is enthusiastically seconded by the "critter" whose scheme of life centers around his stomach.

The counterpart of the banquet swiller can be found in every labor organization. Who does not know the union man who never attends meetings except when it is announced that "refreshments will be served?" Matters affecting the very life of his union may be up for action, but he shows no interest until the beer is tapped. If things go wrong in the union he is always ready to blame some other than his own dull-witted, paunch-burdened self. Any schemer that will cater to his stomach can lead him by the nose. The Socialist movement has no attractions for this type of workman, as it calls for hard work and sacrifice for an exalted ideal. He can always be found in the Republican or Democratic rallies, where free beer and cigars are the clinchers of political convictions.

Making Murder Easy.—The present automobile license plates are painted light yellow, with the figures in silver color. They are indistinguishable at a short distance. Of course, the idea is to enable the owner to escape identification in case someone is hurt or killed. Now comes Delegate Eigel, the Tenth Ward fraud, and introduces a bill to make the city license plate very small and put it inside somewhere. Eigel explained that the bill "would save the city the extra expense of making a larger plate." Very economical, isn't he?

Loaded Dice.—"Baking Powder" Stone, United States Senator from Missouri, favors the selection of candidates by direct primaries. No doubt Stone remembers the ease with which his machine in St. Louis beat Folk out of the senatorial nomination in 1908. Under the influence of Stone money, the judges and clerks in some precincts found more Stone votes than there were Democrat ballots. In 1910 D. R. Francis thought he could do as well, but Reed beat him to it, in spite of barrels of Francis' money. What disciples of Jefferson these modern Democrats are!

The Durbar.—So King George and Queen Mary of England are going to have a coronation Durbar at Delhi after all! The Durbar was postponed once because the famine in India was claiming many thousands. Evidently this good, Christian king and queen felt peaved about it and insisted on their "rights." A Durbar costs millions of dollars, and in these days of unrest and discontent it is tempting fate to flaunt such a riot of luxury and senseless extravagance in the face of a people who die of starvation by the hundred thousand each year. Royalty and asinine stupidity are often synonymous terms.

Disturbing the Great.—These are parlous times for the great and noble of the earth. Hardly a day passes but something occurs to show that a proper respect for rank and riches is sadly lacking in these degenerate days. Only a week ago an ordinary citizen shook his fist under the Mayor's nose and told him he was an "infamous scoundrel." While this term describes the Mayor very nicely, nevertheless it is deplorable that such scenes should occur. Think of the bad effect on the public. How will the Republican and Democratic parties live if an ordinary citizen is permitted to expose mountebanks in the City Hall? Truly, the "godless public schools" are making possible the spread of pernicious doctrines and have much to answer for.

What's the Answer?—If, as the dignitaries of that church aver, the only thing that can stop the onward sweep of Socialism is the Catholic Church and its teachings, then how is it that the Socialists are carrying the Catholic strongholds of Europe? And how is it that the strong Catholic wards in Milwaukee went Socialist, in spite of Archbishop Mesmer? Can it be that Catholics have mouths to feed and backs to clothe, just like other folks?

