

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!

OFFICE: 966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., JULY 22, 1911.

Kinloch, Central 1577; Bell, Olive 4198.

No. 546

## Pass the Hospital Bill!

It is to be regretted that our Municipal Assembly makes every important legislative measure dependent on partisan politics and fractional lineup. After the people of St. Louis voted millions of dollars of bonds for a new up-to-date City Hospital, and after said hospital is completed and stands as one of the finest public buildings in the Mississippi valley, we find that the Municipal Assembly is playing peanut politics and entertains the newspaper readers with fractional party fights instead of passing the bill that would enable the management to properly equip the new City Hospital and employ the force of people absolutely necessary to make the institution what it should be, and what it was supposed to be when the people of St. Louis, by their vote, decided to appropriate the funds for the building.

The Kreismann-Kiel cat-and-dog fight has prevented the Municipal Assembly from making the required appropriation, i. e. from passing the Hospital bill. Now what have the people of St. Louis to do with the Kreismann-Kiel fight? What do the people care whether Mayor Kreismann or Mr. Kiel run the Republican City Central Committee? Are the poor and unfortunate responsible for the fractional fights in the Republican party machine, and are they to suffer because some Big Cinch politicians consider an up-to-date City Hospital a piece of superfluous luxury?

In the name of the tens of thousands of poor, suffering men, women and children, in the name of the citizens of St. Louis who voted for the Hospital bond issue, in the name of humanity we appeal to both houses of the Municipal Assembly to pass the Hospital Bill at their next sessions, which will be this coming Friday.

Forget your peanut and wardheeler politics for a few moments and vote for the measure that must be carried before our City Hospital can be made to entitle it to the name of a modern, up-to-date hospital of which every friend of humanity may feel proud.

We hope and trust that the Assembly will not adjourn for the summer vacation before passing the Hospital bill. Final action should be taken Friday evening.

G. A. HOEHN.

## To the St. Louis Building Trades

There is serious trouble brewing in the St. Louis building trades. During the recent carpenter's strike the Citizens Alliance contractors, organized as Building Industries Association, made desperate efforts to organize the strikebreakers and scabs. A scab carpenters union was organized under the name of "Allied Carpenters" in opposition to the Carpenters' District Council. We need not go into details as to the personnel of this new organization. Every Union man and woman is acquainted with the "material" of which strikebreaker unions are made at a time when the achievement of unity of action and solidarity should be the first object of every man employed in the building trades.

The Carpenters' Council is an eyesore to the Building Industries Association, of which the imported scab-herd Boyd is secretary and "manager". The ideal of this combination of contractors is the so-called open shop.

Within the last few weeks, i. e. since the strike was called off, quite a number of professional scabs and "others" from the county have been brought into Mr. Boyd's "Allied Carpenters" with a view of disrupting the Carpenters' District Council. Unfortunately there are some jurisdiction fights in the Building Trades whereby the Carpenters' Council is placed in a disadvantageous position, i. e. some of the trades seem to work under the delusion that their petty jurisdiction fights would absolve them of every act of solidarity toward the Carpenters' District Council. It also appears that the Amalgamated Carpenters Unions that had been out on strike with the Brotherhood Carpenters, fail to do their duty in this critical time.

We cannot see how any Union man employed in the St. Louis building trades will submit to the humiliation of working under police protection. Yet such has been the case, and this police protection means nothing else but to protect the enemies of the Carpenters' District Council and assist Boyd et al. to continue their work of disruption against the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of St. Louis, as represented by the Carpenters' District Council.

We cannot mix up with the many jurisdiction troubles or discuss the merits and demerits of the various cases. However we are of the opinion that it would be for the benefit of the entire local labor movement if the gentlemen of the National Building Department of the American Federation of Labor would leave their hands off St. Louis. Their interference here will only benefit Mr. Boyd's scab and similar anti-union creations.

As to the rest of the men employed in the St. Louis building trades it is almost superfluous to remind them of the fact that the present fight of the Carpenters' District Council should be their fight, because it is their fight. Or do you believe for a moment that Boyd et al. like any other class of the bona fide organized building trades men better than they do the Carpenters? If they could disrupt the Carpenter's Council, the next would be to go after the Building Trades Council and all the other affiliated local unions and district councils.

