

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. 567.

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ST. LOUIS, MO., DECEMBER 16, 1911.

PHONES: Kinloch, Central 1577; Bell, Olive 4198

The Municipal Bridge Problem

When the Big Business interests pushed the obscure peanut politician Frederick Kreismann to the front for the mayoralty candidacy many citizens not well informed on questions of capitalist "Real-Politik" were very much surprised. These innocent people failed to understand how the Republican machine could select a man of Kreismann's caliber as the party's standard-bearer in a municipal election!

The Big Business politics has developed into a profession of "fine art." It takes a political Mephistopheles of the Jep Howe make-up to know the intricate relations and connections between the general business offices of the capitalist corporations and the managements of the capitalist political parties.

When even leading silkstocking democrats and Big Cinchers like ex-Mayor Rolla Wells publicly endorsed the Kreismann regime the people needed no further proof that the Republican Mayor, elected on a "Free Bridge" platform, was in reality an enemy of the new municipal bridge.

When on November 7 the voters buried the \$2,500,000 bond issue, and when, three days later, that political verdict was followed up with 16,000 Socialist votes for Wm. M. Brandt, there came a tremendous change of opinion, and every daily paper in St. Louis admitted that the Socialists, Trade Unionists and other progressive citizens were right in their demand for the repeal of Jep Howe's Southern Traction franchise.

It was the general opinion that the Kreismann administration would immediately listen to the voice of the people and change its tactics in the Municipal Bridge controversy.

What did Kreismann, Reber et al. do?
"The people de damned!" was their answer, not in the same language, but in their action.

In spite of the fact that the Public Service Commission has since, in an able report, practically endorsed the Socialist and Trade Union position and convinced the people that no fifty years' franchise should be granted to any private corporation, the Kreismann administration, with their Jep Howe outfit in the Council, continue their mercenary service for the Terminal Railroad Association and Big Business interests.

On the other hand, the majority in the House of Delegates stands unqualifiedly for the repeal of Jep Howe's Southern Traction franchise steal. In this fight the people are with the lower house of the Municipal Assembly and condemn the outrageous work of the Big Cinch lickspittles: Kreismann, Gundlach and tutti quanti.

At a public hearing on the bill for the Southern Traction franchise repeal Jep Howe made the remark that the Socialists were really at the bottom of all the noise made against the Southern Traction franchise, they were trying to make capital out of this agitation, and that they are opposed to all corporations, etc.

We may say right here that the Socialists owe no apology to Jep Howe nor to the people of St. Louis for their energetic fight against the Southern Traction steal. The Socialists were not afraid to back up the House of Delegates in its position, and we may add: the Socialists are in this fight to a finish in order to save the \$6,000,000 municipal bridge for the people of St. Louis and make it a free bridge, as it was originally intended when five years ago the first \$3,500,000 of bonds were voted almost unanimously.

Repeal the Southern Traction franchise steal, decide on the Northeastern or some other approach that will take the municipal bridge out of the iron fist of the Terminal and Big Cinch interests, and we assure you that every Socialist in St. Louis will vote for the additional \$2,500,000 bond issue.

Unless that is done, and done soon, we assure you that the Socialists and Trade Unionists of St. Louis will see to it that not one penny of additional bridge bond issue will be voted!

When the Southern Traction franchise steal is repealed the city, in order to remain in absolute possession of the bridge and the approaches, must build its own loop system and thereby prevent any private railroad corporation from monopolizing any part of the bridge or its approaches and loops leading thereto.

The time is fast approaching when the people of St. Louis and East St. Louis, for their own protection and safety, will be compelled to consider very seriously the question of owning and operating their own municipal street railway system.

The 16,000 Socialist votes of November 10 will swell to at least 25,000 in November, 1912, and you know where the Socialists stand on municipal ownership.

With the city building, owning and maintaining the loop system an important step toward the municipal ownership of our street railways will have been done.

It is now up to the Municipal Assembly to act. As to Kreismann, Gundlach, Howe & Co., the people of St. Louis will pass sentence when the proper time comes.

G. A. Hoehn.

An Appreciation

On another page of this week's ST. LOUIS LABOR our readers will find an interesting article on "The Women's Trade Union League of St. Louis," by Miss Pauline M. Newman.

It contains a severe criticism on the local Trade Union movement concerning its relations with and support of the Women's Trade Union League. The criticism is, to some extent, well deserved, and can only have good results for the local movement. It must be admitted that the Women's Trade Union League does not receive the support it is entitled to from the general labor movement.

Too often the "Let-the-women-do-the-work" rule is strictly upheld by our "lords of creation" in the local Trade Union movement. Thus the women are not only compelled to attend to their own work

of building up their League, but they are expected to do much of the work that should be done by men.

Many women could and would join the Women's Trade Union League if their husbands—the good Union men—would show a little inclination to co-operate with them to lighten household work and domestic duties and thereby secure for them the few hours of free time necessary for taking part in the League's work.

The Women's Trade Union League has done excellent work for the good of the wageworker. It should have the unanimous support of every working man and woman of St. Louis.

G. A. Hoehn.

News Review and Comment.

The National Committee of the Socialist Party will meet in Washington, D. C., Saturday, December 16.

The McNamara brothers refused to make any statements to the grand jury. This explodes some of Sleuth Burns' loud prophecies.

The Tobacco Trust is "dissolved," but its St. Louis branch is doing a land-office business at the old stand, with more profits in sight than ever before.

Comrade W. L. Needham writes: "Just to congratulate you for your correct and fearless answer to the Republic and Star. Every honest and intelligent American citizen would back you up on your assertions."

The Socialist National Committee has adopted a motion to request the National Committee to elect a committee of three to investigate the Chas. H. Kerr Co. and report the facts.

The Socialist National Committee is now voting on the time and place of the national convention of 1912. The vote closes December 19. The apportionment of delegates will be made about the first of January.

Old party-ites in Everett, Wash., will get no satisfaction from a study of the election returns in that city. While the Republican won for Mayor by a vote of 2,425, the Socialist candidate was close at his heels with a vote of 2,062!

Ortie McManigal is now telling Sleuth Burns' dynamite stories to the grand jury. Burns says McManigal is a good fellow at heart, but reckless. Indeed, a dynamiter of the Orchard-McManigal caliber ought to be "a good fellow at heart." With the agents provocateurs dynamiting becomes a regular sport.

Over 500 sleuths of the Taft administration were let loose on the "dynamite trails." If real bloodhounds could be used to do the trailing, the police might soon learn that many a dynamite agent had his supply station in private detective and strike-breaker agencies.

Comrade Harry B. Fish, formerly advertising man on the Chicago Daily Socialist, is now filling the printing, advertising and publicity position in the National Socialist Headquarters, which was made vacant when Arthur Brooks Baker became one of the Lyceum Lecturers.

Any miserable coward and moral wretch will have courage enough to kick the dog in the gutter. This also holds good of many of those who joined the "Hang-the-McNamaras!" chorus, including the entire army of capitalist press cossacks and some "really moral" would-be labor leaders and frightened would be Socialists.

That pious capitalist gentleman, A. D. Brown, of the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co. seems to be an expert schemer in all kinds of questionable business transactions. If only one tenth of what has been testified in the Hamilton-Brown receivership suit is true, A. D. Brown is entitled to a reserved seat in the lower galleries of inferno.

The most disappointed people at last Sunday's meeting of the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union were the "federal agents" and private sleuths who mingled with the spectators in the rear of the hall. There were no "new developments" and no McNamara excitement. The St. Louis central body of Organized Labor has more important business to transact than to please the capitalist crime agents.

That political nondescript organ, St. Louis Star, must be in a state of

nervous collapse for fear of losing the little advertising patronage it has lately enjoyed. Like a real capitalist press sewer the St. Louis Star sends forth its voluminous of poisoners vapors against the American Federation of Labor and its officials who refuse to submit their official statements on the McNamara case to the Big Business corporation press centers.

Vote every eight years! says Steel Trust Gary. He said members of the courts should be appointed for life; that the President ought to be elected for eight years, without the privilege of re-election, so that he would be in a "position and frame of mind" where he would not be tempted to looking in any direction or toward any interests in seeking re-election. Gary should have gone one step farther and demanded the abolition of all elections! Why not elect a dictator for life? Either Teddy Roosevelt or Detective Burns might do for the permanent job.

Another McNamara Story Exploded! Miss Nora Haley of Chicago, former stenographer of McNamara at Indianapolis, who was said by the McNamara prosecution to have valuable information concerning the movements of the dynamiters, has made a statement, in which she denied that she had any such knowledge. At the same time Miss Haley denied that she had been served with a subpoena by a United States marshal to appear before the grand jury in Indianapolis. "I always thought J. J. McNamara was a fine man," said Miss Haley, "and I did not believe for a moment that he was guilty of the crime charged against him until he confessed it."

The Central, Western and Pacific Socialist lecture circuits are now in full swing. The third lecturer on each of these circuits takes the field on December 17th, the fourth on December 31st, and the fifth on January 7th. The lectures will cease for one week during the Holidays. The first lecturer on the Eastern circuit begins December 27th.

The 21 story Railway Exchange building to be erected on the Barr site will cost \$14,000,000. By January 2 the razing of the present buildings will begin, and the building must be completed, according to contract, by April 1, 1913. The site alone represents a market value of \$8,000,000. Who reaps the "unearned increment"?

The Voice of Truth Must be Heard! Under this caption Comrade E. V. Debs publishes an article in behalf of the Appeal to Reason concerning the latest attacks on the editors of the paper by the federal government machine. He concludes his appeal with this paragraph: "For the same reason that it was attempted to suppress the report of the Chicago vice commission, the attempt is again made, and by the foulest of means, to put down the Appeal to Reason. Comrades and friends of the Appeal are now summoned to present a solid front and make the fight of their lives to prevent the tyrants heel from crushing the revolutionary movement and his deadly clutch from strangling the voice of the people."

The McNamara Defense Fund account, covering receipts and expenditures up to date of October 25, were published by Secretary Morris of the A. F. of L. The total amount received up to that date was \$194,612.53, and the total expenditures were \$184,850.93. No account is made of the sums received and spent since that time. Clarence Darrow, chief counsel for the defense of the McNamaras, had been paid the sum of \$170,000. It is stated that Darrow was to pay his assistants from this amount. In this

Join Your Own Party

For the same reason that every wage worker should join the union of his trade every trade unionist should affiliate with his own political party, i. e., the Socialist Party.

The political organization of the working class is as logical and as absolutely necessary as the organization on the economic field. As it has so often been pointed out: The trade union movement and the independent political organization are the two arms of the same body. They help each other. They supplement each other. They protect each other. Both are necessary for the permanent success of the labor movement. Without their organic and cordial co-operation the emancipation of labor can never be achieved.

The work of the Socialist Party of St. Louis is an open book to every man and woman in the local labor movement. Any attempt to praise our own work would appear childish. Our work must tell. The work of the Socialist Party of St. Louis stands as a monument of honor and pride for the entire local labor movement. The progress of the Socialist Party has been the progress of Organized Labor, and vice versa.

To-day the Socialist Party of St. Louis has a dues-paying membership of about 1000. Considering the fact that we polled 16,000 votes at the November special election, it should not be difficult to increase our dues-paying membership to 2500 before the opening of the 1912 national campaign. That our comrades will do all they can to accomplish this is demonstrated by the energetic organizing work of the last month. The Tenth Ward Socialist Club increased its membership to 135, while in the Eleventh Ward Socialist Club at least twenty new members will be initiated at its next meeting. Other ward clubs report similar progress.

The thinking men and women in the local Trade Union movement should not hesitate one moment to apply for active membership in the Socialist Party.

Our platform is the platform of the National Socialist Party, printed in full in this week's ST. LOUIS LABOR. Our policy is the policy of the National Socialist Party, as set forth and reiterated by the national convention of 1898, 1900, 1904, 1908 and 1910.

Our Socialist Party is the party of the working class. Whoever wishes to join is welcome, but he or she must burn all political bridges behind. All are welcome who are ready to fight the battles of the working class, on a working-class platform, for the improvement and emancipation of the working class.

Schemers and political agents of Capitalism need not apply, for they will find a path of thorns in the Socialist movement.

There is no initiation fee, and the dues are but 25 cents per month. Women have the same rights of membership as men.

Comrades, Brothers, Sisters! Do not postpone the good work. Fall in line! Let our watchword be:

"Two thousand five hundred dues-paying members for the Socialist Party of St. Louis before the opening of the 1912 campaign!"

In union there is strength! United we stand! Ever onward! Ever forward! Courage, energy, perseverance, confidence in ourselves and enthusiasm for the great, grand and noble cause of Labor and Socialism will lead us to victory and success!

G. A. Hoehn.

OKLAHOMA!

By special request of the Oklahoma Trades and Labor Council, we publish in this week's ST. LOUIS LABOR the story of unemployment in Oklahoma City.

It is a horrible story! In an effort to boost the city, "Big Business" of Oklahoma City is intensifying the miserable conditions of labor already existing. The Chamber of Commerce is doing considerable advertising all over the country to attract more people, especially workingmen and business people with limited means, who, when reaching Oklahoma City, will find nothing but deception, disappointment, misery and ruin.

Secretary Cobb of the Oklahoma City Central Labor Council writes us:

"Hundreds of families are leaving here every month, owing to the fact that there is not enough employment to justify their remaining with us."

Similar conditions will develop in St. Louis unless Organized Labor be on their guard. The Million Population Club, although of late much interested in balloon and air navigation schemes, is still doing business at the old stand. A Business Men's League will leave nothing undone to boost St. Louis, and now it is even proposed that the Municipal Assembly shall appropriate \$25,000 for a special St. Louis boosting department. The result of all this boosting will be a city of empty houses, empty stores and an army of unemployed, condemned to hopelessness, poverty, misery and crime.

Read the story of warning from Oklahoma City. It teaches a most valuable lesson, especially to Organized Labor.