FROM THE BATTLEFIELD OF ORGANIZED LABOR

St. Louis Socialist Campaign Fund

W. M. Brandt 5.00	F. Braun 5.00	H. Kuhlman list: 5.00	Krums 1.10
R. Thieme 5.00	Robt. Haul, Jr. list: 5.00	Herm. Kuhlman 5.00	J. Marky 1.10
Aug. Bader list: 5.00	Robt. Haul, Jr. 5.00	John Kappel 2.25	Ch. Richter 1.10
Aug. Bader 5.00	Tony Jerace 2.25	Roy Schaffer 2.25	J. Quertemus 1.10
Wm. Birkenbach 2.25	Albert Weiss 2.25	Fred. Kuhlman 2.25	J. Lutz 2.25
Fritz Mueller 2.25	Wm. H. Kaufman list: 2.25	Mrs. H. Kuhlman 2.25	Emil Ruble 1.00
Martin Wacker 2.25	Geo. W. Hell 2.25	Jacob Vetter list: 2.25	A. Reuter 2.25
Tom Bruemer 1.00	J. Schmidt 2.25	Jacob Vetter 5.00	Hy. Kuhlmann 5.00
W. W. 5.00	Wm. Brandt 2.25	H. Pfenninger 2.25	Jos. O. Burkart 1.10
Jacob Dornier 5.00	W. Wagner 2.25	Geo. Bucher 2.25	Enoch Ulrich 2.25
G. Waser 2.25	Nolch 2.25	Tom Williams 2.25	W. Behrent 5.00
M. Michel 2.25	Jekel 2.25	John O'Keefe 1.10	A. Friend 2.25
G. Loehmann 2.25	Louis Maulhaupt 5.00	Wm. Hillmann 1.10	W. Blattner 2.25
John Buschor 1.10	Elmer Wilson 2.25	H. Drexler 1.10	E. X. Y. 5.00
G. Schmitz 2.25	E. Wunderle list: 5.00	Salus 2.25	Henry Racky 2.25
A. Reichmuth 5.00	E. Wunderle 5.00	L. Scharrill 1.10	A. Althoff 2.25
John Luder 2.25	C. Kraenkel 2.25	Jul. Holschen list: 2.25	John Back 2.25
A. Friend 5.00	J. Boos 2.25	Julius Holschen 2.25	Henry Schwarz list: 5.00
P. Schwelder 2.25	G. Oppauer 2.25	Adam Schackmann 2.25	Henry Dietkamp 5.00
F. Meyer list: 2.25	C. Kupper Schmid 5.00	Paul Holschen 2.25	Hy. Schumacher 2.25
Frank Wagner 3.00	Chas. Weigand 5.00	Wm. Schrott 2.25	Chas. Schumacher 2.25
John Zimmermann 5.00	H. J. Gilb 5.00	Frank Maak 2.25	Theo. Edler 7.75
George Keller 5.00	Jacob Blos 2.25	John F. Schell 1.10	Fred Windmoeller 2.25
Anton Blum 2.25	Henry Krebs 2.25	Rury Strelitz 1.10	V. J. Leuenberger list: 2.25
Wm. C. Uerman 2.25	George Iseler 2.25	Jos. Belobraedst 1.10	Robt. Schelens 2.25
F. Meyer 2.25	Carl Benz 2.25	Louis Kaech 1.10	P. Luth 2.25
W. M. Brandt list: 2.00	Jos. Leopold 5.00	Peter Mohler 1.10	A. Burger 2.25
Wm. Kienle 2.00	A. H. Rodenberg list: 1.00	Mrs. M. Holschen 2.25	W. Garner 1.10
S. Stahl 5.00	A. H. Rodenberg 1.00	Jos. Gelmer list: 1.10	Mrs. Potthoff 2.25
Chas. Thieme 5.00	H. Lubbers 1.15	Jos. eGimer 2.25	R. Burg 2.25
Mrs. Chas. Thieme 2.25	A. Dietzel 1.15	Ch. Lang 1.15	Mrs. Leuenberger 1.15
L. Herman, Jr. 2.25	Chas. F. Halzer 2.25	Cash 2.25	Jul. Blumenthal list: 1.00
L. Hausermann list: 2.25	George Helmig 2.25	Mac Caleman 1.10	Hry. Jansen 1.00
Wm. Weibusch 2.25	Chas. Brockelmann list: 5.00	Chas. Stuetzer list: 1.00	F. P. Bohlem 5.00
Wm. E. Boettcher 2.25	Chas. Brockelmann 5.00	Henry Struckhoff 1.00	Peter Kraus 2.25
L. Hausermann 5.00	E. C. Wiehm 1.10	Eugene Scheitlin 2.25	eGo. Brinker 2.25
Emil Westphal list: 5.00	Elmer J. Wieher 5.00	Chas. Stuetzer 2.25	Fred Loeweke 2.25
A. Friend 5.00	Cash 5.00	Elmer Dietrich 2.25	A. Uhlmann 2.25
Emil Westphal 1.00	F. S. list: 2.25	Fred Studer 2.25	Jacob Bohrmann 2.25
Gust Sibold 5.00	B. Sandstein 2.25	Louis Meyer 2.25	Geo. Else 2.25
George Beyer list: 2.25	M. Culliton 1.10	Aug. Grahn list: 5.00	G. von Bergen 2.25
John B. Jost 2.25	J. M. L. 2.25	A. Steichmann 5.00	Otto Hilpert, Jr. 1.10
George Beyer 2.25	Wm. Vorwald 1.00	A. F. Tiedau 1.00	Herman Jacogs 2.25
Richard Schultz 2.25	Wm. Dilthey 2.25	J. Becker 5.00	Christ Reuther 2.25
Gustav Schwarzen 2.25	Gus Rastak list: 1.00	Paul Petschke 2.25	Emil Kanapin 2.25
I. Barouf 1.15	Gus Rastak 1.00	Aug. Grahn 5.00	Max Gundlach 2.25
C. Steinbrugger 1.15	Alfons Grewes 2.25	Chas. H. Berthold list: 1.00	Henry Kaller 2.25
Edward Diehl 5.00	Theo. Mueller 2.25	Chas. H. Berthold 2.25	Ernst Scheele 2.25
Wm. Vollmach 1.10	Alex. Bauer 5.00	Ch. H. Berthold, Jr. 2.25	Henry Hoffman 2.25
Chas. Vollmach 1.10	J. Tave 2.25	Otto Pauls list: 2.25	Theo. Meyer 2.25
E. Philipp 2.25	William Bies 2.25	Rich. Brueckner 2.25	Chas. Wieber 2.25
Frank Pintar list: 1.00	Ed J. Bissert 2.25	H. Tobler 2.25	Paul Hauser 2.25
Frank Perlich 1.10	Fred Schnelle list: 5.00	Geo. Kopp 2.25	Adam Feick list: 2.25
Y. Crnich 2.25	Fred Schnelle 5.00	J. Stadtmueller 2.25	Geo. Boehnlein 2.25
Y. Michalich 2.25	R. Kronmueller 5.00	F. Koblschek 2.25	Victor Dittrich 2.25
M. Karlic 1.10	E. Maendlen 2.25	Emil Kiefer 2.25	Andrew Klck 2.25
M. Vals 1.10	Wm. Korte 2.25	O. Pauls 2.25	Geo. Mueller 2.25
Phillip Franic 1.10	Max Sendig list: 1.00	Robt. Poenack list: 1.50	Peter Theobald 2.25
Y. Milosak 1.10	Max Sendig 1.00	Wm. B. 1.50	Fritz Schedt 2.25
F. Sajovitz 1.10	Gus Noske 2.25	Robt. Albrecht list: 1.00	Matthias Miederer 2.25
Math Cepak 1.10	Chas. Burns 5.00	Robt. Albrecht 1.00	Jos. Hagger 2.25
F. Ferencovic 1.00	Herman Kastrup 5.00	Jos. Fischer 2.25	Phil. Hahn 2.25
Jos. Kotnik 1.00	Harry Kastrup 5.00	Jos. Mateker 2.25	C. Schauer 2.25
T. Joco 2.25	Carl Forster 5.00	Wm. eBrger 2.25	Chas. Boecker 2.25
H. Mojnson 1.10	Math. Mueller list: 2.25	Aug. Wagner 2.25	John Groh 3.00
Jos. Lambert 1.10	Bernard J. Guebitz 2.25	A. Schickltanz list: 5.00	Eugene Ecker 2.25
Jacob Dornier list: 3.00	Frank A. Krammer 2.25	A. Schickltanz 5.00	Martin Kern 2.25
B. Rohmann 3.00	Erlich Rieter 2.25	Wm. Winge 5.00	Wm. Feick 2.25
J. A. Phillips 1.00	L. 1.00	E. Thoma 5.00	Adam Feick 2.25
John Kirnbauer 2.25	Math. Mueller 1.00	J. Hauswirth 5.00	Previously reported 363.75
Sam Gesell 2.25	R. Neiman list: 5.00	J. Kroeter 5.00	Total to Nov. 6th. \$485.35
Adolph Schirmer 5.00	R. Neiman 5.00	Fred C. Berg 5.00	Corrections.
J. F. Brueggeman 1.00	C. Neiman 2.25	Kleinmann 5.00	On C. Harworth list, last week, C. Harworth's name and amount appeared twice.
Geo. D. Sauter 5.00	Math. Schegula list: 5.00	G. Roessler 5.00	On C. Hirschhofer list Chas. Schweder should read Chas. Schroeder.
Geo. Bayer 2.25	Math. Schegula 5.00	Ch. Kahnes 5.00	If any names are omitted or errors in amount donated a favor will be conferred by notifying the Secretary at once, so the corrections can be made.
B. F. Lamb 1.00	Jos. Reichlin list: 5.00	A. Friend 5.00	WM. M. BRANDT, Secretary-Treasurer. 966 Chouteau avenue.
Anton Rose 5.00	Jos. eRichlin 5.00	Alois Winge 5.00	
Wm. Heilmann 2.25	Frank Heinzer 2.25	Sippel 5.00	
Jos. Wallner 4.00	Valentin Beck 2.25	M. Lochmann 5.00	
John Lenz 1.00	Herman Blech list: 2.25	J. Lochmann 5.00	
Fred Stocker 5.00	eHrman Blech 2.25	Gottlieb Griesmann 2.25	
Oswald Braun 5.00	Maria Blech 2.25	Ernst Malbaum 2.25	
H. Robert Freywald 2.00	Alma Blech 2.25	Rackerbaumer 2.25	
Ed Weinstein (list lost) 2.00	Anna Blech 1.10	F. Bauer 5.00	
A. Meyers 2.25	G. Baumann 2.25	A. Schoenleber 5.00	
John Wetzel 1.00	Charles 1.15	John Boettig 5.00	
Wm. Clark 2.25	Chas. H. Bonner 1.10	John Hess 2.25	
Emil Johnne 1.00	Wm. Gutsch 1.15	Henry Gross 2.25	
	G. Schuff 2.25	A. Schmidt 2.25	

Local Labor Field

BY OTTO PAULS

CARRIAGE, AUTOMOBILE AND WAGON WORKERS ORGANIZE

All Men in These Trades Should Attend the Meeting on November 10 to Perfect the Union.

Under the guidance of District Organizer J. M. Sweeney a union of carriage, automobile and wagon workers was formed at Fraternal Hall on November 2.

The attendance exceeded all expectations and the hall was crowded. Organizer Sweeney explained fully the objects and benefits of organization, and over fifty men became charter members.