One for all and all for one! It is the duty of every building trade unionist to stand by the Brotherhood of Carpenters in this crisis and show a united front to the anti-Union forces of the Building Trades Industries Association.

It is a battle between bona fide Trade Unionism and Open Shopism, between Organized Labor and organized scabbery. Line up! Work under police protection and scabbery, if you please, but then keep quiet about your unionism. If you cannot see the nigger in the woodpile, you may soon find that the Citizens Alliance outfit will have the same dose of medicine for you and your organization.

We understand the anti-Union contractors are very favorably inclined toward the supposed "re-organizers", and this is but another reason why every man employed in the St. Louis building trades should support the Carpenters' District Council, irrespective of what his or his union's jurisdiction complaint may be.

United You Stand—Divided You Fall!

G. A. HOEHN.

There is another Class War in Colorado. The Mine Owners are making most desperate efforts to put the United Mine Workers out of business. A Denver dispatch says that fourteen striking coal miners of Lafayette and Louisville, Colo., members of the United Mine Workers of America, who have been on trial for the last week before Judge Greeley Whitford on charges of contempt in disregarding the court's injunction against picketing, were found guilty by Judge Whitford and received sentences ranging from imprisonment in the jail for one year to fines of \$250 and cost. There are also charges of conspiracy pending growing out of the impeachment proceedings against John McLennan, president of the State Federation of Labor, A. P. Ardourel, a member of the Legislature from Boulder county, and several others. In view of the fact that the Western Miners Federation is now affiliated with the United Mine Workers of America the union labor situation in Colorado looks very encouraging. And this may explain why the capitalist courts are getting so restless and militant. But Labor's cause goes marching on!

## The Brandt-Eigel Contest

That Wm. M. Brandt, Socialist candidate for House of Delegates from the Tenth Ward, was elected over Eigel, the Republican candidate, seems to be conclusively proven by the recount of the ballots, under the direction of the Election Commissioners. Elsewhere in this issue of ST. LOUIS LABOR the readers will find a statement containing some interesting details concerning the vote on April 4 by the judges and clerks.

The Election Commissioners' report of the recount was submitted to the Circuit Court last Monday, but since Judge Withrow adjourned court till July 24 the case may not come up before some time in August or September.

The court will take up the Election Commissioners' report and render a decision whether Brandt or Eigel is entitled to represent the Tenth Ward in the House of Delegates.

However, according to the City Charter, the House has the right to say the final word. Even if the court decides that Brandt was the duly elected alderman the House may refuse to seat him.

But we see about that later on.

Meanwhile we must await the action of the court.

G. A. HOEHN.

## Gaylord Meetings

BRANCHES ARE MAKING GOOD IN ALL RESPECTS.

Our prediction that the Gaylord meetings would be a success has come true.

The meetings held so far have proven this. It must be considered that there will be at least fifteen meetings held in the city at which Comrade Gaylord will speak and in

## Brandt-Eigel Contest

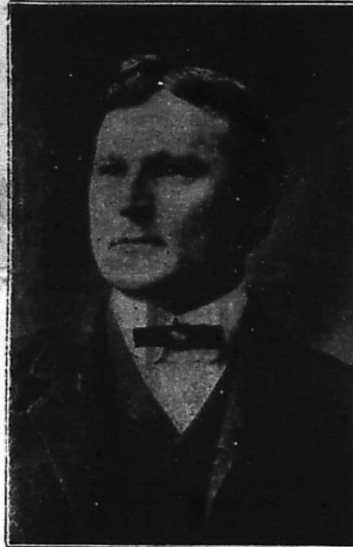
GOOD PROSPECTS THAT BRANDT WILL BE SEATED IN HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The report of the Board of Election Commissioners, which was filed Saturday with the Circuit Court, in the Brandt-Eigel election contest case, brings out some startling facts, of which the daily papers made no mention.

First, we might mention the fact



WINFIELD R. GAYLORD.



Wm. M. Brandt.

widely different sections of the city, and when this is considered—not forgetting the weather man—our St. Louis Socialists may feel proud of the results. The attendance was good; besides, a goodly amount of literature was sold at each meeting.

Senator Gaylord is an interesting as well as an instructive speaker, and all who had the good fortune to hear him were well pleased.