G. A. Hoehn.

connection international union officials stated that it is believed that Darrow will continue his office in Chicago. Attorneys who have been looking after the Indianapolis end of the case have been paid \$11,000. Leo M. Rappaport has received, according to the report, \$8,500 and Henry Seyfried \$2,500. Frank L. Mullholland, an attorney of Cleveland, Ohio, was paid \$259.10 for legal services given in that city. Other items of expense are listed as follows: McNamara buttons, which were sold in all parts of the country, \$1,120; McNamara stamps, \$108.98; representatives' expenses for addressing meetings, \$591; printing and mailing American Federation of Labor weekly news letter, \$1,114.15; postage, \$380, and incidentals in connection with McNamara moving picture films, \$250.

Under reports of Ward Branches, a number of the delegates reported that their branches had started an active campaign for new members and also subscribers for our press; also that they were forming precinct organizations.

Briefly Analyzed.

BY OTTO PAULS.

The Prize Farce.—Every day or so the newspaper headlines inform us that another trust has cut itself up into sections and gone back to "competition." First, the Tobacco Trust splits into three sections, and then Standards Oil dissolves into thirty pieces.

Now let us see where we are at: Has the ownership changed in any way? It has not.

Will the "pieces" compete with each other? They will not.

Why not? A sane man does not fight his left hand with his right. He uses the one to help the other.

Will either tobacco or oil be cheaper? No, probably dearer.

Why so? It costs more to run a number of separate plants than when they are combined in one—and the public will have to pay the freight, as usual.

Why, then are trusts being "busted?" Lawyers get big fees out of it and politicians get campaign thunder and fool the people.

Who is the "goat?" You are.

What can I do about it? Read up on the Socialist plan: "Let the Nation Own the Trusts."

What good will that do? The benefits of the monopoly will then go to all the people instead of a few.

A Bishop's Logic.—It remained for Bishop Tuttle of the Methodist Church to discover a brand-new reason why women should not be permitted to vote. He says it isn't fair; women have too much work now and should not be given additional burdens.

Seemingly, it has never occurred to the bishop that through the ballot women can remove some of the burdens under which they now labor. Also, that most men, including Bishop Tuttle, don't care a hang how many burdens woman has to-day, so long as she keeps quiet and doesn't "make a fuss." That woman suffrage is just and necessary is never more apparent than when some church dignitary takes the field against it.

A New Agitator.—Peter Collins of the McNulty faction of the Electrical Workers put in many days in Ohio, prior to the recent election, telling the voters what had people the Socialists are and what a sad state of affairs Socialism would bring about. Then the people went to the polls and elected about a dozen Socialist Mayors in Ohio alone.

In Schenectady there is a strong local of the McNulty faction, about 2500 members. Presumably, these men have been reading Peter's constant diatribes in their journal against the Socialists. On election day Schenectady elected the entire Socialist ticket by handsome majorities. Though his name does not appear on the list sent out by our National office, nevertheless it is apparent that Peter Collins ranks high as a Socialist agitator. He gets results.

\$2.00 Per Week.—Is Louisville, Ky., in the list of cities that will be visited by the Men and Religion Forward Movement? If so, here is a live number for the Louisville program: "How to Live and be Virtuous on \$2.00 a Week."

Recent investigation shows that women in Louisville department stores average less than \$4.00 per week and that many receive only \$2.00. The above number will surely be enthusiastically discussed by the owners of the department stores. Then, too, Raymond Robins, now a leading light among the Men and Religion shouters, could make a hit by discussing department store wages in all the cities this new salvation army may visit.

Locating the "Identity."—The Civic Federation of Chicago is now soliciting funds with which to defeat Initiative, Referendum and Recall legislation. The measures are denounced by the Civic Federation as being "insidious" and "dangerous." Here is a fine chance for the labor leaders who belong to the Civic Federation and believe in the "identity of interests" of capital and labor to get busy. President Gompers is a strong advocate of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall and should at once make clear to his Civic Federation colleagues that it is to their mutual interests to adopt these measures.

KANSAS CITY UNIONS WANT OPEN SCHOOL HOUSES.

The union men of Kansas City are conducting an agitation for a more general use of the public school houses. The following resolution has been adopted:

"Resolved, That we, the Industrial Council of Kansas City, Mo., hereby declare for and demand the opening of the public school buildings of this city for the purpose of holding public meetings, lectures, tures, musical entertainments, and any other political, social or economic function that the people may desire; and be it further

"Resolved, That we urge every union in the city to take up this question of opening the public school buildings for the use of all the people, so that the right of free speech may not be taken from us, and that the liberties guaranteed to us by our forefathers may be perpetuated for all time.

The Intercollegiate Socialist Society

STUDY OF SOCIALISM AMONG COLLEGIANS.

I. S. S. Chapters Now in Thirty-seven Colleges.

That the Intercollegiate Socialist Society is meeting with an ever reader response in its work of promoting an interest in Socialism in the college is indicated by the formation during October and November of study chapters in eight more colleges—Princeton, Amherst, Wesleyan, Colgate, Ohio State, Oberlin and the University of Missouri. The addition of these chapters makes a total of thirty-seven now in existence in the principal colleges of the country.

Harry W. Laidler, who has recently returned from a two weeks' tour among the colleges of New England, reports a marked tendency toward Socialism among both students and members of the faculties in these centers of learning.

"The universities of America are ceasing to idealize the passionless pursuit of passionless intelligence," declared Comrade Laidler. "The students are beginning to feel the impulse of the great world movements, and especially that of international Socialism. The majority of economic professors in the smaller New England colleges with whom I spoke were convinced that a co-operative system would be the next stage in economic development. Some of the keenest students of the colleges, many of them in spite of the intense opposition of their parents, are vigorously for the changing order."

The society is now devoting much attention to the coming third annual convention, to be held in New York City on Thursday and Friday, December 28 and 29. Delegates are expected at this gathering from a large majority of the chapters and fraternal delegates from the many as yet unorganized colleges. Among the speakers already secured for the convention are: Mayor-elect Dr. Geo. R. Lunn of Schenectady, Prof. Vida D. Scudder of Wellesley, Congressman Victor L. Berger (probably), John Spargo, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Morris Hillquit, Mrs. Florence Kelley, Algernon Lee, Ellis O. Jones, Mrs. Jessica G. Finch, and others. Those who were present last year were unanimous in proclaiming the convention one of the most inspiring of their experiences. The society extends a welcome to all collegians desiring to gain an insight into the Socialist movement.

Organizer Laidler will also appreciate the names of college men and women who may be able to aid in the organization of undergraduate and alumni chapters. Address: Intercollegiate Socialist Society, Room 902 105 W. Fortieth street, New York City.

FROM THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Longmont, Colo., Nov. 30, 1911. Longmont, Colo., "The Pride of the Rockies" (population 7000) has one of the liveliest Socialist locals of any town our size in Colorado. We are also in the northern coal fields, where the U. M. W. of A. has carried on a strike for twenty months. We have handled more successful meetings than any other local (our size) in Colorado—Haywood, January 31; Fred D. Warren, July 2, and W. F. Reis, August 18. We have also contracted for the Lyceum course. We are the only one contracting for a course yet in Colorado.

Last spring, after forcing the plute parties to "fuse" we polled 37 1/2 per cent of the total vote.

In order to further educate the workers we have opened a Socialist library and reading room. We are soliciting all authors and publications (Socialist, of course) to give us a copy of their book or place our name on the mailing list for at least six months.

For reference write W. F. Reis, Toledo, Ohio, and A. H. Floaten, State Secretary of Colorado. Address all communications written to us to Socialist Reading Rooms, 454 Main street, Longmont, Colo. Fraternaly yours,

T. E. KNIGHT, Chairman, CARL WILHELM, GRANT BORNHART, Library Committee.

A Roster of the Builders of the Labor

Press—Is Your Name Here?

- W. F. Crouch 1
J. Netrvai 4
Sam Gourley 1
Henry Rischer 1
Ed. Ottesky 1
W. Pollard 2
Charles Schutz 1
R. Ebner 1
Ed. Weinstein 2
Charles Burkhardt 1
C. Hirschenhofer 3
Henry Schwarz 3
Nic Corrigan 2
William Steinmetz 1
Moritz Poenack 1
J. W. Mitchell, Warrior, Va. 1
Renewals.
S. Bartolph Louisiana, Mo
John Wells Louisiana, Mo
F. G. Cassens Jennings, Mo

The Socialist Party--What For?

By Clyde J. Wright.

"How are you going to bring Socialism about?" This is a question more often asked and dodged than any other one inquiry.

I am thinking right now about a petition being circulated in the Socialist movement, addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives, requesting that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the states enfranchising women upon an equality of citizenship with men.

"How are you going to bring it about?" The comrade who is out making these petitions do duty can understand how; he is working at it. He is doing one of the many things that move toward Socialism.

These petitions will not bring about Socialism by themselves. The fellow who waits, expecting by some miraculous stroke to get Socialism all in a "chunk," will, after a while, realize that "Jimmy Higgins" really got the "chunk," but he got it in pieces. This petition is one of the pieces. It will be the Socialists who "rustle" these petitions who will shake the House of Representatives and compel attention; it won't be the dreamers and theorizers who will do it.

What For?

What are we organized for? Why, we are organized to do the multitude of things required to bring about Socialism. Of course, our or-

ganization originated largely in dreamland, but political evolution has changed the environment; voices seem to cry out of the very atmosphere of our environment: "How are you going to do it?" The dreamer doesn't answer; he is theorizing. We have perhaps a hundred thousand card-members of the Socialist organization. What for?

If one out of every ten, or 10 per cent, are real Socialists, and if each one of the ten would secure signers to just one petition of twenty-three names, it would mean nearly a quarter of a million of names, and only one-tenth of the organization in action.

If every card member would secure signers to one petition, it would mean nearly two and a half million petitioners. This would be like the rattling of the thunder of a nation in the halls of Congress. If the 10 per cent will now do the work of the other nine, as they have done in the past, we will get that two and a half million petition, anyway. And this would bring the matter of woman's rights of citizen ship into a court that compels the case to be heard. It would mean an awakening that neither dreaming Socialists nor dreaming Congressmen ever imagined possible.

We are an organization. What for?

ARE YOU A SHAREHOLDER IN THE LABOR PUBLISHING COMPANY?

Comrades:

The LABOR PUBLISHING COMPANY is now nearing the close of its second year. Its organization was decided upon when the existence of the St. Louis Socialist and labor press, ST. LOUIS LABOR and the ARBEITER ZEITUNG, was threatened by the Manufacturers Association and its chief lieutenants, Van Cleave and Post, who had induced its publishing firm to refuse service. What has been accomplished during this time speaks for itself. The record is one of which every comrade and every shareholder may well feel proud. How loyally the comrades and many labor organizations took up the gauntlet, subscribed for stock and within a few months laid the foundation for the present printing plant of the LABOR PUBLISHING COMPANY is known to all readers of ST. LOUIS LABOR of that time. Three thousand shares of the stock, at par value of five dollars, were issued. Of these about 2400 shares have been sold, leaving 600 shares still in the treasury.

Expansion for 1912.

While great things have been accomplished in the short time of its organization, the LABOR PUBLISHING COMPANY will be called upon to perform much greater service to the Socialist and Union movement in the presidential campaign year of 1912. A number of improvements must be made and some new machinery installed to improve the efficiency of the plant. Foremost is the need of a large automatic power paper cutter, to take the place of the small cutter which came with the job printing plant purchased from Mr. Morlang, and which is entirely too small for cutting newspaper sheets. The lack of a large cutter entails much loss of time and extra cutting charges. A cutter of the best make and adequate size will cost nearly \$900.00, with installation and motor. We hope also to be able to give you the details in next week's ST. LOUIS LABOR of an addition to the publications issued by the LABOR PUBLISHING COMPANY, which will reach out far beyond the present sphere of influence of our press and make possible a far-reaching campaign of education and organization during 1912. The carrying out of these plans successfully requires that the shares of stock still on hand be subscribed for by the comrades and loyal friends of this undertaking. Many comrades who were unable to do so at the time of the organization of the Publishing Company are now probably in a position to do so, and others who subscribed may be able to increase their shares. Number 531 is the number of the last stock certificate issued, which includes cancelled and transferred shares, and shows that less than 500 individuals and organizations have contributed to the capital of the company.

You are now extended an invitation to join in the building up of a publishing institution which must be made a mighty weapon in the struggle of the working class for its emancipation. Join the builders of the coming daily with its powerful influence at all times on the side of the toiling millions. The present issue of stock will in all likelihood be the first and the last offered. As stated, only 600 shares remain now for subscription.

Beginning with the next issue of ST. LOUIS LABOR the names of the subscribers for these shares will be published weekly, and by the time of the annual meeting of shareholders in January the remaining shares should be taken up. Add your name to the list at once by sending one dollar for every share you wish to subscribe for and remit the remain-

LABOR PUBLISHING CO., 966 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

MINERS WILL NOT LEAVE A. F. OF L.

Correcting False Statements Circulated by Press.

Washington, Dec. 2.—During the Atlanta convention of the American Federation of Labor newspapers in Chicago and Cincinnati carried a statement that a "split in big labor body is imminent and organizations of miners secretly lay plans to withdraw from the American Federation of Labor—Reid faction of Electrical Workers follow movement to form independent federation."

Delegate F. J. Hayes, vice-president of the United Mine Workers, called attention to this statement on the floor of the convention and denied it, in order that the position of the United Mine Workers might be made clear. "Our international president is not here, and as I am the next in official capacity I take this opportunity to deny the statement. The article goes on to state that the delegates of the Western Federation of Miners and United Mine Workers of America held a secret conference the other night to carry out this proposition. I take this occasion to brand the statement as a deliberate falsehood. The United Mine Workers of America and the Western Federation of Miners have ever been loyal to the American labor movement and intend to remain so. Statements of that kind do the miners' organization a great injury. I cannot remain silent without making this statement, that our organization may be put in a better light before the public. Some people seem very anxious to misrepresent the miners' organization. We do not want these statements to go unchallenged. We have had no secret conferences with any faction of the Electrical Workers nor any other organization in this convention, and we will be loyal to this movement to the end."