Another meeting of all workers in the carriage, automobile and wagon trades has been called for November 10, Friday evening, at Reinhardt's Hall, Seventh and Arsenal. It is expected that many more members will be secured, and all who may be interested are invited to attend.

MORE COURT ATROCITIES.

I. C. Striker Arrested for Peaceful Persuasion.

Ernest McClug, an Illinois Central striker, of Centralia, was arrested by deputy United States marshals and taken to East St. Louis on a charge

Labor will be represented by Charles Wilkerson of Springfield.

Wm. Kemp of Painters No. 115 will be at the convention as a delegate to the Building Trades Department.

WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE AGITATION.

Beginning next Saturday evening, November 11, the Women's Trade Union League will hold agitation meetings every second Saturday of the month at Crunden Branch Library, Fourteenth and Cass.

Good speakers will be present and a fine musical program will be one of the features. The International Ladies' Garment Workers will aid in making these meetings a success. A general union propaganda will be carried on, with particular reference to women workers.

MORE AID FOR THE CLEVELAND STRIKERS.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers have decided to call off the Cleveland strike and inaugurate a boycott on the remaining unfair firms. Pauline Newman has returned to Cleveland to assist in prosecuting the boycott.

Many of the strikers have left Cleveland, but about 1600 remain and are blacklisted. Miss Newman secured the following donations in addition to those reported last week: Painters No. 137 \$25.00 Electricians No. 1 50.00 Bookbinders No. 18 10.00 Lithographers No. 5 3.05

WAITRESSES MUST WORK INHUMANLY LONG HOURS.

Investigation by Miss Minnie Boundy of Waitresses No. 259 discloses the fact that waitresses in some St. Louis restaurants work 14 hours per day. Miss Boundy is anxious to secure competent evidence of these long hours and make a test case to see if the nine-hour law does not include restaurants in its provisions.

Local No. 259 will hold their next dance at Aschenbroedel Hall on November 14.

HERE AND THERE.

Carpenters No. 646 held their 40th anniversary at Aschenbroedel Hall last Saturday. Several speakers addressed the members and a general good time was had.

Foundry Employees held a well attended meeting on November 4. W. M. Brandt and F. A. Heller were the speakers.

President Reid of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was in St. Louis for a few days last week.

Organizer Leonard of the United Association of Plumbers stopped off in St. Louis while on his way to the A. F. of L. convention at Atlanta, Ga.

Brass Molders No. 66 have gained a general increase in wages from \$3.15 to \$3.35 per day in nearly all shops. They expect all shops to meet this figure in the near future.

A. F. OF L. IN ATLANTA.

Two Weeks' Convention is to Begin Next Monday.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 5.—Labor leaders from all over the country are assembling for the thirteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which opens a week from to-morrow. The convention will last two weeks.

While the convention proper does not organize until November 13, several of the sections will get down to business the latter part of this week.

The Union Label Trades Department will meet November 9, with 75 delegates ready for business. The Metal Trades Department will convene about November 8 with about 70 delegates. After the adjournment of the federation, the building trades section will convene for a two weeks' meeting.

IN FREE AMERICA.

Boys Jailed in Illinois for Selling Socialist Papers.

The strikers and citizens of East St. Louis generally were astounded—so reports The Alarm—when the judge ordered the arrest of Jimmy Whitmore, an apprentice boy, charging him with violating the injunction prohibiting the distribution of the Chicago Daily Socialist on the streets of East St. Louis.

When the injunction was issued about a week ago it was felt that the limit had been reached, that the judge would not dare to outrage the sentiments of humanity in addition to violating the freedom of the press.

In the warrant for the boy's arrest it is charged that he was selling copies of the Daily Socialist as a newsboy in East St. Louis. That was his only offense.

When the strike was called young Whitmore was an apprentice in the boiler shops. His family is in straightened circumstances and he was compelled to work in the shops for a pittance, and when the shopmen walked out he began selling papers that he might help gain a livelihood for the family.

It was all right as long as he sold only St. Louis and Chicago capitalist papers. The courts had no objection to those papers.

But when, in answer to the big demand for Daily Socialists since the strike began, he started selling them on the streets, something happened in double-quick time. The Illinois Central fears the Daily Socialist, because the paper has been telling the truth about the strike.

Therefore the Illinois Central wants to keep the Daily Socialist away from the strikers, and the courts, with their ears to the ground to hear the wishes of their masters, immediately set about to suppress the Daily Socialist wherever they could.

And so when young Whitmore took to selling the paper to make an honorable living during the strike he was dragged away to jail like a criminal to answer an outrageously unjust charge.

There is great indignation among the people of East St. Louis on account of the barbarous action of the court and a concerted effort may be made to compel the judge to set the boy free.

Want A. F. of L. to Help.

The National Executive Committee is now voting on the following motion, submitted by Victor L. Berger:

"That a request be made to the American Federation of Labor convention, through President Gompers and Secretary Morrison, that the Federation assist financially in the Los Angeles campaign and thus prove the solidarity of labor."

The McNamara Trial

McNAMARA CASE SPEEDS UP. Indications Now Are that Jury Will be Secured This Month.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 5.—With more than a collateral interest manifest in the developments at Indianapolis relative to the transfer of the supposed evidence to the scene of the McNamara case here, attorneys for both prosecution and defense today prepared to renew the search to-morrow for satisfactory talesmen.

While the trial of James B. McNamara hardly has proceeded far enough to warrant any exact forecast of the time when a jury will be sworn in and evidence introduced, the struggle over the possession of what is considered important evidence admittedly is going on in various parts of the country, with Indianapolis at present the center of interest.

While the process of getting a jury is under way, the offices of the attorneys for both sides are deeply involved in preparing for the trial proper, considered to be not far distant.

Questions to talesmen have become more or less perfunctory, and examinations are proceeding with much swiftness. To ask a talesman whether he has a prejudice against labor unions and whether such opinions would make him biased toward the defendant, James B. McNamara, a member of a labor union, no longer calls forth opposition, and both sides have come to an automatic understanding of the reach of their examinations. For this reason it is predicted that a jury will be sworn in before the end of the present month or the middle of December.

To date eleven talesmen have been passed for cause, but Seaborn Manning, one of these, is affected with lung trouble and it is expected he will be excused to-morrow. A committee of the talesmen already passed for cause has presented the situation to Judge Bordwell and a ruling is expected to-morrow. With Manning sure to be eliminated, it will be necessary to obtain two more talesmen before peremptory challenges are exercised. Twenty seven remain of the panel of forty summoned on

Saturday, and from this number it is thought the two required to fill the box will soon be found and the process moved on a step.

WAR VETERAN BALKS PROSECUTION CHALLENGING FOR IMPLIED BIAS.

SAYS HE'S SOCIALIST.

He Will Be Grilled Again—Defense to Reopen McKee's Case.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 6.—The defense in the McNamara trial will seek to-morrow to open the case of Talesman George W. McKee, accepted as to cause, and the prosecution will conclude the examination of Talesman George W. Morton, reinstated late to-day after a challenge for implied bias was refused.

When court adjourned the state had found no ground for a challenge for actual bias, and with these two incidental exceptions the jury was complete as to cause and ready for peremptory challenges.