These meetings are bound to bring good results to our movement, and everybody interested in Socialism should attend as many of the meetings as possible, for Gaylord has something new to tell at each meeting. When you once hear Gaylord, you will begin to understand why the working class carried Milwaukee.

The meetings at which Senator Gaylord will speak are listed below, and the various ward branches should do all in their power to make these meetings a success.

Friday, July 21, 8 p. m.—No. 7620 Gravois avenue.

Sunday, July 23, 8 p. m.—Walnut Park Improvement Association Hall, Thrush and Lillian.

Monday, July 24, 8 p. m.—Wiese's Garden, 4036 South Grand avenue.

Tuesday, July 25, 8 p. m.—Freiheit Hall Garden, 4444 Penrose.

Wednesday, July 26, 8 p. m.—Fasterling's Grove, Macklind and Old Manchester.

Thursday, July 27, 8 p. m.—New Club Hall Garden, 13th and Chouteau.

Sunday, July 30, 4 p. m.—Longwood Grove Picnic, 9400 South Broadway.

Monday, July 31, 8 p. m.—Heigelheim's Garden, 3676 French avenue.

Wednesday, August 2, 8 p. m.—Mt. Pleasant Bohemian Turner Hall lawn, Neosho and Minnesota.

## Get Increased Wages.

Philadelphia, July 15.—The boiler makers and helpers employed in the water bureau of the Department of Public Works have secured an increase in wages. The increase amounts to \$4.00 per week to both the boilermakers and the helpers, besides bettered conditions in other respects.

## Where Life is Cheap.

II.

In last week's issue of ST. LOUIS LABOR we presented facts and figures concerning the destruction of human life in the coal mining industry of North America. This week we shall consider the tremendous loss of life on American railroads.

We have before us the statistical returns for the nineteen years ending June 30, 1909:

Year.	Number of persons killed.	Number of persons injured.
1891.....	7,029	33,881
1892.....	7,147	36,652
1893.....	7,346	40,393
1894.....	6,447	31,889
1895.....	7,136	33,748
1896.....	6,448	38,687
1897.....	6,437	36,731
1898.....	6,859	40,882
1899.....	7,123	44,620
1900.....	7,865	50,329
1901.....	8,455	53,339
1902.....	8,588	64,662
1903.....	9,840	76,553
1904.....	10,046	84,155
1905.....	9,703	86,008
1906.....	10,618	97,707
1907.....	11,839	111,016
1908.....	10,188	104,230
1909.....	8,722	95,626
	156,836	1,261,298

According to these official figures there were 156,836 persons killed and 1,261,298 injured on the railroads in the United States within the nineteen years, from 1891 to 1909.

The last two years of the above table do not include the number of people killed and injured in the employ of switching and terminal companies.

Of the 156,836 people killed 52,568 were railroad employes; of the 1,261,298 people injured 907,102 were railroad employes, 6,137 of the total number of people killed were passengers, while the rest, or 99,012 of the people killed are classified as "Other Persons."

The number of people killed on the railroads within the last ten years is about 100,000! The number of people injured is given as over 800,000! Thus the operation of the coal mines and of the railroads has cost this nation over 200,000 lives within the last twenty years, while during the same period the number of people injured and crippled in mines and on railroads in this great and grand republic of ours goes above the 2,000,000 mark.

Yet we are living in an enlightened Christian era, in a free Christian country, where brotherly love and humanity are taught in hundreds of thousands of Christian churches! Where capitalist law and order is defended by an army of Christian gentlemen in the name of the Carpenter's son of Nazareth! Where, with few exceptions, Socialism is condemned or misrepresented, and where the idle rich worship their own god Mammon under the cloak of religion!

Incomplete official reports show that in two branches of our American industrial system of capitalist exploitation of labor an army of at least 200,000 men are killed, while over two million people are maimed and crippled in this desperate fight for gain and profit by the privileged few who are in possession of the means of production and distribution.

Modern Capitalism carries within itself the germs of its own destruction. A social system that will give no better protection to the great mass of the people, upon whose toil the entire social structure depends, is bound to lead to ruin and revolution. Such a system must disappear and make room for a state of society based on economic equality and social justice.

Where are the capitalistic legislatures that have conscientiously and sincerely attempted to call a halt to this murder en masse in the coal mines and on the railroads of this country?

Where are our statesmen in Congress in Washington who would try to stop this wholesale murder?