CAR WORKERS AND CARMEN. Washington, Dec. 2.—The controversy existing between the International Car Workers and the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen was again before the Atlanta convention of the American Federation of Labor in a resolution by the Car Workers to revoke the charter of the Brotherhood of Carmen. The adjustment committee, to which was referred the resolution, reported non-concurrence and recommended that the president and Executive Council of the A. F. of L. continue their efforts to bring about an amalgamation of the two organizations. At former attempts made at amalgamation between these two organizations, the Car Workers made objection, among other things, to amalgamation on account of the indebtedness of the Carmen, although the Carmen had agreed that the payment of these liabilities should only be participated in by the members of the Carmen's organization, even though an amalgamation should take place. It appears now that the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, since affiliation with the A. F. of L., has discharged all of its outstanding obligations and, therefore, no indebtedness remains. The president of the Car Workers, Delegate Richardson, on the following day, presented the charter of his organization to President Gompers, not being satisfied with the action of the convention in not concurring in his resolution. President Gompers, being dissatisfied with the charter was returned, and he not receiving a satisfactory reply, stated that he thereupon turned over the Charter of the Car Workers to Secretary Morrison, with instructions to notify the secretary of the

Car Workers' organization that the charter was so held.

President Gompers further stated that the action of Delegate Richardson in returning the charter without authority was a usurpation of the rights of the membership of that organization.

BRUTAL ATTACK ON UNION MEN.

Traction Sluggers Seriously Cripple Amalgamated Association Official and Beat Up Another Organizer.

Toledo, Ohio, Dec. 2.—While on their way from the Central Labor Hall, a few nights ago, Resin Orr, treasurer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Men, and John J. Scannell, organizer of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, were assaulted by three thugs, alleged to be in the employ of the local traction company. Resin Orr was struck with a "billy," so the attending physician claims, and the sight of one of his eyes has been permanently destroyed. Scannell was knocked down and kicked, but his injuries are not considered serious.

Fortunately, one of the sluggers was caught, and on preliminary hearing was bound over in the sum of \$1000. Orr has been organizing the men employed by the traction company, and the company, as usual, are pursuing the acties commonly employed by street railway companies to thwart organization of their employes.

INDEPENDENCE STARTS SOCIALIST PAPER.

About the first of January Local Independence will launch a weekly paper, to be known as The Jackson County Social Democrat. It will be printed at Oswego, Kansas, by the Finlay Call Company. E. M. Morgan is secretary-treasurer and Wm. Clow, Fred Koehler and W. L. Garver are associate editors. The local contracted for ten shares of stock at \$10 each, and hopes to put Jackson county on the Socialist map during the coming campaign.

DICK MAPLE MOVES TO PORTAGEVILLE.

Dick Maple of the Butt-Cut and C. N. Walker of the Portageville Critic have joined hands and, beginning February 1, will issue the Butt-Cut weekly from Portageville. The Critic will be discontinued at the same time. Maple will move to Portageville, and expects to do greater things with a weekly than with a monthly issue.

SHORT AND POINTED.

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UNION LABOR DEFIES FOES OF MOVEMENT

Statement Issued by Ways and Means Committee of the American Federation of Labor.



SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President Am. Federation of Labor.

A STATEMENT

To the American Public on the
McNamara Case:

The McNamaras stand before the world self-convicted of great crimes. They have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment — J. B. during his natural life, J. J. for fifteen years. The position of labor in connection with the effort made to afford these men an opportunity for adequate defense before the courts has been attacked and misrepresented to such a degree as to require a clear statement at the hands of the undersigned, who are in the best position to make an authoritative statement at this time — a statement that will be strengthened by some review of the principal points of the case.

The Times Explosion.

Was there an explosion of gas in the Los Angeles Times building when it was destroyed? Immediately after the disaster, the press reports stated that men who had been at work in the building spoke of an odor of gas for some time previous to the explosion. Gas leakage in the building, it came out later, had been known to others. Many conservative trade union officials, newspaper writers and publicists, on making an investigation in Los Angeles, soon after, were positive in assuring the public that they believed gas had destroyed the building. Among the mine workers, not one man, so far as information has reached us, has believed the destructive explosive was dynamite. Prominent officials of the United Mine Workers, cautious, honorable men, whose word is taken as truth by all who know them, who are familiar with mining explosives, declared that the effect of the explosion was not that of a discharge of dynamite. Were all these men speaking from blind partisanship or from honest conviction? Were they utterly mistaken? The answer has now been supplied by the prosecution. While the "gas theory" was being hooted at by enemies of the unions, while even so late as last Friday night, an editor of the New York Times was indicting a contemptuous slur at John Mitchell for supposing "that proof would be adduced to show that an explosion of gas destroyed the Los Angeles Times building," the prosecution knew that gas was an agency in the explosion and a great factor in the destruction which ensued. W. J. Burns in a press interview Saturday last said: "Why, McManigal told us in his first confession that McNamara turned open the stopcocks of the gas mains of the building when he set the bomb. We knew all the time, that a part of the explosion was due to gas." Now, the possible terrific force of a gas explosion, even in the open air, was shown in the wreckage caused by the accident at the Grand Central Station, New York, December 19, 1910, while the Los Angeles disaster was being discussed throughout the country.

The Gas Explosion Theory.

The fact of a gas explosion led all others in importance in the minds of the organized workers: Nearly all of them were convinced that it was an established fact. The most cautious reasoners among them regarded the possibilities of the fact sufficient to hold to belief in it until proof to

the contrary could be produced. They were willing to suspend conclusive judgment while awaiting evidence.

The public also wanted such facts regarding the circumstances of the explosion as could be accepted as evidence of the way it came about. What was given the public, first and foremost? On the instant, at the hearing of the explosion, H. B. Otis broke into a savage denunciation of trade unionists, accusing them of having caused the disaster, and he has ever since declared it was the result of dynamite. By this course, he diverted the case from one in which citizens in common should have proceeded, through legal methods alone, to search for the truth. He threw the unions on their defense, outraged them, insulted their officials, raised animosities that could have been avoided. He was at once backed up by the small circle of bitter enemies of trade unionism, whose fulminations were largely made up of transparent falsehoods leveled at trade unions in general and at the leaders of trade unions.

Fact to be Remembered.

Despite all clamor it must be remembered that, with few exceptions, the international trade unions, more than 120 in number, are and have usually been in normal business relations with the employers of their members. Many of them have for years arranged their differences and their working conditions with employers through trade agreements or other methods resulting in a minimum of loss through suspension of work. Violence in cases of dispute are not common to them. Trade unionists have been made aware, by experience, that stories of disorder by unionists during strikes or lock-outs have been systematically exaggerated.

Therefore, aware of the necessity of trade union organization, of the incalculable amount of good in various forms done by and through their unions every year, of the long and bitter campaign carried on by Otis, Kirby, Post and others, to destroy trade unionism, and perceiving the intention of these plotters and their detectives to ignore the apparent, and, to their minds, proven cause of the Times disaster, and to turn that terrible event solely to account as a means of discrediting trade unionism, the unions energetically stated their side of the case to the American public as they saw it at that time.

Russian Style.

When, after six months, the McNamaras were arrested, it was in Russian style, not American. Holding the members of the Executive Board of the Structural Iron Workers in confinement without warrant, hurrying J. J. McNamara away from Indianapolis in an automobile and by circuitous routes taken to California — what were these but features of high-handed irregularity, and tyrannical lawlessness, known in arrests in Russia that precede transportation of prosecuted citizens to Siberia? And, when Detective Burns has throughout been doubted by so great a part of the American public, it has been largely the fault of his proceedings at this point, and of his own defouling the reputation of his craft, for has he not said? "Private detec-

tives, as a class, are the worst lot of blackmailing scoundrels that live outside of prisons." (See page 357, McClure's Magazine, August, 1911.)

J. J. McNamara had not been of sufficient prominence among labor men to be the subject of discussion as a leading figure, but what was generally known of him was to his credit. He was seen at conventions as a man of pleasing appearance and of mild manner. He was spoken of as self-educated and a faithful secretary of his organization. His speech and his writings for his magazine were reputed to be conservative. When placed under arrest, and throughout his imprisonment, his bearing was undemonstrative. His letters and telegrams to officials of the A. F. of L. and the Atlanta convention were concise and without suspicious characteristics. In no wise, to common observation, had he shown abnormal traits.

Condemnation Expressed.

Did organized labor properly express its condemnation of violence on hearing of the Los Angeles disaster? It did by interviews, addresses, and publications. The hundreds of union labor papers, in their issues succeeding the event, contained what, taken together, would make volumes, declarative of the sentiments of their editors and of the rank and file of union membership on the subject. All recognized the case as one of mystery, the feeling shown being that of horror at the possibility of any union man being implicated in it. Unions framed resolutions in meetings, declaring that trade unionism was not to be advanced by murderous acts. Union labor officials, and many others, were quoted to similar effect. The president of the American Federation of Labor, the day after the disaster occurred, as published by the St. Louis Star, said:

Outrages Condemned.

"Labor does not stand for such outrages, nor contemplate such crime. I cannot believe that a union man has done it, and I deeply hope no one who was connected with the labor movement will be found to have done it. It is inconceivable that a union man should have done this thing. And yet, if it is found that a union man has done it, unionism cannot be blamed by fair-minded men for the deed of a man devoid of any human feeling, as the perpetrator of this horrible catastrophe must have been. It was the act of a madman. No one with an ounce of sympathy in his makeup could look up on such a crime with the deepest abhorrence."

Official Voice.

These facts were further fully presented in the June, 1911, issue of the American Federationist, in a seventeen-page article entitled the "McNamara Case", in which the leading facts up to that time were reviewed. Speaking before the St. Louis Central Labor Union on Sunday, October 2, 1910, the day after the disaster, President Gompers asserted he would "immediately turn the dynamiters over to the proper authorities if he could lay hands on them." The Globe-Democrat also quoted him as saying: "I only wish I knew the actual perpetrators and if I did, take my word for it, I would turn them over to justice." The universal condemnation of a murderous deed in labor circles, ought to be a fact so far beyond question, so easily ascertainable from accessible records, that no man with any regard for his reputation for veracity could deny it. Yet, the New York Times, in an editorial Saturday, printed this sentence: "From the day when James B. McNamara's bomb blew his twenty-one victims into eternity, down to the present time, no authoritative voice in the ranks of labor has been raised to express the hope that the murderers would be brought to justice, even should they prove to be union men."

What American Federationist said:

Relative to other phases of the McNamara case, the article in the June American Federationist contains these passages:

"It may be said that from that time (the kidnapping) to the present, Detective Burns, Attorney Drew, Editor Otis, C. W. Post, and the active agents of the extremists in the Manufacturers' Association in general have all played to perfection the hysterical characters to which we are accustomed in the pages of cheap fiction and on the boards of the Bowery class of theatres."

"Nothing more surprised us in the series of audacious acts committed by Detective Burns than his saying to a reporter of the World, May 7, 1911:

"Samuel Gompers, President of the

American Federation of Labor, knows by this time that it was no frame-up and that the arrests of the McNamaras and McManigal were not the result of a plant. Why? Because Gompers has been conducting an investigation of his own at Indianapolis that has convinced him that there was no frame-up and no plants."

"These assertions of Burns were entirely without foundation. Nothing was brought to our knowledge in Indianapolis or elsewhere that could be used as evidence against the prisoners or to show that the Structural Iron Workers' Union has been conducting a dynamite campaign against the Erectors' Association."

Sleuth Burns' Loud Talk.

Since the McNamaras' confession Burns has been reiterating this charge. The only "investigation" in which President Gompers participated in Indianapolis was the meeting of the prominent trade unionists held last May 10-12, called by officials of the eight international unions, which have their headquarters in that city, and the meeting of the officials of a large number of trade unions called by authority of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and held at Indianapolis, June 29, 1911. What President Gompers learned there was precisely what everyone attending the conference learned, and that was nothing that helped to solve the mystery of the Los Angeles disaster, or, of criminality of any kind.

Indeed, the unlawful and un-American kidnapping of McNamara formed one of the chief factors of fixing in the minds of the working people of our country that he was innocent. They reasoned, as they had a right to reason, that if there existed evidence of McNamara's guilt of the crime charged, every protection would and should have been accorded him to demonstrate before the courts of Indiana that he was innocent of the crime with which he was charged. His protestations of innocence, his demands to be represented by counsel, were all ruthlessly ignored.

Foreign to Our Aims.

Violence, brutality, destruction of life or property, are foreign to the aims and methods of organized labor of America, and no interest is more severely injured by the employment of such methods, than that of the workers organized in the labor movement. Therefore, quite apart from the spirit of humanitarianism and justice which prompts the activities of the organized labor movement, policy and hopes for success, forbid the resort to violence. The American labor movement and its men are loyal Americans and seek to obtain the abolition of wrongs and the attainment of their rights within the law.

Organized labor of America has no desire to condone the crimes of the McNamaras. It joins in the satisfaction that the majesty of the law and justice has been maintained and the culprits commensurately punished for their crime.

Awful Commentary.

And yet it is an awful commentary upon existing conditions when any one man among all the millions of workers, can bring himself to the frame of mind that the only means to secure justice for labor is in violence, outrage and murder.

It is cruelly unjust to hold the men of the labor movement either legally or morally responsible for the crime of an individual member. No such moral code or legal responsibility is placed upon any other association of men in our country.

In so far as we have the right to speak, in the name of organized labor, we welcome any investigations which either federal or state courts may undertake. The sessions of the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor are held with open doors that all may see and hear what is being said and done. The books, accounts, and correspondence of the American Federation of Labor are open to any competent authority, who may desire to make a study or an investigation of them.

Will They Do It?

Will the National Manufacturers Association, the Erectors' Association same privilege for public investigation same privilege for public investigation and examination of their books and correspondence?

When we were selected as a Committee on Ways and Means to raise and dispense funds for the defense of the McNamaras and the prosecution of the Kidnappers, we were fully impressed with the innocence of the accused men. That impression was strengthened by their written and oral protestations of innocence. We



FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary Am. Federation of Labor.