Those in the box besides McKee, who is a real estate dealer, and Morton, who is a retired postmaster, were: Robert Bain, carpenter; F. D. Green, orange grower; A. C. White, contractor; Walter N. Frampton, farmer; George W. Johnson, retired; Sam Mendenhall, orange grower; Frank Frakes, farmer; Byron Lisk, miller; M. T. McNeely, tailor, and William F. Clark, retired farmer.

After court closed to-day the defense, in the presence of Assistant District Attorney G. Ray Horton, made its showing to the bench for the reopening of McKee's case on the ground it had received new light since his previous examination.

Talesman Morton is 75 years old. Under examination by Attorney Horton, he said he was a civil war veteran, a lifelong Republican and was a postmaster, but that at present he "might be called a Socialist."

Aged Talesman Shows Anger.

Interrogations by Attorney Horton drew him at once to the edge of the chair in angry expostulations, elicited several appeals to the court,

got Attorney Lecompte Davis into difficulties with the judge and from time to time threatened the excellent discipline maintained by bailiffs in the courtroom.

Morton admitted that he was a subscriber to The Appeal to Reason.

"I think the unions on one side and capital on the other is causing all this commotion," he said.

"Capital is educating labor to rebellion

We Want Votes For Woman

By John C. Kennedy.

We have passed resolutions in various labor organizations, and in national and international labor conventions; we have passed resolutions in hundreds of Socialist branches, and in national and international Socialist congresses endorsing the principle of women suffrage. We have declared repeatedly that we want votes for women—especially for working women. But, fellow workers, we will never get votes for women simply by passing resolutions. If we really believe that women should have the vote to protect their interests as workers and as citizens; if we really believe that the active and direct cooperation of women is needed in America to solve the serious social and political problem with which we are confronted; if we really believe that it is impossible for one half of the human race to go ahead to political, social and industrial democracy while the other half stays behind, we will do something more than pass pious resolutions.

We must demonstrate by our deeds as well as by our words that we mean business. We must make women suffrage a live political issue from one end of the country to the other. We must compel every political party to take a definite position on this issue. And we can do so within six months if we will only act.

A petition is now being sent for signatures to call all Socialists and labor organizations of the United States, which is to be submitted to congress by Victor L. Berger, the Socialist representative from Wisconsin. This petition provides for an amendment to the United States constitution which will permit women to vote on all elections on equal terms with men. The petition, which is addressed to the senate and house of representatives consists of only one sentence, but that single sentence sums the whole matter up in a nutshell, viz. "We the undersigned citizens of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, hereby

request you to submit to the legislatures of the several states for ratification, an amendment to the national constitution which shall enable women to vote in all elections upon the same terms as men."

If we mean business, let's get to work. Let's make this petition the greatest petition that has ever been presented to congress. And what is more, let us carry on a continuous campaign of education while we are getting signatures, so that no congressman can oppose it without hearing from his constituency.

It is needless, here, to give the arguments for women suffrage. The only ones who oppose it are those who are afraid to trust the people, those who are afraid of political and social democracy. But if the plutocrats and capitalist politicians, if parasites and reactionaries are afraid of woman suffrage, let us demonstrate that the working class is not. Let us show to the world that the working class wants votes for women, above all for the women who toil with us; who strike with us, who rise with us or who fall with us. Hand in hand with them we must work out our salvation. Therefore, for the welfare of the workingmen as well as for the working women it is essential that they should have the ballot. Any weapon which helps the women workers better to protect themselves will help the working class as a whole.

The time has now come for united action. If your local labor union or Socialist branch has not already secured a bunch of these petition blanks send for them at once to the National Headquarters of the Socialist Party, 205 W. Washington St., Chicago. If you are unable to secure blanks from a local organization, send at once to the above address. Let every worker do his duty and send in at least twenty names. With united action we will send in such a tremendous petition that even a hostile congress will not dare to ignore it.

Sassy Sayings Of An Organizer

By O. F. Branstetter.

"There are only a few women in our local and I think some of the men ought to help them circulate this petition of theirs," said the secretary, and sat down.

Comrade Chairman!! I would to inquire of our Comrade Secretary whether this is a local of the Socialist Party, or a Philanthropic Association for Assisting the Weak and Helpless?

"Why it is a Socialist Local, of course, I don't know what you mean?"

I mean, Comrade Chairman, that the statement of our secretary fills me with indignation. He assumes that this petition to congress for Woman Suffrage is of, and by, and for the women, and that the men have no particular interest in it. However, he recognizes that it is considerable of an undertaking and so, with kindly benevolence, suggests that some of the men chivalrously assist them with this work of "theirs" which is a little too much for them.

If this is a Socialist local then the members will know what I mean. I mean that it is NOT a woman's petition. It is a working class petition. You may not be interested in it as men, as members of the male sex, but you are interested in it as members of the working class.

The petition is being circulated not by the Socialist women, but by the Socialist Party—with a big P. It is being circulated by our party, not because it is in the interest of women, as women, but because it is in the interest of the working class, both men and women. It is time to quit mouthing platitudes that we do not feel. It is time to stop reciting fine phrases of democracy, solidarity, and class-consciousness that we do not understand.

If it is true that the competition of a still more oppressed and helpless class of workers than ourselves lower our own wages and standards of living; if it is true that the interests of all workers are identical; if it is true that the injury to one is the concern of all; that democracy is to the interest of the working class; then it is true that this petition is as much in the interest of the men as of the women workers in this local.

That it is true that this petition is not my petition, not your petition, but OUR petition. It is the petition of the working class to enfranchise half its members and thereby benefit the entire class, both men and women. It is not the work of the women to circulate this petition, it is not the work of the men, it is the work of both. It is OUR petition, in OUR interests, for OUR class.

I trust, Comrade Chairman, that

you will call for volunteers to do this work as it should be done. Don't call for women volunteers, nor for men volunteers, but for Socialist volunteers to carry this petition of the Socialist Party for Women Suffrage into every residence, and into every store and office and factory in this city.

A Socialist, Comrade Chairman, will carry this petition, not as a kindness and a favor to the weaker sex, but as a worker, class-conscious of the fact that, "An injury to one is the concern of all" even though that one is a woman.

Lyceum News

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 28, 1911.

It has been decided to establish a fifth circuit for the Southern States, beginning early in February. The lecturers for this circuit will be announced next week. All Southern locals that would like to take advantage of the lecture course offer are requested to send in their application at once.

Eugene Wood will begin the Pacific Circuit at Sheridan, Wyo., on November 26. In the afternoon of the same day W. F. Ries will start the Western Circuit at Minneapolis, Minn. Arthur Brooks Baker will begin the Central Circuit, under the auspices of the Twenty-eighth Ward, in Chicago on Sunday morning, November 26. The start for the Eastern Circuit has been postponed until after Christmas. Charles Edward Russell will open it at Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday, December 27.

Comrade Rose Pastor Stokes has been compelled by sickness to give up her place as second speaker on the Central Circuit. W. Harry Spears, editor and manager of the Findlay Call chain of papers, has been engaged to take her place as lecturer on "Why Things Happen to Women."

The 25-cent subscription cards will be out the first week of November and will be sent to each local, together with all the dated advertising matter, in one freight shipment. Locals are urged not to use the 25-cent subscription cards until just preceding the first lecture, as it is an advantage, both to the locals and the party as a whole, to secure dollar subscriptions and sell season tickets.