Where are the ministers of the gospel who would declare war on this capitalist system of wholesale destruction of human life?

The figures presented in these articles speak volumes. They are the most severe indictment against the entire capitalist system. Under Capitalism production is carried on for profit, and profit becomes the ideal of society. Success in life means success in business, and success in business means success in profit-making at the expense of others. The business interests overshadow all interests of humanity and depreciate the value of human life, except where such human life can be coined into dollars and cents.

Nothing short of a powerful Socialist political movement can check this murderous work in our modern capitalist industry. Nothing short of a powerful Socialist political movement will be able to revolutionize our law-making machinery, municipal, state and national. Nothing short of Socialism will abolish this system of murder by nationalizing or socializing the mines and the railroads, by operating the same, not for profit and private gain, but for the benefit of the people. Human life will then be protected and the drones and parasites will be compelled to either live by honest toil or starve in disgraceful idleness.

G. A. Hoehn.

## Our Public Schools.

St. Louis, July 17, 1911.

Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR:

The reasons advanced by the Superintendent of Education and Superintendent of Construction to the School Board for the closing of the Peabody School is that it is an unsanitary and unsafe condition.

Coincident with the closing of the Pope School a change took place in the department of construction; this department is responsible to the taxpayers and to the parents of the children attending public schools as well as to the voters of this community that believe in a public school system.

The dismantling of public school buildings, the disorganizing, disrupting and destroying of our public school system in the interest of the parochial schools is bringing things home to some of us in such a manner that causes are being looked for.

If the Peabody School is in danger of crumbling together—if it is in an unsanitary condition—it is the fault of the Board of Education in so far that no provisions have been made heretofore to avoid such a possible and probably horrible disaster.

If it is unsafe and if the children are in danger for want of fire escapes, it may be noted that no one has prevented the board in the past fifteen years from supplying this want.

The Peabody School is closed! The tragedy attending the closing of this school is history. Long sleeps justly! Long sleeps well!

CURIOS.

Electricians at Aurora, Ill., have secured an increase of 50 cents per day.

Carpenters at Greenwich, Conn., secured an advance of 25 cents per day.

Brewery Workers of Providence, R. I., increased wages \$2 per week.



Public Schools and Board of Education

Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR:

A few days since a news item developed among the "Building Permits" of this city—that the Board of Education will spend, at "Nos. 2845-47-49 North Kingshighway, on alteration of school, \$48,000.00." This really means an expenditure for alterations and equipment of about \$70,000.00.

The Board of Education obtains about \$4,000,000 annually from the taxpayers.

The money ought to be spent somewhere and why not for some fads, for an armory and rifle practice, or in altering a recently completed building that cost the taxpayers over one and one-quarter million dollars—out in the West End.

The "Sigel," a public school building in the Compton Heights district, was contemplated and designed as a fourteen-room structure, but it was found that the structure would not absorb all the money in sight, so the board enlarged on the taxpayers' generosity, and the "Sigel" beheld has twenty-two rooms.

Of course, it will not do to charge the board with graft or a criminal waste of the taxpayers' money, as the members are all honorable men, and the board had its promise out to give an architect 3 per cent for every dollar that it spends on construction work. You cannot even charge the board with extravagance, for when it realized its blunder in overbuilding the "Sigel," which it did not and could not fill with children in ten years, the board became suddenly stricken with a yellow streak of economy that caused the closing of the Peabody School, in the Lafayette Park district, thereby claiming to save \$20,000—the cost of operating the Peabody for one year—and also enabling the 785 children of the Peabody School to obtain fresh air exercise, four times daily, in walking ten or twelve blocks to some other school when the winter rain is drizzling—the thought—how refreshing this torrid summer!

But "somebody lied," and the President of the board, if he has not gone fishing and is not too busy at the factory, may in time tell us who. It may be of interest to know just how much revenue the city will lose, when the property depreciation confronts the Assessor, by reason of the Peabody district having a monument in its circle, silently pointing to the indifference, inefficiency, incapacity and indolence of a bi-partisan Board of (?) Education.

JNO. P. HERRMANN.

Berkeley's Socialist Mayor Installed

GUILINES POLICY AMID GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

Before an audience that overflowed the Council chamber, J. Stitt Wilson, one of the most prominent Socialists of the United States, was installed as Mayor of Berkeley, Cal., on July 1.