Here and now, individually and collectively, declare that the first knowledge or intimation of their guilt was conveyed by the press in their confessions of guilt. From the outset we assured all contributors and the public generally that we would publish an accounting of the moneys received, from whom received, and to whom paid. This assurance will be fulfilled. A report in full will first be made to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at its meeting to be held at Washington, D. C. January 8, 1912.

Has Done much Good.

The American labor movement has done so much for the workers of our country in improving their condition, in lightening the burdens which the workers have had to bear, bringing light and hope in the homes and in the lives, the factories and the workshops of our country, that it challenges the world of investigators. The organizations of labor of America have been the most potent factors in the establishment and maintenance of the largest measure of industrial peace. Their course is of a conciliatory character, to reach trade agreements with employers, and the faithful adherence to agreements. When industrial conditions become unsettled, they are more largely due to the unreasonableness of employers, who regard every effort of the workers to maintain their rights, and to promote their interests, as an invasion of employers' prerogatives, which are resented with consequent struggles. If employers will be but fair and tolerant, they will find more than a responsive attitude on the part of organized labor, but, of one thing all may rest assured, that with existing conditions of concentrated wealth and industry, the organized toilers of our country realize that there is no hope from abject slavery outside of the protection which the organized labor movement affords.

Will Have Salutory Effect.

The men of organized labor, in common with all our people, are

grieved beyond expression in words at the loss of life, and the destruction of property, not only in the case under discussion, but in any other case which may have occurred. We are hurt and humiliated to think that any man connected with the labor movement should have been guilty of either. The lesson this grave crime teaches will demonstrate now more than ever, the inhumanity, as well as the futility of resorting to violence in the effort to right wrongs, or to attain rights.

In view of the great uplift work in which the men of the labor movement have been and are engaged, and the industrial problems with which they have to contend, we insist that our organizations of labor should be judged by what they do and aim to do, rather than to be opposed and stigmatized because one or a few may be recreant to the good name and high ideals of labor, and we appeal to the fair-minded citizens and the press of America for fair treatment.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President A. F. of L., Chairman.
FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary A. F. of L.
JAMES A. SHORT,
President Building Trades Department.
WM. SPENCER,
Secretary Building Trades Department.
JAMES O'CONNELL,
President Metal Trades Department.
A. J. BERRES,
Secretary Metal Trades Department.
JOHN B. LENNON,
President Union Label Trades Department.
THOMAS F. TRACY,
Secretary Union Label Trades Department.
Constituting the McNamara Ways and Means Committee.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 7, 1911.

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The Anarchy of Murder.

Where are the indignant editors of the capitalist daily press to denounce the anarchy of murder?

Where are the ink-coolies-in-chief of our Globe-Democrat, St. Louis Republic, Post-Dispatch, St. Louis Star et al. to condemn the latest murder en masse?

Where is the great Horatio of the great Democratic organ on Olive and Seventh streets to inform his readers of the anarchy of capitalist corporation crime?

These intellectual giants still seem to be in the comatose state of mind or suffering with nervous breakdown as the result of their over-exertion of editorializing on the McNamara dynamite case.

Last week a mine catastrophe occurred in Briceville, Tenn., in which 117 mine workers lost their lives, leaving behind 56 widows and 184 orphans in tears, poverty, despair.

The mine in which the catastrophe took place was operated under the so-called "open shop" rule. Like in most Southern States, the legislation for the protection of labor is very much neglected. Where laws for the protection of the mine workers exist they are very elastically enforced.

Indeed, the ideal conditions, such as advocated and defended by General Otis of Los Angeles Times fame, Gripenut Post, Parry, John Kirby, Jr., and other Citizens' Alliance heroes, who have lately discovered Ortie McManigal as their saviors from the "tyranny of the labor trust."

While we readily admit that mine disasters cannot be entirely prevented so long as no better methods of mining can be found, it is a fact that the vast majority of the lives lost in the American coal mining industry could have been saved by proper protection and safeguards on the part of the mining corporations.

Because mine operators and speculators find it cheaper to murder thousands of workingmen than to safeguard their mines against horrible catastrophes, this murder en masse goes merrily on. And scenes like those enacted in Cherry, Ill., and in Briceville, Tenn., will be repeated again and again so long as the capitalist political machines represented by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, St. Louis Republic, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, etc., remain in power.

Not one of the above-mentioned sheets saw fit to write an editorial on the latest capitalist crime in Tennessee, where 117 human lives (beg your pardon, workingmen's lives!) were crushed out.

But the same great metropolitan dailies could spill barrels of printing ink on the McNamara case.

In our opinion murder is murder, whether it is committed by McNamaras, Pierpont Morgans or some mining corporationists in Tennessee.

The tears of the widows and orphans of Briceville are a formidable indictment against the entire capitalist system of exploitation. Business and profits are the alpha and omega of Capitalism.

Labor, which means the very life of the wage worker, has become a cheap commodity which is valued only so long as it can be used as a means for producing profits for the employing class.

The tears of the widows and orphans of Briceville are dangerous explosives. Like nitro-glycerine those tears will drop into the hearts and minds of the American working class and there explode the old capitalist ideas, making room for the new gospel of society—Socialism.

G. A. Hoehn.

For the Women's Trade Union League of St. Louis

By Pauline M. Newman.

It is the traveling union organizer or the agitator who can appreciate the existence of the Women's Trade Union League, even more so than the league members themselves. For it is the traveling organizer who is in need of a league, and who finds at all times a warm and helping hand. When you come into a town a stranger, not knowing how to go about, not knowing how to find your way to the organizations, etc.—well, just drop a line to the president of the league, and you feel no more that you are alone, you are no more a stranger, you have found a home, so to say, with every member of the family ready to help you in every possible way.

Having been recently in St. Louis, I have found the Women's Trade Union League of that city very much alive and on the job.

Every local union of St. Louis is affiliated with the league, and it seems that organized labor has realized that the league is not only an importance to the labor movement but that it has become a necessity.

By staying there but a short time, I have had occasion to observe that organized labor of St. Louis hardly

attempts to do anything of importance without calling upon the league for help. And strange as it may seem, for, let it be remembered, the league does not at present employ an organizer—it has not even headquarters of its own—it is still in a position to render all the help the organizations call for.

It will not be an exaggeration to say that there are some organizations that could not possibly get along without the Women's Trade Union League. I remember once, while in the office of the Cloakmakers' Union, a group of girls came in and told the organizer that they left the place because of a reduction in wages. The organizer ran to the phone as fast as he could, and asked Mrs. Knefler to "come at once," and, really, it took no time before Mrs. Knefler did come and get busy talking to the girls, assuring them of help, and urging them to join the organization, etc. (for they were not as yet members of the union). Space does not allow me to describe similar instances, showing the splendid work the league is doing for the unions in the city of St. Louis.

For the coming winter the league

"THE McNAMARA'S PLEAD GUILTY"

Following is the leading editorial in the California Socialist Democrat of December 9th. This newspaper is the official organ, owned by the Socialist Party of the State of California. It states clearly the attitude of California Socialists on the McNamara case. FRANK E. WOLFE.
Los Angeles, Cal., December 10, 1911.

When the plea of "Guilty" was entered by the McNamara brothers the Socialists of the nation felt such a pang as is only known when disgrace and shame comes to those of one's own household.

True, the McNamaras were not Socialists. Their attorneys were none of them Socialists except Job Harriman, who was kept in ignorance of their guilt. The case was not even remotely a Socialist issue. Nevertheless the Socialists of the country had rallied to their support. They believed them innocent. They knew that justice in capitalist legal machinery was not to be expected. These men, Socialists believed, were victims of a conspiracy.

This belief in their innocence was not a question of faith in the men personally. It rested on the assumption that they were rational human creatures.

That men with the brains of a mosquito could be guilty of playing into the hands of the enemy by violence is inconceivable to a Socialist.

Laying aside entirely the moral question, recognizing that the death of workingmen by dynamite is no more ghastly than the death in life of tens of thousands of Steel Trust workers and the daily slaughter in the mills of that company, the glaring fact remains that the Erectors' Association could have afforded to hire thug detectives to commit violence, as the masters have done over and over again.

SOCIALISTS HOLD TERRORISM IN INTELLECTUAL CONTEMPT EVEN IN RUSSIA.

IN AMERICA, WHERE POLITICAL ACTION IS POSSIBLE,

has arranged a series of Saturday evening literary meetings for union and non-union girls. It is expected that these meetings will strengthen the existing locals, and will be an attraction to those who do not as yet belong to the organization.

I have also observed during my stay that the league works hand in hand with the Central Trades and Labor Union on the political field, as well as on the economic. We all remember the good work the league has done in the defeat of J. Troy, the supposed-to-be "friend of labor," at the last election. By their success of last year, they have renewed their energy this year, and, together with the local unions, have defeated the "Bridge Bond Issue." A few words explaining what the "Bridge Bond Issue" means will not, it seems to me, be out of place. The People's League, which was formed for the purpose of defeating the above-mentioned issue, has this much to say:

"The people sincerely favor the completion of the municipal bridge and are ready to vote any necessary additional moneys for that purpose under right conditions. Why, then, shall we vote 'No'? Because it was not, and is not, certain that the bridge, under the present city administration, will be a free bridge. The principal city officials, it is alleged, were elected by Terminal Association money, and their acts since their election would seem to be a strong affirmation of it. They encouraged the passage of the Southern Illinois Traction bill, granting to this corporation, two years before the bridge is completed, a fifty years' franchise over it."

The People's League goes on to say that when the funds now on hand are exhausted it will then be ample time to vote the necessary additional bonds.

The members of the league, with other union members, went from union to union and urged every member to vote "No" on the Bridge Bond issue. As a matter of fact now, they have succeeded in defeating it. The league may be glad of the active part in took in defeating a measure that would benefit the corporation gang and a band of idlers only.

Organized labor of St. Louis may congratulate themselves on having this active body of workers, known as the Women's Trade Union League. Personally, I want to thank Mrs. Sadie Spraggon of the Women's Trade Union League. During my stay there Mrs. Spraggon was practically my bodyguard. And I want to say that she was, indeed, a great help to me. She is one of the most active women in the labor movement of St. Louis.

Miss Nellie A. Quick is always busy, for, aside from her being the business agent for the Binery Women's Union, she is also the secretary of the Women's Trade Union League. Miss Quick does not say much, but her work for the movement speaks for itself.

And now I want to express my heartfelt admiration for that tireless worker in the cause of labor, Mrs. D. W. Knefler. Mrs. Knefler is busy every day in the week from about 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. It is her strong devotion to the movement, her high intelligence, her brilliant mind, that makes her the inspiration of the working women's movement! Her program for the day is: Meetings, meetings, and more meetings. She never seems to get tired of it. Always willing—nay, ready to do anything and everything at all times, as

long as it will benefit organized labor.

Because of her profound knowledge of other movements, such as the suffrage movement, Mrs. Knefler is kept busy. If the newspapers want to get an opinion on a question of the day affecting labor, Mrs. Knefler is usually the one whom they call upon. She is admired and loved by the members of organized labor, and respected even by the opponents of the labor movement.

I am glad of having had the chance to come in contact with the league of St. Louis, and with Mrs. Knefler in particular. It does one good to see the wonderful work the league, with Mrs. Knefler, is doing for the movement that will make an end to the present system of human slavery.

Work of the kind that Mrs. Knefler is doing will be written down with golden letters in the history of the labor movement of America and crowned with glory by the future generations.

Chicago, November, 1911.

ATTENTION,

Eleventh Ward Socialists!

Next Thursday, December 21, at 8 o'clock p. m., the Eleventh Ward Socialist Club will hold its regular monthly meeting at Chippewa Hall, Chippewa street and Oregon avenue. Not only the members of the club, but the Eleventh Ward Socialists and friends in general are invited to attend. We are anxious to reach the 200-mark in the active membership of the Eleventh Ward Club, and WE WANT YOU to join now. There is no initiation fee, and the monthly dues are but 25 cents.

Cut this out and paste it in your hat, so you will not forget to be present at our next meeting, Thursday, December 21.

A dozen or more applications for membership in our Eleventh Ward Club have been received since last meeting.

Eleventh Ward Socialist Club.

SLICKNESS

Has Its Own Reward.

By G. H. Thonssen.

It makes one gasp, he is that slick! Why, he can see clear through a brick

If on the other side of it Lies something he would like to get. He dotes on Labor, if you please— And also dotes on peaceful ease, And so, betwixt the fat and lean, Contrives to slick the platter clean. He dotes on Stuben, who of yore Has dipped his hands in British gore, For he loves peace and he loves war; All slick men do—and there you are. He dotes on pies of any size, And fiercely loves the Nobel prize, Not that he cares to get-rich-quick, No, just to show that he is slick. And the reward? The chance to go To Europe with consent to blow At the expense of Uncle Sam. Look, people, all, how slick I am— My Bill made me ambassador To Bill the German emperor, Where I shall play the billy-goat And catch an eagle on my coat.

True! thoughtless men have raised the cry: "Slick men are sparks which upwards fly"; But let us pray in District Ten: Deliver us from all slick men.

SUCH METHODS ARE BENEATH CONTEMPT.

That there could be in the labor movement of America even one official of a great union so densely ignorant of social cause and effect as to expect to get results for labor by blowing up buildings shows how sadly in need this movement is of Socialist education.

Wherever in Europe scientific Socialism has grown strong anarchistic sentiment has disappeared.

Socialists have known the labor movement of America needed the program, the horizon, the inspiration of the Socialist philosophy. They did not dream, however, much these are needed.

That there is one man of the J. J. McNamara caliber capable of such idiotic treason to the labor movement proves that our party has a work to do which must not be evaded or delayed.

The Socialist Party needs the full co-operation of organized labor. Organized labor needs even more the trained students of social forces and political principles found by the thousand in the Socialist Party. United action everywhere should now be as inevitable as it is greatly to be desired.

The various features in this case should teach the working class to distrust every man tinged with anarchistic theories, either "philosophic" or otherwise.

"Golden Rule ethics" and a "return to teachings of Jesus" sound very well.

Tolstoian doctrine, "Resist not evil," is an apparently harmless form of anarchism. But the muddled thinking which ignores or denies the scientific principles of the Socialist philosophy is liable to crop out at any time as a dangerous or treacherous stupidity, or worse.