An office force of ten people is now necessary to handle the work of the Lyceum Department. Nine advance organizers are in the field. One hundred and eighty locals are now actually at work and additional contracts are arriving daily. Over seventy Socialist papers are now in the agreement. Almost without a discordant note the entire party organization seems to be working to make the undertaking as great a success

as possible. All state organizations, except Connecticut and Texas, have given their consent for their locals to take the matter up.

CIGAR MAKERS ISSUE CALL FOR CONVENTION

Declare Change of Tactics is Needed to Make Union Progressive.

An appeal to cigar makers to vote for the amendment to the constitution of the Cigar Makers' International Union in reference to a convention has just been issued by a committee of the New York organization. The appeal reads:

Fellow Craftsmen—An amendment to the international constitution in reference to a convention is about to be voted upon by the members.

On the necessity of such a convention we want to dwell, and we trust you will have the patience to read this circular and be convinced.

Fifteen years have elapsed since the last international convention was held, and laws then enacted are still in force, and some of those antiquated laws have since outgrown their usefulness. As the constitution of our industry have changed entirely since then, we must have laws to conform with existing conditions, as we cannot conscientiously hope to fight modern economical battle with ancient weapons. These changes can only be accomplished by a gathering of representatives who will voice the sentiments of their constituents, who are conscious of their own deplorable condition, and know best wherein lays their salvation.

To us cigar makers of this great metropolis the convention is more essential than to our brothers in small cities, as they enjoy to some degree the patronage of believers in home industry, while we have to compete with "trust made cigars;" therefore, all our efforts must be directed toward organizing every branch of the industry in order to combat the greedy "Tobacco Trust." But our present mode of organization, as also the procedures for strikes and lock-outs are inadequate, and must be repealed before the desired results can be achieved.

We venture to point out to you, fellow craftsmen, that in the last decade, since all necessities of life have doubled in price, and wages in other industries were advanced to some extent by the efforts of organized labor, the cigar makers have done absolutely nothing to ameliorate their condition. They have accepted the humiliating and oppressive tasks imposed upon them by their unscrupulous exploiters without even a murmur. They have been in a state of coma and need some stimulant to awaken them.

A convention of competent progressive delegates can and will undoubtedly furnish this stimulant, will rehabilitate and make the Cigar Makers' International Union again the fighting organization it was formerly.

Do not be misled by the contentions of some, who for selfish motives best known to them, are opposed to a convention, and incidentally to any kind of reform in our organization, when they are trying to frighten you with the enormous cost they claim the convention will entail and that you will have to carry the burden of the expense, as our international union can well afford to shoulder the moderate expense, and the members will be amply compensated by having our organization restored to its former rank among the progressive and aggressive unions of the country.

We appeal to every member who has the interest of the international union at heart to enlist the aid of whomever he can reach to vote for this amendment, and when this convention is realized, we will work together to elect the most energetic, progressive representatives from our ranks, and no doubt we can look forward to a brighter future.

THE COMMITTEE.

CARPENTERS' UNIONS AMALGAMATE.

London, Nov. 1.—The labor organizations in Great Britain are seeking closer affiliation and amalgamation. The Amalgamated Society Carpenters and Joiners and the Associated Carpenters and Joiners, representing 68,000 members, have just joined forces, and the Textile Workers of the West Riding of Yorkshire have reached a working agreement. A general meeting of the committee for the consolidation of the building industry's trade unions into one organization will be held shortly.

NEW POINTS FOR WORKERS

New Castle Free Press.)

Unaware of the growth of Socialist sentiment among the workers during the past year, the old party politicians were inclined to give the Socialists the horse laugh when they began shouting early in the summer, "New Castle for the Workers!"

But when these shrewd politicians began studying the situation they found the Socialist sentiment was growing like a prairie fire, they found workmen who formerly ridiculed Socialism now preparing to line up with the Socialist party. Immediately they got busy trying to frame up ways and means of heading off the inevitable upheaval. But they couldn't find any way to do it.

Now the arewailing like a lot of spanked babies, and their cries are subjects for hearty laughter. Ridicule, lies and abuse where their only weapons against the Socialists when they were on top. But those things won't go now.

Once they tried to use force against us.

Remember the "Call to Arms!" Remember the nasty inuendo in Hints and Dints about squealing anarchy before the bombthrowing begins. The enemies of Socialism believe in force, and, cowards that they are, advocate it whenever they dare. But force don't go now, Newsy!

The politicians and the hireling press of this town were taken unaware by the awakening of the workers. The little school miss, defining the word unaware, stated the position of these trimmers beautifully. Asked to define the word unaware, she said:

"Unaware is the last thing we take off before we put on our nightie and are put to sleep."

The workers of New Castle are ready to put the politicians of property to sleep! Yes, those politicians were taken unaware!

Close ranks, ye wage slaves. Nothing can defeat us except the treason of some members of our class. No, sir, there's nothing between heaven and earth big enough, strong enough, to defeat us except cowards in our own class.

Let us hope there are not enough craven cowards to cowl and lick the boots of those that beat us!

OUR POSTAL DEPARTMENT

Editor St. Louis Labor: The Postal Department has obtained its censor to suppress the official report of the Chicago Vice commission.

The Chicago Daily Tribune (Rep.), Sept. 28, has this to say:

"It is a serious sign of social degeneration when a people will not jealously guard every liberty of expression and every effort at enlightenment. The post office hitherto has signaled itself by ruling out the pamphlets of obscure extremists or radical thinkers upon our social problems. Because these men were without influence and because American public opinion has failed to see whether such obscure oppressions tend, they have no recourse. But the refusal of the vice report should teach us. Here is no obscure pamphlet but an official document, approved by clergymen, lawyers and citizens of the highest standing."

Poor old Dr. Stockham was fined and old man Moses Herman was imprisoned, for telling the naked truth, not long ago.

The coming of the king is heralded through the trumpets of the post office department by the strumpets in official power prostituting all that is held sacred by the right of speech and the right of a free press.

How little the acorn From this great oak did grow; And yet, how bitter in its taste, Must we then perish by this fruit, Or starving, tear out in great haste This great oak by its very root. Aye, privilege—this is the soil On which it thrived only to spoil. Our country. Oh, more is the shame That liberty—should be thy name. "CURIOUS."

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The reason why so many people speak of "Socialist dreams" is that their own nose is so close to the grindstone that they are unable to look up and see the sun shining.

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YOU EAT BEAR THE LABEL?

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

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

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

Shun the product of the following firms—they are Trust bakeries: Heydt 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.

What the Western Federation Of Miners Is Doing for Butte

Capitalism works very much on the same pattern all over this country. And especially in municipal affairs we find very much the same condition—with only the difference that graft is larger in the larger cities—and the opposition of the grafters is more bitter.

And the opposition of the capitalist politicians, the capitalist press and the business men is very much of the same type wherever Socialism has developed any strength.

The Socialist administration in Butte was elected last April. That success came as a surprise, of course—Socialist successes in America always come as a surprise.

Moreover, even the Socialists did not expect to win with such majorities. A large element of well-to-do citizens voted the Socialist ticket because they were disgusted with both Republicans and Democrats. No one will blame them.

But there is a situation in Butte unlike that in any other city in the United States. The city of Butte is practically a miners' camp which is under control of the Western Federation of Miners.