Fortunately, the application blank of the Socialist Party is an effectual bar to the entrance of any honest person tinged with either the idealistic or the direct action form of this subtle, dangerous obsession.

COLD STORAGE WINDOW BOXES

At \$2.00 and \$3.00,
Delivered and put up.
Fit any Window. Bargain Price.
HERM. LAUBIS,
3607 Gravois Avenue,
Sidney 3516L. (568)

HERE AND THERE.

"Idle Hour" and "Joseph Ribera" cigars, made by J. V. O'Connell, are unfair, as O'Connell insists on running a scab shop. All cigars made by H. F. Bente are also unfair.

The Tate libel suit against members of Electricians No. 2 will be further considered on December 30, when a motion for a retrial will be heard.

The hearing on the motion to dismiss the injunction against members of the United Shoe Workers was continued to December 21. The delay

that has taken place in this case makes the temporary injunction about the same as a permanent one.

FOR RENT OR SALE.

Cottages, South of City.
5 rooms, garden 100x124; \$10.00.
3 rooms, garden 50x150; \$9.50.
5412 Idaho, 4-room modern brick;
lot 30x143; \$3,050.00; \$25 monthly.
HY. MAACK,
(569) 1742 Chouteau.

Onward, Christian soldiers,
On to heathen lands,
Bibles in your pockets,
Rifles in your hands;
And if of your sermons
They be "having none,"
Spread the "blessed tidings"
With the Maxim gun!

GRAND Masquerade Ball
GIVEN BY

Bakers Union No. 4

Under the Auspices of the Brewery Workers Association of Mo.

**AT New Club Hall, 13. & Chouteau Ave.
Saturday Eve., December 16, 1911.**

20 Tickets 25c @ Person.20

Handsome Souvenir given to each Lady.

When You Buy
Mercantile and "305"

CIGARS

You get the BEST Tobacco handled and made into Cigars by
EXPERT WORKMEN.

We do not advertise on billboards and take the cost of the advertisement out of the quality of our goods.

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

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

Fine Hall for Rent

Hall has windows on four sides and is on the third floor.
There is no cooler meeting place in St. Louis.
Convenient to all sections of the city.
Located at South East Corner of Chouteau Avenue and Tenth Street.
Inquire per phone or call.
Kinloch Phone Central 1577; Bell Phone Olive 4198.
LABOR PUBLISHING CO.

FROM THE BATTLEFIELD OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Central Trades & Labor Union

THE LOCAL LABOR PARLIAMENT HOLDS LONG MEETING.

THE BREAD TRUST DISCUSSED.

Delegate Beisel Tells the Meeting that Steel Trust is Also in Control of Bread Trust.

BAKERS PROMISED SUPPORT.

The Municipal Bridge Problem and the Southern Traction Steal.

CONSIDERABLE WORK DONE.

Last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union lasted nearly five hours, but during the last hour of the session there were less than fifty of the 200 delegates left to transact the routine business.

President Louis Philipp, who had been absent from the city for several weeks, attending the A. F. of L. convention in Atlanta, was present last Sunday and presided over the meeting.

A special order of business, which took up much of the time of the meeting, was the discussion of the Bread Trust and its relations toward the labor movement.

The Bread Trust Question.

Delegate Peter Beisel of Bakers' Union No. 4 took the floor, and in a lengthy speech explained the work of the Bakery Trust and its fight on the International Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union. He said that at the bottom of the Bread Trust was the Steel Trust corporation, that had invested millions in the bakery business. The fight was a national fight, Beisel said, and it was the duty of every labor organization throughout the country to support the Union bakers. He repeated his criticism of many Union men, who forgot that there was a Union label in the bakery industry, and expressed the hope that these would soon change for the better.

To Support Union Bakers.

Delegate Seegers of the Garment Workers, Goekeler of the Bakers, Secretary Kreyling and others also spoke on the subject.

Delegate Seegers moved that all affiliated Unions have the Bakers' request for assistance on all bakery boycotts announced at each one of their meetings for the next two months, and that inquiry be made from their members at each meeting as to what kind of bread they purchase.

After several delegates had spoken on the question the motion was unanimously adopted.

The Bell Telephone Trouble.

In a former meeting the Central Trades and Labor Union had taken action in connection with the efforts of the Allied Printing Trades Council to induce the Bell Telephone Co. to have their directory printed in St. Louis, instead of giving the contract to a Chicago firm, as was done heretofore.

A gentleman by the name of von Hoffmann, president of the National Telephone Directory Co., and pretending to have been prominently connected with the Socialist and Trade Union movement in Milwaukee, has charge of the Bell Telephone Co. directory printing work. In a letter Mr. von Hoffmann asserted the main reason why the work could not be done in St. Louis was that no local firm had the facilities to carry out the contract.

Delegate Hertenstein insisted that the gentleman be requested to appear before the central body at its next meeting and present his side of the controversy, as he had suggested himself. Hertenstein made a motion to that effect.

Secretary Kreyling called attention to the fact that at the next regular meeting the special order of business at 3 o'clock was the election of officers. After some discussion, in which Delegates Stopp, Hertenstein, Hunter and others took part, it was agreed that Mr. von Hoffmann be granted the floor at 4:30 p. m. at the next meeting.

Philippi's Convention Report.

One of the transactions of business in the early part of the meeting was the reading of the annual A. F. of L. convention report by President Louis Philipp, who was the central body's delegate to the Atlanta gathering.

In his report Philipp reviewed in an able manner the principal work done at the Atlanta convention, also giving his personal impressions of the national parliament of Organized Labor. (As we intend to publish Brother Philipp report in full in

The Socialist and Labor Battle in Los Angeles

Most Interesting Details from the Arena of the Class Struggle Where nearly 53,000 Votes Were cast for Job Harriman.

(By National Socialist Press.)
Los Angeles, Cal.—Socialists of Los Angeles are overjoyed at the magnificent showing made at the polls in the face of the terrific odds against them. The McNamara confession came at a time calculated to utterly destroy the force of the whole Los Angeles movement.

Plans are on foot to hold a big rally and jubilee meeting. Fifty-one thousand loyal workers stood firm throughout the stormy hours and voted solidly for Job Harriman. These men and women will never waver in their loyalty to the Socialist movement.

"Build solidly by rolling up a big party membership," is the word that has gone forth. The California Social-Democrat, the official organ of the Socialist Party in the state, has summed up the situation in an editorial under the heading, "Socialism Wins Victory," which reads as follows:

"Although at the election Tuesday the Los Angeles Socialist ticket and candidates were defeated at the polls, the result was a most substantial victory for Socialism.

"Never has the working class fought such a political battle anywhere in this or any other country.

"It was throughout a campaign of agitation, education and organization carried on under great difficulties.

"From its inception the Socialists forced the fighting and brought forward every affirmative issue.

"The one great principle underlying question raised and discussed was the right of exploitation.

"At every step in the campaign this was challenged by the Socialists and the opposition was not permitted to escape or evade this great Socialist principle.

"It was after the primary election, in which the Socialist ticket won by nearly four thousand plurality, that there began the real struggle of the campaign.

"Los Angeles, since the close of the primary election, has been the storm center of the class struggle, not only of America, but of the civilized world.

"On the stage of action here during the past few weeks and passing in rapid view there has been enacted all the farce, the comedy and the gaunt, grim tragedy always present

wherever real and not mimic battles are being fought.

"Socialists able to comprehend in their fullness the issues involved therein—and none but Socialists are able to so comprehend—emerge therefrom with an enlarged horizon, a broader outlook and a more confident assurance of the final triumph of Socialism.

"The Socialist ticket and candidates were defeated in the election in Los Angeles December 5th, but Socialism won a triumphant victory."

Harriman was defeated by the conspiracy that resulted in the McNamara plea of guilty, sprung a few days before election, and the sentencing of the men on election day.

Seventeen thousand voters taken from the Socialists by the pleas of guilty turned the tide against the working-class party.

Not all the bribery, corruption, coercion and force that was practiced would have won had not the "confession" bombshell been exploded at the hour when recovery was impossible.

Socialists agree that there were at least 20,000 votes that were not settled but which favored Harriman and his associates on the ticket.

These were timid ones, many of the working class, who became alarmed at the "awful disclosures" in the daily newspapers. Every effort was made to connect Harriman directly with the McNamara case. No point was left uncovered. The night before election a large squad of men were sent from house to house in large districts, telling that Harriman had been arrested charged with complicity in bribing jurors in the McNamara case. The fact that such a deliberate falsehood was not supported by the morning newspapers made no impression, and thousands deceived went determinedly to the polls and voted for the old, discredited, corrupt candidates.

The daily papers, with the bare exception of the Scripps paper, which stood loyally by the Socialists to the end, wound up with a cyclone of outrageous falsehoods and vituperation.

This had a great effect on the wavering women who had been lukewarm.

Strong-arm work was done at the polls in the section of the city where the workers were in the greatest number. In the wealthy portion of

the city, where the Socialists were greatly outnumbered, there was little difficulty in carrying things with a high hand.

The money spent on election day by the "Old Guard" is admitted to be over \$150,000. They had a thousand automobiles, many of which were not used other than to bear Alexander banners. The men who had pledged the hire of their machines to the Socialists were, in many instances, bribed. As high as \$150 was paid to drivers to strip the Harriman banner from their machines and substitute "Good Government" banners.

In the opposition to the Socialists was a compact group, consisting of preachers, the saloonkeepers, the proprietors of all the gambling houses and houses of ill-fame. The churches were still further aided by the women who infest all the hotels and apartment houses where the white slave traffic is openly acknowledged to exist. All of the corrupt element in the city banded together and fought desperately to keep the Socialists out.

It is believed that at least 6000 votes were bought outright. The Socialists have much evidence of this bribery, but nothing will come of it, as the district attorney's office and all the machinery of the courts are in the hands of the capitalistic element that has succeeded in overwhelming the workers. One negro woman confessed she had received money and bought twelve votes outright. She gave the names and addresses of these persons, mostly negro women. Despite the fact that the Socialists had a negro on the ticket, the "Good Government" organs boast they were able to "get" the negro vote away from Whitley, this colored candidate for the Council received over 40,000 votes and made a splendid race, despite the fact that his own race deserted him when the sack was opened in his district.

Before the woman's suffrage amendment was put in the California constitution it was contended that the women's vote would be cast against the Socialists. It was contended that even the working women and wives of the workers would not stand solidly for their own class. The returns in this election, on their face, bear out this contention. It is claimed, however, and with consid-

erable ground for support, that this was not a fair test. It was known that about a week before the election a careful canvass was made by the "Good Government" people, assisted by the Old Guard. The result of this showed that Harriman was certain of election by at least 6000 votes. This threw consternation into the camp of the capitalistic party, and in their desperation it was decided something must be done to turn the tide.

The McNamara case was the most likely spot to strike. Then came the great conspiracy, the confession of guilt, the dramatic plea, the tragedy of the sentence on election day, the terrific broadsides of the daily press, claiming Harriman was cognizant of the guilt of the men; the wild alarms that were sent forth to frighten the women and the timid men. All of this was calculated to turn at least 20,000 votes, and it was a successful attempt. The women stampeded in thousands, but so did the men. The Socialists had won their victory, and the entire ticket would probably have been elected if the politicians had not sprung their coup.

Socialists are rejoicing over the fact that about 53,000 of their men and women stood solid and firm in the face of the terrific fire of the enemy. All of these, so far as have been able to express themselves, are more solidly for Socialism than before, and the plans for a campaign for increased efficiency through party membership will meet with great success.

The men and women who were on the firing line are worn and exhausted by their labors. The campaign committee is badly in debt, as much money was spent trying to turn the tide at the last hours after the McNamara pleas were entered. No definite plan has been adopted to raise money to pay off the debt. It will retard the work of the Los Angeles comrades for several months to raise this money, as many of the best workers are forced to seek employment, as many lost their positions through their activity. Though financial distress is on all sides, there is little complaint, and the men who have made the most sacrifices at this time will be found on the firing line in the next struggle.

next week's ST. LOUIS LABOR, we shall not quote any portion of it at this time.)

Secretary Kreyling's Report.

From the Secretary's semi-monthly report the following items are of general interest:

Concerning the Engineers-Firemen jurisdiction controversy at the Columbia Theater, the secretary expressed the opinion that the contention of the Engineers' Union, in so far that while a Union fireman has replaced a Union engineer engineer at the Columbia Theater plant the fireman should insist on the same wages that the engineer had been receiving or stop doing the engineer's work.

Don't Patronize the Brown Shoe Co.

The Brown Shoe Co. will not recognize Organized Labor in any shape! This is what Secretary Kreyling reported last Sunday in reply to the grievance of the Building Trades Council. A recommendation that Union labor and sympathizers refuse to patronize the Brown Shoe Co. was unanimously endorsed.

Sign Agreement With Boilermakers.

After a conference with Mr. Lemp of the Lemp Brewing Co., so the secretary reported, the Goetz Boiler Co., which has contracts with said brewery, consented to sign an agreement with the Boilermakers' organization.

The Chauffeurs' Strike.

As to the strike of the chauffeurs, the secretary reported that the strikers are standing firm and the prospects are that a favorable settlement of the differences which led up to the strike may soon be reached.

A local Laundry Workers' Union has been chartered by the international, and organizations for laundry drivers, bookkeepers and stenographers are also being formed.

The Grand Leader Boycott.

A somewhat excited debate took place when the Grand Leader boycott came up. It was reported that Waitresses' Union No. 4 had made a splendid fight against the Grand Leader department store for the last few weeks and well deserved the undivided moral and financial support of every Union man and woman in St. Louis. A communication from the Union was read, and when it seemed that the letter would be re-

ceived and filed without any action, Delegate Sadie Spraggon of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union took the floor, and in a fiery speech went after the "gentlemen of the house," who, in her opinion, failed to do their duty toward the hard-struggling girls.

Treatment is Outrageous.

Mrs. Spraggon told of the brave fight of the girls, how they carried boycott signs up and down the streets, in front of the Grand Leader entrances, how the girls endured ridicule and insult by people connected with the Grand Leader concern and by snobs and ignoramuses whose sympathies are not with the working class. The treatment these brave girls receive was outrageous, Mrs. Spraggon said.