There are hardly a hundred men working for wages in Butte in any capacity who do not belong to a union. In Butte every clerk belongs to the Clerks' union and every news-

paper man to the Newspaper Writers' union. Every store in Butte closes at 6 o'clock every night with the exception of six nights before Christmas and the minimum wage for a man clerk is \$21, for a woman \$13. And the cost of living is not perceptibly higher in Butte than it is in Milwaukee, and it is surely not as high as in Chicago.

mind that has brought sympathy to Many unions in Butte are "hundred per cent unions"—that is they contain every person working in that trade or craft in Butte.

And the Central Labor Federation of Butte has just now refused to accept an invitation of the Chamber of Commerce to take breakfast with President Taft—because they saw in the invitation a subtle but common device to make votes for Taft.

I have no doubt the same thing would happen in Milwaukee—but the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of this city, of course, would not even dream of inviting the Federated Trades Council.

However, while the class lines are not drawn quite so tightly there as they are in Milwaukee, in Butte also the troubles of the Socialist mayor began shortly after taking office. His administration met with underhanded opposition from the big capitalists and open resistance from the

politicians of both parties in the town council.

And the capitalist papers of Butte—while not quite as vicious as the Milwaukee press—would like to forget that there is a city administration in Butte, in spite of the fact that the newspaper boys are "organized."

Of course, the Socialist administration in Butte can no more abolish capitalism and the results of capitalism in Butte than we can in Milwaukee. Our comrades have to be satisfied with even smaller things than we in Milwaukee—the city being much smaller—the issue and the sums involved are correspondingly smaller.

However, the work the administration is doing is Socialist work. And Socialism can never come without that kind of work.

The Socialist party the world over is a city party.

We shall continue to carry cities in elections, and we must make good in cities first.

It is easy to learn a few so-called "revolutionary" phrases and to repeat them on every occasion—the anarchists understand that easy art even better than our impossibilist friends.

But human society is an organism—and as a sapling grows from an acorn, so must Socialism grow con-

tinually until it becomes the great system of humanity.

Our method means hard work and perseverance. Our method requires brains, knowledge and courage—but our method will win.

And to return to Butte—what the comrades there can do, is to prove that in spite of all obstacles the working class is fully capable of carrying on the business of a community as is the capitalist class—and that the working class is infinitely more honest. They are doing that.

Under these circumstances I feel confident that the Socialists of Butte will not only hold their own at the next county election, but will also break the ice for the far West and elect representatives of the working class to the legislature.

Moreover, I am also sure that the Socialists of Butte, like the Socialists of Milwaukee, will never for one moment lose sight of the fact that it is not the sole aim of the Socialist party just to give a clean and honest administration and good government to their respective cities.

Our aim is to abolish the present system and to emancipate labor.

And last but not least—I do wish that Milwaukee was organized as thoroughly on the industrial field, as Butte is.

VICTOR L. BERGER.

Woman Suffrage Petition.

By Grace D. Brewer.

I can not understand how any sane minded man or woman could refuse to sign the Woman Suffrage petition to the senate and house of representative, now being circulated by the Socialist Party.

Neither can I understand why some Socialists regard this as a thing apart from their regular propaganda work.

Does not the National platform of the Socialist Party declare in favor of Woman Suffrage? Does that mean we are simply in favor of having the ballot, or that we believe it to be right and just and that we will do all in our power to help to get this weapon of defense and protection?

In a land where democracy is a recognized and boasted feature of government it seems absurd that one half of the population should be denied a voice and a vote in the laws governing them, especially when millions of our wage earners come from the disfranchised ranks.

Under the present form of government the ballot is the weapon used to show our position on certain political issues, and registers our approval or dislike of the various legislative measures.

Do you think that the million of women wage workers should longer be denied the right to such an expression? Do you believe that the women in the homes, the mothers of the race, should be denied the right to protect their children by voicing their sentiments at the ballot box?

Let us forget it is women suffrage we are now fighting for and think only of the millions of wage workers, exploited in the mills and factories who are denied a right to vote. Let us forget they are women. Let us think of them as human beings—wage workers—working side by side with male members of society, performing useful labor. Let us forget that the women in the home, striving to make the family income go round under the present high prices, and doing all she can to add to the support of the children—is a woman. Let us think of her as a human being exercising her function, who is denied the right to say under what kind of laws she shall live, or whether the children of that home shall be taken to the factory at the age of six or sixteen.

Let us forget that the workers of this land, whether in the shop, mines, mills, factories, or homes are male or female. Let us only consider the fact that they are wage workers, robbed of the full product of their toil and that they need the ballot with which to protect the interest of their class.

Scarcely any one will now deny that women has a right to vote, but what disturbs the public mind today is, "How will she use the ballot?" Many Socialists fear that if women had the ballot they might use it as a reactionary weapon against the Socialist Party.

I have faith enough in women—kind to believe that as large a percent of them would vote honestly and conscientiously as do the men. I believe the class struggle is more keenly felt by the women of the working

class than by the men of that class. I believe that woman is a reasonable being to whom reasonable arguments will appeal, and I believe she will manifest the same if given the opportunity.

But whether or not she would do this, whether she would follow in the footsteps of the male voters for the past generations and continue to keep the masters in power, whether she would refuse to listen to those calling attention to her class interest, does not alter the fact that as a human being, living under the laws of this nation, contributing to the wealth of the country, and performing the most important function of the human race—motherhood—she should have the ballot.

If we believe in the principles of International Socialism, if the Socialist platform of our own country means anything to us, we will vigorously circulate these petitions. We will welcome this opportunity to prove that we meant what we said when we declared in our platform of 1908 that the Socialist Party of the United States stands for "Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction."

The campaign has been opened and let each and all of us now do our duty. Never before have we been fortunate enough to have a Socialist in congress to present our petitions. Let us take advantage of that opportunity now and send to Comrade Berger such a number of signatures of men and women from all parts of this land that congress will be forced to realize that there is a large percent of the people of this nation who are no longer content to leave half the population disfranchised.

The success of this undertaking depends upon us—every one of us. What are we going to do about it?

Let all socialists arm themselves with one or more of these petitions and go forth to secure a list of signatures. Our united effort can not be in vain. All agitation is good.

So, comrades, one and all, let us work together with but one end in view, and sooner or later we will be rewarded by seeing justice done to the millions of wage workers who so ably help to do the work of the world, and the mothers of the race who have been denied the right of citizenship.

"A MARTYR TO HIS CAUSE."

Washington, No. 1.—The moving picture film entitled "A Martyr to His Cause," depicting various scenes in the McNamara kidnapping, which was gotten out by the McNamara Ways and Means Committee of the American Federation of Labor, is meeting with pronounced success. The results obtained, from the financial point of view, in Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Toledo have been extremely gratifying. The following are the cities and the dates which the film will be used: Dayton, O., Oct. 26-27-28; Cleveland, O., Oct. 29 to Nov. 4; Detroit, Mich. Nov. 6-12. Other dates are being negotiated for and will be given publicity as soon as they are settled upon.

STATE WITNESS LOST IN McNAMARA CASE

Prosecution Regards Incident as Serious Blow and Puts Detectives on Trial.

Los Angeles, Oct. 29.—That "Jack" Lofthouse of San Francisco, one of the witnesses relied upon by the State to connect the McNamaras with others in the alleged dynamite plot that led to the destruction of the Times building, has disappeared, was announced today.

The disappearance is regarded as a serious blow to certain plans of the prosecution—so serious that when District Attorney Fredericks learned of it, he at once put his chief of detectives, S. L. Brown, on a search for the man.

Lofthouse is said to have been a friend of Milton A. Schmidt, David Caplin, "James B. Bryce" and others. Clarence S. Darrow, chief counsel for the defense said:

"I don't care to make any definite assertions, but, I am informed that I have been quoted as having said that we will make another try to appeal for another trial court. That is wrong, I said that we might find it necessary to make the move, and we may."

The State has determined on an active fight against the defense's gas theory of the Times explosion. Gen. Harrison G. Otis, publisher of the Times, a Deputy District Attorney and an architect, spent yesterday in going over the plans of the old Times building, making notes of the various changes made in the wiring and piping of the structure. This, it was indicated, was the first step in combating the defense's contention that the building was old and out of repair, and that the gas pipes leaked continually.

TO PROTECT WORKMEN.

Congressional Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Commission Reach a Conclusion.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The Congressional Employer's Liability and Workmen's Compensation Commission has practically decided to recommend the enactment of a law providing for the insurance of employees of interstate railroads against injury by accident by requiring the roads to make payments for any injury inflicted. No vote has been taken, however, but it was admitted by the Commissioners themselves that they were unanimously in favor of the direct payment plan, and also of confining the operation of the proposed law to employers of roads engaged in interstate commerce only. The plan which the Commission proposes to adopt is the prevailing one in Great Britain, and, while it requires direct payment by the roads to injured employees, the instrumentality of the national government is invoked in carrying the law into effect.

COOKS GO ON RECORD.

At their last meeting Cooks and Pastery Cooks Local Union No. 203 adopted a resolution against the Bridge Bond issue and decided to urge no only their own members but all other citizens to vote down the bonds on November 7. Secretary

H. C. Lange states that \$10 was also appropriated to help wage the fight for a really free bridge.

PINE LAWN SOCIALISTS, ATTENTION!

Comrades holding the following tickets are requested to report to the undersigned:

No. 141. "History of Civilization," by Jules Laughlin.

No. 69. One year's subscription to Coming Nation.

Nos. 35, 195, 210, 5, 156, 189, 237, 74; 201, 127. Six months' subscription to St. Louis Labor.

Nos. 118, 174, 160, 91, 54, 173, 128, 206, 164, 147, 112, 40, 98, 230, 148, 90, 220, 113, 152, 136. Forty weeks' subscription to Appeal to Reason.

JOHN F. BERGHERN, Secy.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS ARE SIGNING UP NEW SHOPS

Business Agent F. Petera of Tailors' Union No. 11 states that he has succeeded in organizing five more contracts of busheling shops and four merchant tailors, with good prospects of securing a number of others.

Formerly the tailors did not attempt to organize the busheling shops, but recent changes in their constitution give them jurisdiction and many bushelmen are now joining. The watchword is: "One union and one label for all the clothing."

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.

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

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

Workingmen's Protective Union.

Office hours: 5 to 6:30 p. m.; Saturdays, 12 to 12:30 p. m.
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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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MEETING DIRECTORY.

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. Diers, Sec.

Ward 2—2d and 4th Thursday, Blair and Salisbury. A. Rosenkrans, Sec.

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

Ward 7—2d and 4th Wednesday, 966 Chouteau. A. Michler, Sec.

Ward 8—Last Wednesday, Souard Library, 7th and Souard. Wm. Burger, Sec.

Ward 9—2d and 4th Thursday, Ninth and Lamb. 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. Posenack, Sec.

Ward 12 (West)—1st and 3d Friday, 7262 Gravois. Robt. Haul, Jr., Sec.

Ward 13—2d and 4th Wednesday, 3847 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 & Allen. H. Siroky, Sec.

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

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

Education for the Workers

The Rand School of Social Science extending its activities on a National Scale.

The demand for education is growing rapidly among the workers of the United States. Everywhere it is recognized that without further education all the effort being put forth through the trade unions and the Socialist Party will go for naught. As long as the masses are ignorant of essential things, they will be unable to gain that which they strive for through their organizations.

Education is the one thing most needed now to make the working class movement successful. The workers must be equipped to undertake the increasing number of important duties which their growing movement brings to them. They must be prepared to meet their opponents on their own ground, to meet argument with argument, fact with fact, efficiency with efficiency.

The workers must know upon what ground they stand, why they make demands, and in what manner these demands are to be realized. And the better they can state their case, the more readily will they be listened to and the more quickly will they accomplish their aim.

Systematic, thorough education on social, political and economic subjects has heretofore been denied the workers. All the advantages have been reserved for others. Those of the workers who have acquired knowledge have had to overcome great obstacles at much self-sacrifice to do so. These have succeeded in spite of conditions—not because of them.

But with the development of the Labor and Socialist movement there have become possible opportunities for education which never prevailed before. Institutions specially devoted to educating and equipping the workers have come into existence; and through these institutions men and women who are ambitious to be of service to their class can fit themselves for that splendid work.

A Unique Institution.

One of these institutions is the Rand School of Social Science of New York City. This is the only institution of its kind in this country. It was founded especially for the purpose of equipping and training efficient workers for the Socialist and Labor movements. Opened only five years ago, it has already accomplished a remarkable work in this direction. Situated where it has at its disposal the service of able instructors, special lecturers, unequalled opportunities for research work and first-hand investigation of diverse social conditions, the Rand School of Social Science has made itself an important factor in its chosen field. It is performing a service of inestimable value to social progress in the United States.

Heretofore, however, conditions have made it necessary that the Rand School confine its work mainly to New York and vicinity. It is now proposing to extend its sphere of activity, in response to demands from all over the country, where increasing interest in the school has been manifested. The Correspondence Courses have been established for the benefit of students in distant places, and Extension Courses have been conducted in nearby cities, meeting with gratifying success.

More important still than these is the establishment of a course for "full time" students; that is, for those persons who will give the whole or the greater part of their time during a period of six months to working directly at the school. That this has been a wise and timely move is evident that "full time" students have already enrolled on Oregon, California, Oklahoma and other states, and have either entered or will soon enter upon their studies in New York City. There is every reason to believe that a large number of people will take advantage of this course.

The Regular Courses.

The plans for this particular course, which has been largely modeled upon the successful methods pursued by the Social Democratic School in Berlin and the Ruskin Labor College at Oxford, adapted to American conditions, cover every conceivable point upon which an as-

piring student could wish to inform himself. In addition to the regular courses, special lectures and courses are planned along lines of particular value to those desiring to equip themselves for propaganda, teaching, organization and secretarial work, research and journalism.

Some idea of the broad and inclusive character of the school curriculum can be gleaned from the regular work, which includes the following courses, with the instructors:

Socialist and Labor Theory, by Algonern Lee, secretary of the Rand School and former editor of The Worker and The New York Call.

Socialist and Labor Policy, Application of Socialist Principles to Present Day Economic Problems, by Morris Hillquit, author of "Socialism in Theory and Practice," "The History of Socialism in the United States," member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party and international secretary; Robert W. Bruere, former general agent for the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor; John Spargo, author of "Socialism" and "Life of Karl Marx," and member of the National Executive Committee, and Dr. I. M. Rubinow.

American Economic and Political History, Bartley J. Wright.

American Government in Theory and Practice.

Further courses are English Grammar and Composition, Public Speaking, by George R. Kirpatrick, lecturer and author of "War—What For?"

Office and Library Methods.