Delegate Shanessy, somewhat hurt by the "ticking" that Mrs. Spraggon gave to the "stronger sex," took the floor and said that the sharp criticism of the sister delegate was somewhat out of place, as the men had no desire to shirk any duty toward the striking girls. He hoped that the central body would give them all support possible.

After Delegate Werdes and others had spoken, the following was adopted:

"Resolved, That the C. T. & L. U. levy a 5-cent assessment on each member of all affiliated Unions in aid of the Waitresses' Union in their fight against the Grand Leader store."

Repeal the Southern Traction Franchise Bill.

Delegates McDonough, Shanessy, Spraggon and Kaemmerer, constituting the Legislative Committee, submitted the following report, which was adopted by unanimous vote of all the delegates present:

Report on Municipal Bridge.

"St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 10, 1911.

"The vast majority of the citizens of St. Louis demand that the city government shall keep faith with the people and complete the Municipal Bridge as an absolutely free bridge. The Central Trades and Labor Union has repeatedly voiced this demand, yet some of the city fathers either are dull of hearing or think that they can fool the people.

"We say again that unless the city government repeals the Howe fran-

chise, takes the Eastern approach out of the jaws of the Terminal and gives the preference to St. Louis firms and labor, the people will vote no more bonds.

"We condemn the action of the City Council on last Friday in rejecting House Bill No. 175, and thank Councilmen Caulfield, Evers, Fletcher, Haller and Leahy for supporting the Northeast approach, thus standing by the people.

"We congratulate the majority of the House of eDelegates on last Friday evening: Messrs. Barnett, Becker, Bischell, Ebrecht, Elchelmann, Eilers, Gazzolo, Gevers, Hale, Hall, Igoe, Ittner, Lahive, Loeffel, Methudy, Mohrstadt, Scully, Walker, for their action in defeating the 'Reber' Approach and in reintroducing the Northeast Approach Bill and pledge their own hearty co-operation in making the Municipal Bridge what the people originally voted it should be.

"We call your attention to an interview with Mayor Lambert of East St. Louis, published in the papers of Friday evening and Saturday morning. He distinctly asserts that East St. Louis favors the 'Reber' approach, because it will perpetuate the bridge arbitrary, which is building up East St. Louis at the expense of St. Louis. This statement of the East St. Louis mayor lets the cat out of the bag and shows why certain people in St. Louis are so active in pushing the 'Reber' approach."

The Bailey Pardon Refused.

Delegate McDonough reported that Governor Hadley had refused to pardon Edgar G. Bailey, a victim of the Kansas City teamsters' strike, condemned for life in the Missouri State prison. The Missouri Manufacturers' Association and other anti-union bodies had exerted their influence to prevent the pardoning of Bailey.

McDonough and Sadie Spraggon offered a resolution setting forth these facts and concluding as follows:

Resolution.

"Resolved, That inasmuch as the Employers' Association has seen fit to force the pardon of Edgar G. Bailey as a political issue, that we, the representatives of the organized workers of the State of Missouri, accept the issue as presented, and pledge the labor vote of Missouri to

stand as a unit for and in behalf of those State officers who have the courage to defy any set or body of men in the performance of their duty as officers and in extending to Edgar G. Bailey the parole that is justly due him as a citizen of the State of Missouri, and we earnestly ask that the parole be granted Edgar G. Bailey, as asked for by a large number of citizens of this State, and as a proper and fitting rebuke to the Employers' Association of Kansas City for their unwarranted and uncalled-for attempted intimidation of the officers of the State of Missouri."

The adoption of the report and resolution was unanimous.

Charges Against Musicians.

The Hotel and Restaurant Employers' Alliance preferred charges against Musicians' Union No. 2 for allowing their members to play at the non-Union Grand Leader waitresses' ball on November 22. On motion, the charges were referred to the Executive Board.

Collinsville Boycotts Grand Leader.

The Collinsville Trades and Labor Council notified Organized Labor of St. Louis that said body endorsed the boycott on the Grand Leader department store.

Resolutions of Thanks

for the C. T. & L. U. from the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks were read for the interest displayed in the passage of the civil service measure, known as Congressional H. of R. Bill 5970 and Senate Bill 1122.

Fight Against Tuberculosis.

The Society for the Relief and Prevention of Tuberculosis, in a communication, requested that the C. T. & L. U. affiliate with this body and assist in fighting the "white plague."

A very interesting discussion followed the reading of the letter, in which Delegates Hunter, Stone, McDonough and Fannie Sellins participated.

Delegate Sellins spoke of her experience in the garment industry. "Some of our best sisters and former delegates on this floor were victims of this terrible plague, which they contracted while working in these factories," she said. "I think we can do very much good by electing delegates to that society."

The request to elect delegates was granted, and P. J. Grimes, W. M.

Michaels and Fannie Sellins were appointed.

Garment Workers' Ball.

The invitation of Garment Workers' Union No. 67 to their "grand reunion ball, at 3535 Pine street, on Saturday, December 23, was accepted.

Iowa Strike Still On.

A letter from the Button Workers' Union of Muscatine, Iowa, contained announcement that their strike was still on and that financial aid was very much needed.

Shortly before adjournment Delegate J. B. Conroy announced that the Stationary Firemen's Union would conform to the report made by Secretary Kreyling relative to the Columbia Theater controversy.

Next Meeting: Election of Officers.

The last meeting of the central body in 1911 will take place Sunday, December 24. Special order of business at 3 p. m.: Election of officers for the next year.

It was close to 7 o'clock when Chairman Philipp adjourned the meeting.

Missouri Notes

THE BEAUTIES OF PRIVATELY OWNED STREET CARS.

Union men of Kansas City are showing a lively interest in municipal affairs. They have the following to say on the street car service of that city:

"We call you to witness that not only has the consumer of gas and electricity to pay a charge for inadequate service that would pay interest on inflated values, and the strap-hangers increase until the modesty of women is outraged and the men's sense of decency blunted by he packing in promiscuously of men and women, white and black, strangers to each other, but also at the same time the wages of the men and the conditions under which they work have been the shame and disgrace of our city. When we consider that a street car motorman and conductor are paid five cents an-hour less for their services than the man who sweeps our streets, you can gain some idea of the evil results to the men who run the cars as well as of those who ride in them. How much longer is it necessary in this fair city of ours for this sort of thing to continue before the real owners of the city will take over the property and run it, not for profit, but for decency, both to the patrons and the employes?"

CONDEMN "DIRECT ACTIONISTS."

Semi-anarchists of the Haywood type are dealt with in the following fashion by Local Independence:

"Whereas, Recent developments in the McNamara case emphasize with additional force the article of Comrade Hillquit, entitled 'Socialists and Law,' in the Daily Socialist of November 20, and the necessity of the Socialist Party, as well as the labor unions, guarding against the entrance of anarchistic elements; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by Local Independence, That said article by Comrade Hillquit be printed in circular form by the National Office and sent out to all locals, and be it further

"Resolved, That it is the duty of the Socialist press to publish, without fear or favor, the names of all members of the party known to incline to such tactics."

SCOTT COUNTY DOINGS.

There is a nest egg of \$70 in the treasury of the Scott county Socialists, and plans for 1912 were made at a recent meeting at Benton. County comrades will not be satisfied with anything less than a complete victory next fall.

Nominations for county secretary closed on December 15 and all candidates will be submitted to a referendum vote. J. W. Jacobs of Local Edna is a candidate for State secretary.

The next meeting of Scott county Socialists will be held at Oran, January 6.

"REFERENDUM D" DEFEATED.

National Secretary Work reports that Referendum D, providing for an election of state officers by the N. E. C., has been defeated by about 400 votes.

The usual election for state officers is now in progress and closes the last week of December. There are four or five candidates for state secretary, and it is quite probable that the officials elected for 1912 will be an improvement on the present ones.

Gallant.

Old Maid—But why should a great strong man like you be found begging?

Wayfarer—Dear lady, it is the only profession I know in which a gentleman can address a beautiful woman without an introduction.

STAY AWAY FROM OKLAHOMA CITY!

The Unemployed Problem Has Reached A Most Critical Stage!

LABOR BULLETIN
OKLAHOMA CITY, DECEMBER

Issued by
THE OKLAHOMA TRADES AND LABOUR COUNCIL
13 1/2 SOUTH ROBINSON
Oklahoma City - Oklahoma

D. COBB, Secretary-Treasurer.

Organizing Committee:
H. Walker Bert Dixon
C. M. Mitchell

Oklahoma City To-Day.
Oklahoma City to-day is a reeking, seething mass of unemployed human beings, scrambling for a mere existence. The big boom is over; the reaction has set in. The bottom has dropped out. There is no work for one-half of the present population.

Men, manacled with chains can be seen every day upon the principal streets pushing a pan, guarded by armed officers. The shameful and disgraceful sight of the chain gang, long since relegated to oblivion, together with like heathenish and barbarous customs, by most modern cities of the civilized world, is still in full vogue in this city of the West.

Here are some of the conditions in Oklahoma City at present:
Empty dwellings, about 800.
Empty store rooms, about 200.
Empty office rooms in various buildings, about 600.
About 1,000 women and girls working for less than \$6.00 per week.
About 372 children working for less than \$3.50 per week.

The Chink and Greek controls the restaurant trade of the city to the detriment of the American workingman, who is on the tramp. The capitalist class makes this condition possible by patronizing them and eating their slop.

Twenty-five Chink laundries running full blast in which the smell of opium can be detected at any hour, to the detriment of the American working man.

Working men of the world, to show you some proof of the above statement of the condition of Oklahoma City, thousands of people all over the United States have been duped into buying lots all over the city by smooth-tongued real estate grafters, on which lots they cannot realize 25 per cent of the original investment. Miles of these vacant lots surround Oklahoma City in every direction. These lots are absolutely worthless and even unfit for cultivation.

Business depression is appalling. The wage paid here is small. Und this in the face of the fact that living expenses are as high here as any place in the United States.

The water supply is inadequate and unhealthy. The smell, sight and taste is revolting and unfit for human beings. Farmers for miles below are kicking on account of the awful smell caused by an inadequate sewage system. They have even petitioned the county authorities for redress.

The "We Do" City.
"WE DO" is the motto or slogan of the Chamber of Commerce of Oklahoma City; but it should be "WE HAVE DONE" every man, woman or child who has seen fit to come here with but a few hundred dollars to invest.

"WE DO" have about 40,000 population, but "WE DID" have over 65,000 before a few self-seeking, crooked real estate grafters put the town on the hog.

"WE DO" have about 1,000 empty dwellings and residence apartments, when a few months ago it was almost impossible to find a place to sleep, in this "WE DO" town.

"WE DO" have about 300 empty store buildings since a bunch of real estate sharks got control through the Chamber of Commerce, of the whole city government.

"WE DO" invite you to come to Oklahoma City, if you have money to throw to the hogs, and suffer with the wage slaves who are here on their "uppers" and cannot get away.

"WE DO" advise you, however, that if you wish to keep body and soul together, comfortably, to stay away from a city controlled by the Citizens Alliance, and where honest labor is held in contempt by the average business man who belongs to the Chamber of Commerce.

"WE DO" believe that there are many "honest" business men in Oklahoma City, but they are without "backbone" or "moral courage" to speak their own mind. They are controlled by the leading spirit of the Chamber of Commerce, Anton H. Classen, through his pliable lackey O. P. Workman, ex-business associate of C. W. Post, of Battle Creek fame.

Mr. Post is also known as G. Nuts Post.

"WE DO" know that G. Nuts Post, alias C.W. Post, of Battle Creek fame, did come to Oklahoma City and compliment her "honest" business men for having climbed on top of the big office buildings armed with Winchester and sawed-off shot guns to shoot hell out of any working man that had the nerve to protest against unjust conditions.

"WE DO" have lots of "prohibition" right here, too. Oh! it's plentiful. All kinds of bootlegging joints (places to refresh yourself and to bury your troubles), and you can get anything from "red ink" to "Four Roses" to drink, despite the fact that we have droves of state enforcement (should be "displacement") officers and a private fund gathered by our "good" people to enforce the prohibitory laws.

"WE DO" have several thousand women and girls working in Oklahoma City for less than 6.50 per week to keep body and soul together decently, and honestly.

"WE DO" have about one thousand office rooms and suits for rent, and office space galore to let—this, of course, should make rent very reasonable.

"WE DO" invite you to come and bust, and rot, and go "on the hog" with us. Come on in—"The water's fine."

"WE DO" have a well organized "Chain Gang" that walks the streets in broad daylight, pushing a "pan" that is not used to follow up our automobiles, and if you will come here, dear prospective investor, you might get "vagged" and get a good life-time "job just pushing a pan." How attractive is an investment in Oklahoma City. It's just b-e-a-u-t-i-f-u-l. And you'd be d-e-l-i-g-h-t-e-d.

"WE DO" have an unlimited "red light" district; but it is our understanding that business is dull even in this line.

"WE DO" have a quantity of "private snaps" almost as good as new, that we will "put you next to" if you will only come and suffer with us.

"WE DO" know that FIFTY PER CENT of the mechanics have left Oklahoma City, some way—usually, though, by the "side door sleeper" route.

"WE DO" again say, "Come on in; the water's fine." Come here and invest, for misery likes company.

Painters and Decorators.
We have 98 painters in the union at present, fifteen of whom are now working. On December 1, 1910, we had 306 members and all employed. Some of those who have left here own their own homes or an equity in some property and are unable to realize anything on it or even to obtain work enough to live decently and keep up payments.
The Painters Union has boosted the city in every way possible, and even bought stock in an industrial company for the purpose of aiding the city to secure two packing plants.

The stock is not worth the paper upon which it is written. We gave the industrial company \$200.00 (or one-fourth down). Just think of it; and "Big Biz" refuses to recognize us, and on Thanksgiving day the families of fifty painters were without sufficient food, much less a Thanksgiving dinner.

T. C. WARREN,
Secretary Local 807, Painters.

Cook, Waiters and Waitresses.