Prof. Charles A. Beard of Columbia University, formerly associated with the Ruskin Labor College in England, will act as educational adviser in these courses.

Teaching and Journalism.—The special course will embrace training in the collecting and handling of statistics, with the veteran Socialist and noted statistician, Lucien Sanial, as special instructor. A course in Pedagogy and Applied Psychology will be a feature for those desiring to equip themselves as teachers in Socialist Sunday School work.

By arrangement with the editor of the New York Call, students of the Rand School will be given opportunity to gain some experience in practical newspaper work on assignments as volunteer reporters for the Call.

The location of the Rand School makes it convenient to have as lecturers many prominent and able workers of world known repute who visit New York. Among those who have lectured in recent years are Prof. Lester F. Ward of Brown University, Profs. Franklin H. Giddings, and James T. Shotwell of Columbia University, Charles F. Zueblin of Boston, Dr. Albert Suedekum of Germany, Mrs. Dora B. Montefiore of London, and already this year lectures have been given by Archibald Crawford of South Africa and Dr. Alfred E. Zimmern of Oxford University, England.

Not the least important feature of the Rand School is a large and carefully selected library of economics, political and social works, comprising two thousand volumes. This library is augmented by a collection of the most important journals and magazines covering several years, the whole constituting an available medium for reference and research work. This is at the disposal of students at all times.

In Touch With Labor.

The Rand School is in close cooperation with the Socialist Party and local Labor organizations in their activities. Its principals and students have participated in all the important labor struggles in recent years, as, for example, the great shirtwaist makers' and cloak makers' strikes, the demonstration following the terrible Triangle Waist Company disaster and the campaign for a Workmen's Compensation Act in New York State. The school serves to bring visiting students into direct contact with the most active movements for labor in the metropolis.

Throughout the fall and winter seasons, also, social entertainments are given, which bring the students

and friends of the school into friendly relationship and comradeship. Staff and Revenue.

The school maintains a regular office force, with Algonern Lee as secretary in charge, and Mrs. Bertha H. Mailly as assistant. The American Socialist Society, an incorporated body, to which only members of the Socialist Party are eligible for membership, holds title to the property of the school, which is maintained by an endowment provided, at the suggestion of Prof. George D. Heron, by the late Carrie D. Rand, with a contributory fund added by her daughter, Mrs. Carrie Rand Herron. The revenue from the endowment is supplemented by tuition fees, sale of books (which are furnished to students at reduced rate), and gifts from persons and organizations interested in working class education. The officers of the American Socialist Society are at present W. J. Ghent, president; Algonern Lee, secretary; Morris Hillquit, treasurer.

Courses begin December 4, 1911. Further information regarding the courses, tuition fees, text-books, cost of living in New York, etc., will be promptly furnished by application to Algonern Lee, secretary, The Rand School of Social Science, 112 East Nineteenth street, New York City.

Special arrangement regarding payment of tuition fees can be made with the secretary, the object being to provide every facility to all who are ambitious to get such an education as the Rand School affords, having for its purpose: The education of the working class to a full knowledge of its powers, duties and responsibilities.

DOWN THE BREAD TRUST.

SLOGAN OF UNION BAKERS.

A house to house canvass is being made by committees from the Bakers' Union and a number of other crafts in following out the plans of the Anti Bread Trust Conference. A card record is being made of bread users and the intention is to have both union and non-union men use union made bread in preference to the trust article.

Nine local unions of bakers of St. Louis and vicinity will hold a convention here in the near future to complete details of the fight against non-union bread: Business Agent Peter Belsel states that the American Baking Company and the McKinney Bakery are members of the General Baking Company with branches in fifty-two cities and towns and that the bread of the country will soon be in the hands of a giant monopoly unless energetic opposition is made.

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

SOCIALIST NEWS STAND.

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

National Socialist Party Headquarters

TO ASSIST LOS ANGELES CAMPAIGN.

Appeal to Socialist Locals by National Executive Committee.

The National Executive Committee has adopted the following motion, submitted by Comrades Hillquit and Goebel:

"That a call be issued in the name of the National Executive Committee and the National Secretary, addressed to the locals of the party, for immediate and liberal financial support of the Los Angeles comrades in their pending campaign; also that two speakers, at least one of them a woman, be sent to Los Angeles forthwith at the expense of the party."

In accordance with the above motion a call will be sent to the locals. Action need not be delayed until the call is received, however. Send all contributions to John M. Work, acting National Secretary, 205 West Washington street, Chicago.

For the McNamara Fund.

Since last reported a contribution for the McNamara Defense Fund, amounting to \$10.00, has been received from Branch No. 33 of The Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Gloversville, N. Y. The national Finnish translator-secretary has also received contributions for the McNamara Defense Fund, as follows: Finnish Branch of Local New York, \$10.50; A. Monkkonen, Cuyuna, Minn., \$1.60. The above contributions have been forwarded to the office of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

National Executive Nominations.

Nominations for National Executive Committee and National Secretary closed at the National Office on October 31st. All nominees having received five or more nominations.

Last Call for Bargains

AT **Rist & Leimbach** 3000 Lemp Ave.

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Our motto: Union Made Goods preferred.

have been notified. Acceptances and declarations will close November 10. The copy for the ballot cannot be sent to the printer until after that time. The ballots will be shipped to the state secretaries as soon as possible after that date. The following comrades have accepted the nomination for member of the National Executive Committee: Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. T. Cumble, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Winfield R. Gaylord, Milwaukee, Wis.; Adolph Germer, Belleville, Ill.; Job Harriman, Los Angeles, Cal.; Alexander Irvine, Los Angeles, Cal.; George R. Kirpatrick, New York, N. Y.; Tom J. Lewis, Portland, Ore.; Anna A. Maley, Everett, Wash.; Theresa Serber Malkiel, New York, N. Y.; James H. Maurer, Reading, Pa.; Seth McCallen, Nashville, Tenn.; E. R. Meitzen, Hallettsville, Texas; Kate Richards O'Hare, St. Louis, Mo.; James Oneal, Terre Haute, Ind.; E. W. Perrin, Little Rock, Ark.; S. M. Reynolds, Terre Haute, Ind.; W. F. Ries, Toledo, O.; Sumner W. Rose, Biloxi, Miss.; Frederick G. Strickland, Dayton, Ohio; Carl D. Thompson, Milwaukee, Wis.; Wm. A. Ward, St. Louis, Mo. The following comrades have declined nomination for members of the National Executive Committee: J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago, Ill.; J. O. Bentall, Chicago, Ill.; Eugene V. Debs, Terre Haute, Ind.; A. H. Floaten, Denver, Colo.; Ralph Kornig, Danville, Ill.; Caroline A. Lowe, Chicago, Ill.; Charles Edward Russell, New York; Emil Seidel, Milwaukee, Wis.; Thos. Van Lear, Minneapolis, Minn.; Fred D. Warren, Girard, Kan.; J. A. Wayland, Girard, Kan.; John M. Work, Chicago, Ill.

Nominations for National Secretary.

John M. Work, Chicago, Ill., has accepted the nomination. Theodore Debs, Terre Haute, Ind., and James Oneal, Terre Haute, Ind., have declined the nomination.

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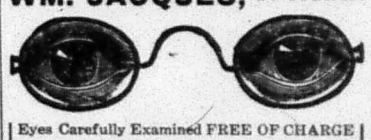
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