Our Union had 237 members last August. Now we have 62 members at work and 200 Chinamen who have recently been imported to compete with American working men and women in the restaurants, thereby causing our members to leave the city and seek employment elsewhere. All cooks, waiters and waitresses are requested to stay away from Oklahoma City.

J. A. RINGLING,
Secretary.

Stationary Engineers.

During the last six months thirty members of Local 393 have been forced to leave the city in order to secure employment.

The number of portable and hoisting engineers has been decreased to about one-half in the past year. I advise all engineers to stay away from Oklahoma City.

IRA TUCKER,
President Local 393, I. U. S. E.

Carpenters.

We herewith give a statement of the working conditions in this craft. Work has fallen off in the last 90 days at least 75 per cent. We have at present about 75 per cent of our men walking the streets day after day, only to return at night empty-handed and their wives and little ones have to suffer all because of the advertisements that have been sent out by the Chamber of Commerce and boosters of Oklahoma City. It is a well-known fact that this has been done to the detriment of all laboring men in every craft or avocation of life; and had it not been so advertised there would not be so many poor men out of employment and actually suffering. And we say further that we think that there should be some move made to stop such work and therefore we recommend this Labor Bulletin.

C. M. MITCHELL,
Business Agent for the Carpenters' Organization.

Laundry Workers.

Oklahoma City, Dec. 6, 1911.
The laundry business has decreased 40 per cent within the last sixty days, according to a laundry proprietor's own statement. Within the past sixty days there have been two combines of different big laundries. They were not able to run without combining. We have about 25 "Chink" laundries in the city.

D. COBB,
Financial Secretary.

Building Trades.

The Building Trades crafts are in an awful predicament in Oklahoma City at present. Less building here now than there has been for years. What little building is under way is generally a cheap class of real estate

work. These real estate firms very seldom employ competent workmen, as the houses built by these concerns are to be sold to the prospective buyers, who are lured to Oklahoma City from all parts of the country.

CHAS. VETTER,
Sec.-Treas. Building Trades Council.

In an address delivered at the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church in St. Louis Raymond Robins, referring to the McNamara case, but not using their names, said:

"As the democratic ideal emerges into the industrial world it experiences the same trouble and undergoes the same accusations as those which accompanied the emergencies of the same ideal into the religious and political worlds. When this ideal emerged in religion and again when it emerged in political life it was charged with murder and arson and its disciples were called disturbers and enemies of society, as indeed, many of them were. The world moves because of the power of rough men who read and tear because they must. Will a feudal workshop remain side by side with a free church and a free government? The dominance of the democratic ideal with its practical application giving men the right of a vote to determine under what conditions they shall work, is inevitable. Let me read you words taken from the first message of Abraham Lincoln to Congress: Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Labor is superior to capital and deserves prime consideration. On the basis of these words I dare to prophesy that there will be more wrought out in the coming industrial conflict than from anything else in the history of the world. Why are the rights of labor superior to the rights of capital? Because the rights of labor are the rights of the person and the rights of capital are the rights of property. In any conflict, since personal rights are more essential than property rights, the former will prevail. Don't fool yourself by saying conditions would be satisfactory if only there were more personal relationship between the employer and the employed. The fundamental principle of democracy is to give organized groups the power to defend themselves and until this condition is realized there can be no peace."

That the United States Battleship Maine was blown up from the outside and that the explosion was caused by a mine, was announced last Friday by the Naval Board of Examiners. The statement reads in part: "The injuries to the bottom of the Maine were caused by the explosion of a charge of a low form of explosive exterior to the ship between frames 28 and 31, strake B, port

side. This resulted in igniting and exploding the contents of the 6-inch reserve magazine, A-14-M, said contents including a large quantity of black powder. "The more or less complete explosion of the contents of the remaining forward magazine followed. The magazine explosions resulted in the destruction of the vessel." This only deepens the mystery of the destruction of the Maine, adds a correspondent. A mine charged with sufficient gun powder to blow in the bottom of the ship must have weighed several hundred pounds. To plant such a mine and lay the electric connections necessary for its discharge would have required the services of a number of men.

Our readers' attention is called to the statement of the A. F. of L. ways and means committee, which appears in full on page 3 of this issue of St. Louis Labor. Take your time to read it.

Decrees dissolving the German Reichstag and fixing the date of the general election for the new Reichstag on January 12, were published in the Imperial Gazette of Dec. 8. The coming four mid-winter weeks will be the hottest in the political history of Germany. Keep your eyes on the Kaiserland.

The biggest big-mouth in the country at this time is Sleuth Burns, the bosom friend of dynamiter Ortie McManigal. Teddy Roosevelt and Detective Burns would make a fine team for the Republican presidential ticket!

Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany bestowed the first class of the Order of the Red Eagle on J. Pierpont Morgan. We take it for granted that the American millionaire had to pay a good price for the gift.

"Boast-Dispatch" is the latest name given the P. D. by the St. Louis Republic. Pest Dispatch would not be much out of the way, for papers of the P. D. class which claim to be "first in everything", are also first in poisoning the family life by their smeary stories of sensationalism.

Too Bad.

A noted sociologist tells the following story of a woman in a Southern manufacturing town: Approaching her for statistics, he asked: "Madam, have you any children?" "No," she replied. "I have to work in the factory myself."—Life.

Sure It Pays.

Prospective Advertiser—Does it pay to advertise in your paper?
Representative—Does it? Well, I should say so. Look at Smith, the grocer. He advertised for a boy last week, and the very next day Mrs. Smith had twins—both boys.

This paper is put into your hands for inspection and approval and is an invitation to subscribe.

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Kindly insist that your Barber displays this Shop Card in his Barber Shop. It stands for short hours, sanitary conditions and a fair day's pay.
HELP THE BARBERS who are struggling to maintain these conditions and build up their organization.
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JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 102.

ASSIST THE BAKERS!
DOES THE BREAD UNION YOU EAT BEAR THE LABEL?

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

"Unearned Increment"

L. A. Harcourt in San Francisco Star.

When Chicago was a mere hamlet, the Baptist denomination, few in number and light in purse, secured a lot 40x120 feet, on the corner of Washington and La Salle streets. The land cost little, and on it a cheap, wooden church was erected, the expense of both being paid by subscription.

Later, they decided to move to a more favorable location and to return the amounts subscribed to the different subscribers. One who had subscribed eighteen dollars was offered his choice of one of two lots into which the original lot was to be divided, or the return of the money he had paid. He chose the former and the corner lot, 200x100 feet, fronting on La Salle and extending 100 feet east on Washington street. The inner lot had 20 feet also fronting on La Salle and extended 120 feet east, and 20x20 south to Washington street, in the form of an L.

The section in which the lot was situated lay between the Chicago River, its south branch, and the lake. Later that section became the heart or business center of the second city in the United States, and the value of land increased correspondingly. A common brick building, two or three stories high, was erected on the lot and remained there till about 1887 or 1888.

About that time the owners of the

Chicago Herald were looking for a site on which to erect a permanent home for that paper. They were pleased with the location and as a price for the lot, offered, metaphorically speaking, to carpet it with United States' bonds. Norman T. Gazette, the real estate dealer that negotiated the sale, advised the owner that the offer was too low, and then they offered to cover the bonds with greenbacks. The second offer was accepted, and the owner received \$750,000 for a lot that had cost him only \$18. The old building was torn down and a modern six or seven story building erected on its site.

The difference between \$750,000 and \$18, the original cost of the lot, represents the unearned increment, which, in this case, any school boy can see equals the net little sum of \$749,982.

As a money maker the Unearned Increment is a regular cracker jack, with whom John D. Rockefeller can scarcely be said to be in it. In the Increment's august presence, J. P. Morgan and the Scotch-American Lorn Carnegie should hide their diminished heads.

Long live the Unearned Increment to bless humanity by its beneficent wealth-creating power.

PLATFORM OF THE Socialist Party OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and forces large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GENERAL DEMANDS.
1. The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by build-

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDUSTRIAL DEMANDS.

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

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

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

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

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

(e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all unrespectable factories.

(f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against employment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.

POLITICAL DEMANDS.

8. The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin.

9. A graduated income tax.

10. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction.

11. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.

12. The abolition of the senate.

13. The abolition of the power usurped by the supreme court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation enacted by congress. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by act of congress or by a referendum of the whole people.

14. That the Constitution be made amendable by majority vote.

15. The enactment of further measures for general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department. The creation of a department of health.

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

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

18. The free administration of justice.

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

BAKERS' MASQUERADE.

On December 16 Bakers' Union No. 4 will give a masquerade ball at New Club Hall. Tickets are 25 cents per person, and handsome souvenirs will be given each lady attending.

STRIKE OF MACHINISTS.

Philadelphia, Dec. 2.—Refusing to comply with orders recently issued by the company, compelling one man to operate two machines, instead of one as heretofore, a number of mechanics employed in the milling department of the Stanard Roller Bearing Co. have gone out on strike. The strikers say that it was impossible for the men to comply with the demands made by the company.

SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT.

Jamestown, N. Y., Dec. 2.—The upholsterers' strike which has been on in this city has come to a close, the result an amicable agreement. A mutually satisfactory understanding has been reached between the Jamestown Lounge Co. and their upholsterers, the strike being called off and the men returned to work. The terms of agreement have not been made public.

LABOR PAPER IN SOUTH AFRICA

Cape Town, Dec. 5.—The South African Labor Herald, a paper devoted to the interests of wage-earners, has started in this city, the initial issue consisting of eight pages.

The Sweet Thing.

Clara—He says he thinks I am the nicest girl in town? Shall I ask him to call?

Sara—No, dear; let him keep on thinking so.

Maack's Academy.

Draftsmen's, builders' and mechanics' courses; day or evenings; diplomas issued. Saturdays for children; drawing, German, arithmetic.

Maack's Technical Academy,

1742 Chouteau Ave.

Collectivism the Remedy.

By George B. Kline.

The bread-and-butter question is the greatest question before any people, and until food, shelter and clothing are assured but few people have any thought for anything else. But once these are assured the people can have the opportunity to develop in lines to suit their individual tastes; and as Socialism deals directly on economics it pertains almost wholly to giving the people their physical needs.

At one time almost all work was individual effort, but with the invention of machinery and the use of systems the production and distribution of commodities became social; that is, tens, hundreds, and even thousands, working co-operatively in doing the world's work. In most things the larger the unit the cheaper the commodities can be produced and exchanged. That is why the large factories, mines, etc., can produce more cheaply than the smaller ones. It is a process of natural growth, known as evolution, and explains why the trusts are so hard to dissolve. In fact, their principles have to stay, despite the effort of the 2x4 politicians to turn the hands of progress backward.

The real and only objection to the trusts is their private ownership, whereby all their good flows to the few.

Socialism means the collective ownership of the means of producing and distributing wealth, in which each worker will have the opportunity to work, because he is part owner, and to receive the full product of his social effort. Socialism also means the private ownership of those things used privately by the individual or the family.

The collective ownership of the railroads, street cars, mills, mines, factories and land when not used by the owner.

The private ownership of the home and its furnishings, lot and land when used by the owner.

It is said, "Collective ownership of the railroads would double the price of village and farm property, because there would be no discriminating rates in favor of the cities."

Socialism is a method by which the people will rid themselves of the ills of present society, for they are an outgrowth of capitalism. We find in history that at one time slavery was the method by which useful things were produced in society.

Later it was feudalism, and still later capitalism as we have it now. The succeeding method always had its roots deep in its predecessor, just as now co-operative methods are supplanting the competition which caused capitalism to attain its growth.

We have come to a point in history that the people are pretty well disgusted with capitalism and its exploitation, and are demanding co-operation for the benefit of all the people, and not co-operation for the few private owners.

MEETING DIRECTORY

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

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.

Workingmen's Protective Union.

Office hours: 5 to 6:30 p. m.; Saturdays, 12 to 12:30 p. m. MARTIN C. SEEGER, Clerk. Office: 408 Olive Street, Room 508. Phones: Central 5076, Olive 2133. Protection of members of affiliated unions against loan sharks, collection of wages, etc., are the objects of this union.

FOR FINE JOB WORK

GO TO CO-OPERATIVE Printery

966 Chouteau Avenue

CO-OPERATIVE Printery

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MISSOURI LABOR LAW

New Wage Assignment Law.

All assignments of wages, salaries or earnings must be in writing, with the correct date of the assignment and the amount assigned and earnings so assigned; and all assignments of wages, salaries and earnings, not earned at the time the assignment is made, shall be null and void. (Session Acts 1911.)

Blacklisting and Penalties.

Every person who shall, in this state, send or deliver, or shall make or cause to be made, for the purpose of being delivered or sent, or shall part with the possession of any paper, letter or writing, with or without a name signed thereto, or signed with a fictitious name, or with any letter, mark or other designation, or shall publish or cause to be published by any false statements for the purpose of preventing such other person from obtaining employment in this state or elsewhere, and every person who shall "blacklist" or cause to be "blacklisted" any person or persons, by writing, printing, publishing, or causing the same to be done, the name or any mark or designation representing the name of any person in any paper, pamphlet, circular or book, together with any false statement concerning said persons so named, or shall publish that any one is a member of any secret organization, for the purpose of preventing such other person from securing employment, or any person who shall do any of the things mentioned in this section for the purpose of causing the discharge of any person employed by any railroad, or other company, corporation, individuals or individual, shall, on conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (Laws 1891, p. 122.)

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.

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.

FOR SALE.

An Opportunity for Unions. A choice piece of property, with 12-room house and a 2-story brick stable; lot 115x276. Street and sidewalk made. Located at 4421 South Broadway.

Buy direct from owner at a bargain. (569)

Fine SHOES

UNION MADE.

Frank Siedhoff, 3944 S. Broadway

Fine Repairing a Specialty.

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Union Label Bread

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OPERATOR

No. member of the St. Louis Moving Picture & Projecting Machine Operators Protective Union No. 143.

THIS SLIDE GUARANTEES UNION WAGES AND CONDITIONS.

Insist upon seeing this SLIDE ON THE SCREEN

When you patronize any Moving Picture Show.

DO NOT PATRONIZE ANY HOUSE UNFAIR TO UNION LABOR.

SAVE GOLD TRADING STAMPS

REDEEM THEM FOR:

UNION LABEL

Clothing, Collars, Cuffs, Neckwear,

Hats, Nightshirts, Shirts, Shoes

Sox, Overalls, Suspenders,

Jumpers, Underwear.

Largest Stock Lowest Prices

See SCHWARZ.

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Read St. Louis Labor.

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Collections and Consultations a Specialty.

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Meeting Place of Unions of the

Webb Pressmen, Tailors, Stone Masons, Sprinklers

Fitters, Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit

Society, Railway Trainmen, and many other organizations.

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Large Hall for Balls, Entertainments and

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Apply at Saloon, or to Janitor, or the Secretary

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LIVERY & UNDERTAKING CO.

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Undertakers and Embalmers

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13th Street and Chouteau Avenue

HEADQUARTERS OF

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For all occasions. Societies, Lodges and Unions

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Rates Reasonable.

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UNION CIGARS

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FINE MERCHANTS' DINNER, 11 TO 2

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SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS

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 Sallabury. A. Rosenkrantz, Sec.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ward 12 (East)—3rd Monday, 6201 Michigan. Robt. Poenack, Sec.

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

Ward 13 (South)—2d and 4th Thurs-

day, 4725 Varrelman. L. Schwarze, Sec.

Ward 13 (East)—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, 2623 Caroline. Wm. F. Crouch, Sec.

Ward 17—1st and 3d Tuesday, 2816 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, 2500 N. Grand. 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. Siepmann, Sec.

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

Ward 27 (North)—2d and 4th Wednesday, 2501 Thrush. Chas. Brockelmann, Sec.

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

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

Letish—1st Saturday, 8 p. m., 1700 S. Seventh. Albert Klaua, Sec.

A Successful Affair.

The Tenth Ward Branch held their annual entertainment and dance last Saturday evening at the South West Turner Hall. Despite the disagreeable weather (it rained all evening), a good crowd was in attendance and everybody had an enjoyable time.

Socialist Masquerade.

The Twelfth Ward Branch (West) reports that they will give their first annual prize mask ball at the Concordia Turner Hall, Thirteenth and Arsenal streets, Saturday evening, December 23. Tickets, 25 cents a person. Everybody welcome.

General Party Notes.

A well-attended meeting of the General Committee was held last Monday evening, at which considerable business was transacted. It was decided to hold the next meeting on Tuesday evening, December 26, on account of our regular meeting night falling on Christmas night. The secretary reported that the McNamara meeting had been a financial success, but at the Soukup meeting there was a deficit, the collection not meeting the expenses.

Ready for Good Work.

The Twenty-first Ward Branch is getting busy here of late. Their last regular meeting, held December 7, was well attended—in fact, one of the biggest meetings they have had in quite a while. The organizer delivered a short talk on the necessity of a stronger organization. The meeting then took up the matter of perfecting the ward precinct organization, and also decided to hold an open meeting Thursday, December 21, 8 p. m., at which Comrade Geo. Safford will be the principal speaker.

Italian Agitation.

Comrade Antonio Cravello, national organizer of the Italian Section of the Socialist Party, was here on a six days' organizing trip. He devoted his time largely to strengthening the two Italian branches which were recently organized and canvassing for new readers for the Italian Socialist paper, La Parola del Socialista. Comrade Cravello is starting out on an extended organizing trip, which will take him through Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma. He reports that the Italians all over the country are beginning to become interested in the Socialist and trade union movement.

Over forty new applicants were admitted to membership. This makes more than one hundred new members since the November 10 election. It won't take much more of this kind of work until we have passed the one thousand mark. We don't want to stop at that, either; sixteen thousand votes must mean at least sixteen hundred members.

The Weekly National Bulletin was read, showing that Referendum "D" was defeated. No action was taken in the matter; the general opinion of the delegates was that the work of the past speaks for itself, and that our organization would continue in their efforts to build up a powerful organization, to the end that St. Louis will soon be known as one of the Socialist cities of America.

The McNamara brothers are now in the California State prison in San Quentin, as the following press dispatch will show: San Francisco, Dec. 11.—The McNamara brothers, confessed dynamiters, to-day began the labors that are to mark the expiation of their crimes. Their first work is in the jute mills, but it is expected that James B. McNamara will be transferred to the open air if it is shown that he has tuberculosis. The brothers were brought to San Francisco by rail and from here they proceeded to the prison by boat, arriving there yesterday. They were measured for jail clothing, photographed in two positions, put into stripes, shaved

and cropped and rephotographed within an hour and turned over to John Murray, lieutenant of the yard, who took them to cell 18, in a stone tier looking out over the prison's "upper yard," a great flower garden.

John Kirby, Anarchist-in-Chief of the National Manufacturers' Association, is a very busy man in these days of dynamite sensations. A press dispatch, dated Indianapolis, December 10, says: The report that the Executive Committee of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers has been in secret conference since yesterday was given credence to-night by the fact that Frank M. Ryan, president of the association, and H. S. Hockin, acting secretary, have been out of the city. Leo M. Rappaport, attorney for the association, said President Ryan was in Chicago, but no information regarding the whereabouts has been obtained. John Kirby, Jr., of Dayton, Ohio, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, went to Chicago to-day, following a conference with Walter Drew, counsel for the National Erectors' Association; J. A. G. Badorf, also of the Erectors' Association, and a number of Burns' men. The conference had to do, it is said, with producing evidence in line with the dynamiting investigation to be resumed next Thursday by the federal grand jury.

IS YOUR NAME HERE?

- Subscription Getters Who Are Building the Labor Press.
- | | |
|---------------------------|----|
| Carl Baumann | 1 |
| R. Haul, Jr. | 1 |
| Wm. Kauffmann | 1 |
| Chris Weber | 1 |
| Jul Lewinsky | 1 |
| O. Pauls | 4 |
| Frank Muck | 1 |
| A. A. Grabowski | 1 |
| Misses Hurley and Sellins | 10 |
| W. F. Crouch | 5 |
| Jul Lewinsky | 1 |
| L. Hauserman | 3 |
| Wm. Eckart | 1 |
| J. A. Kenney | 1 |
| Schwarz | 2 |
| F. J. Kloth | 1 |
| J. J. Leuenberger | 1 |
- Outside Renewals.
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| M. Brosin | Springfield, Mo |
| Dora Schaaf | Barberton, Ohio |
| Wm. Patrick | Lansing, Mich |
| Frank Osterkamp | Auburn, Ill |
| Aug. Beckmann | Springfield, Ill. |

THE "SOCIALIST DEFEAT" IN LOS ANGELES.

Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR:

There was great rejoicing when the result of the Los Angeles election returns became public. You could hear it on all sides. The press, in particular, was loud in its acclaim on the defeat of the Socialists. The Socialists in Los Angeles two years ago polled only 2000 votes. The government there was very bad; this much was conceded by both the Democratic and Republican parties. In October, at the primary election, Job Harriman, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, received only 19,816 votes. This, nevertheless, caused some to sit up and take notice.

At the December election Job Harriman received only —put it in caps, ONLY—52,293 votes. This is only an increase of 32,477 votes over the previous election. Only an increase of 164 per cent under the most trying circumstances, after the opposition "compromised with crime" to gain its ends. The Democrats received what the boy shot at and the Republicans got a big hole with a little ring around it. Only these parties "have not woken up yet."

They have been too jubilant at the defeat of Harriman to have taken any time to think a little think. Yes, in about a month from now the magazines throughout the country will wake up and ask: What does it all mean? Here the Socialists are being defeated, but—where are the dominant parties? Has the revolution appeared? Is it to be only the Progressives and the Socialists in the future?

The knowing Democrats and Republicans know that the jig is up; neither party can benefit Privilege any longer; therefore no one will be surprised to see the Progressives in the field at the next presidential election, when the Socialists will increase their vote, shall we say: by "only 164 per cent."

JOHN P. HERRMANN.
Dec. 9, 1911.

Local Labor Field

BY OTTO PAULS

TAXICAB DRIVERS STRIKE TO ENFORCE THEIR DEMANDS.

Unable to reach an agreement with the St. Louis and Columbia taxicab companies, the drivers have called out all men employed by these two concerns.

The men demand an increase from \$2.00 to \$2.50 for a day of twelve hours, or else that the hours be reduced to ten per day, overtime to be paid for at 35 cents per hour. These terms and the demand for recognition of the union the two companies refuse to grant and their cars are idle, while union men are doing a thriving business with rented cars. Nearly 100 men went on strike, and about half of these are now driving independent cars that are taking business from the struck companies.

L. J. McArthur, national organizer of the Teamsters' Union, is in charge of the strike, and expects to convince the owners that the demands are just and reasonable. While both concerns are owned by the same people, the men complain that the Columbia co. is particularly unfair in their treatment of the drivers, even going so far as to charge all breakage to the driver.

A number of independent firms have recognized the union and are making hay while the strike lasts.

REZNICEK ON TAILORS' EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Wm. Reznicek, a member of the Tailors' Union No. 11, has been elected a member of the National Executive Board and will attend the monthly meetings at Bloomington, Ill.

Local No. 11 will elect officers on December 18 and every members is urged to attend.

UNFAIR TO BARBERS' UNION.

Joseph Stoerk, 1018 Geyer avenue, and M. Swan, 1422 South Broadway, are now running non-union barber shops, and all union men who have been patronizing these two shops are requested to stay away until the union shop card of the barbers is again displayed on their walls. Always look for the union shop card before getting a shave.

UNION LABEL AGITATION.

District 1, as organized by the Label Trades Section, will hold a meeting at 1800 South Eighteenth street on Monday, December 18. This district is bounded by the river, Cherokee, Jefferson and Chouteau, and every union man and his wife is welcome to attend and take part in the meeting. Each local union is requested to send two or more delegates to these district meetings.

WHERE TO GO.

Bakers' Union No. 4 masquerade ball, at New Club Hall, on December 16. Souvenir to each lady.

Beer Bottlers' Benevolent Society select party, at National Union Hall, 2914 South Jefferson, on December 16. \$1.00 per couple.

Truck Drivers' No. 700 annual reception, at New Military Hall, North Market and Twelfth, on December 16.

MORE ELECTION DATES.

Painters—No. 115 and Paperhangers No. 774 elect on December 18, Nos. 46 and 137 on December 26.

Waiters—No. 20 elect on December 20.

Boilermakers—The three locals elect on December 26, 27 and 28, respectively.

Metal Polishers—Elect on December 22.

BOILERMAKERS LOSE MEMBERS BY DEATH.

Death reduced the ranks of St. Louis boilermakers by two within the last week. In the case of Henry Tweed, the death benefit of \$100 paid by the union led the scab undertaker,

All Garments Union Made OPEN EVENINGS

ARGADE TAILORING CO.,

Merchants Tailors

Suits \$15.00 and up + Trouser \$3.50 and up

1326-28 FRANKLIN AVE. ESTABLISHED 18 YEARS AT THIS STAND

Kinloch, Central 5443

Hy. Hetlage, on Chouteau avenue, to try to grab the body. Business Agent Gleason stopped Hetlage's little game and had the brother buried by a fair undertaker.

METAL POLISHERS CALL SPECIAL MEETING.

A special meeting of Metal Polishers No. 13 has been called for December 22 at 2651 Locust street for the purpose of electing local officers.

Owing to the election of Edward Leberman to the National Executive Board, local metal polishers will also consider what shall now be done to fill his place as business agent of Local 13. Members of the Executive Board are also national organizers, and Leberman will take up his new duties on January 1.

The newly elected board consists of the following: George Leary of Newark, Andy Becker of Chicago, Ed Leberman of St. Louis, James Daar of Detroit and J. J. Flynn of Brooklyn.

PICTURE OPERATORS ARE ON THE JOB.

The manager of the Astor Theater, at 5 North Broadway, is proving somewhat obdurate about recognizing Moving Picture Operators No. 143, but it is quite probable that the union slide will be "flashed" at 5 North Broadway, showing that No. 143 is still on the job.

January 25 is the date set for the big annual blowout of the picture operators and committees are hard at work getting details in shape. They expect to have an even larger and handsomer program than last year.

A six-team bowling league has been formed of picture operators, and they commence play at midnight at the Rex alleys, a fact which forcibly illustrates how conditions in a large city compel a reversal of the ordinary habits of life.

CHEAP SHOE WORKERS WANTED IN MILWAUKEE.

Bradley & Metcalf, a Milwaukee shoe firm, have been inserting big display ads in St. Louis newspapers, asking shoe workers to come to Milwaukee. In response to an inquiry from here, Frank J. Weber, secretary and business agent of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, writes: "No strike on in shoe industry. Lots of men out of work. I suppose it is the old game for reduction of wages. The Bradley & Metcalf Co. is non-union and is an enemy of organized labor. About two months ago James of the Shoe Workers was here and, I understand, called on the firm.

"It looks to me like a scheme to crush the spirit of unionism among the workers."

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We carry a full line of Men's Furnishings with the UNION LABEL Scheer Brothers Dry Goods N.E. Cor. 19th and Sullivan Ave.

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Socks, Underwear, Suspenders, Gloves, Pants, Overalls, Work, Dress and Flannel Shirts, Sweater Coats, Caps Union Made at COHEN'S 1233 Chouteau Avenue Oppside New Club Hall

Kinloch, Central 544 Bell, Olive 2824 DR. OLGA S'RENCO DENTIST 1127 North 16th Street St. Louis (betw. Biddle and Carr Sts.) OFFICE HOURS: 9-12, 1-6, SUNDAY 9-1

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We sell everything that bears the Union Label

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From Wednesday to Saturday with double Stamps.

HATS, CAPS, PANTS, SHIRTS AND UNDERWEAR.

First Annual Prize Masquerade Ball

GIVEN BY

12th Ward Socialist Club (WEST BRANCH)

at the Concordia Turner Hall, 13th & Arsenal Sts.

SATURDAY EVE., DECEMBER 23, '11

Tickets 25c. For the Purpose of Establishing a Library and the Young People's Socialist League School.



The Best

\$2.00 and \$3.00

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