With the formal business of installation out of the way, Mayor Wilson launched into the heart of the business before him with a stirring appeal to the Council, in which he outlined the municipal needs of all kinds, from a garbage plant to recommendations for plans for a "city beautiful." As the meaning of his program dawned upon the audience, loud applause arose, and this was continued again and again till he had to request that the applause cease.

The Berkeley Independent, a local newspaper, commented on the message editorially as follows:

"The Independent hopes that every one of its readers will closely peruse the inaugural address of Mayor Wilson. Those who expected it to comprise only Socialistic theories and bombastic platitudes will be sorely disappointed. Those who hoped it would contain a practical program will be greatly pleased.

"As the Mayor himself remarked, there is nothing utopian in the policy outlined to-day. It is wholly practical and easily accomplished if the people so will it. His program calls for the municipal ownership of light and water plants, for a garbage incinerator, for public laboratories, for the laying out of a really 'city beautiful,' municipal asphalt plant and sewers for West Berkeley. It also suggests a scientific study of taxation and revenue, and adds: 'If the city of Berkeley actually undertakes to do what ought to be done for herself, she must come out of her village state of mind. You can't run a progressive city on a village tax. We must not dodge the assessor and tax collector. There is no money we can spend that will yield as great results to our common good, dollar for dollar, as local taxation.'

From Florida.

State Secretary Sill of Florida reports that the income of the state office for the past six months has increased nearly 100 per cent, and that the amount paid to the National Office for dues has increased exactly 100 per cent, or from \$97.50 to \$195.00.

By a recent referendum in Montana, Comrade William Thurston Brown, P. O. Box 548, Butte, Mont., was elected State Secretary.

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY NOTES

From Alaska.

As previously announced, the Alaska locals were insistent upon the advantages to be gained by an organizing tour in that territory, and some of them in support of their faith promised financial assistance, even though they did not expect a visit from Comrade Geo. H. Goebel, the organizer, to their locals. This was the case with Local Deadwood, and the National Office has received from it two registered packages, containing 6 3/4 ounces of gold dust, said to represent \$107.00. This is an outright contribution to the expenses of the organizing tour in Alaska.

By a recent referendum in Alabama, Comrade Emma F. Connolly, P. O. Box 55, Birmingham, was elected State Secretary.

New Pamphlets.

Seven new leaflets will be ready for shipment from the National Office July 15th. The titles of the leaflets are as follows:

- "Our Political Parties," by Algeron Lee.
- "The Civic Federation and Labor," by Morris Hillquit.
- "The Socialist Party and Women Suffrage," by Lena Morrow Lewis.
- "Who Are the Peacemakers?" by Morris Hillquit.
- "Workmen's Compensation," by W. J. Ghent.
- "Government by the Few," by Morris Hillquit.
- "A Municipal Program," by Carl D. Thompson.

The leaflets above listed as written by Comrade Hillquit are made up of letters written to him by the Civic Federation, The New York Peace Society, and The Short Ballot Organization, and his replies to the same. Each of the three leaflets deals with a present-day problem, and the discussion is conducted in temperate and dignified language, but also with keen logic and forceful facts.

All of the above leaflets are four-page, on good paper, and with large type. Price, \$1.50 per thousand, either single leaflets or assorted. Ten thousand for \$10.00. Cash must accompany all orders.

In the election held June 20th in Milesville, S. D., the Socialists elected all the members of the School Board.

Local Portland, Oregon, reports the disappearance of Comrade Percy Newman, and, fearing that he has met with an accident or foul play, requests information as to his whereabouts to be sent to Geo. A. Hinsdale, 309 Davis street, Portland, Ore.

Angelina Napolitano's Life Saved by Pardon

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS AVALANCHE OF PETITIONS FROM UNITED STATES.

Collapses When Hearing News. Ottawa, Ontario, July 14.—Angelina Napolitano of Sault Ste Marie, Ontario, will not be hanged for the murder of her husband. The clemency for which thousands of Canadian and American men and women prayed the government will be extended. At its first meeting since the return of Premier Laurier, the Canadian Cabinet to-day recommended to Earl Grey, Governor General, that her sentence be commuted from death to life imprisonment. The Governor General will act accordingly.

Sympathy for the woman was evoked in the United States and Canada by her defense that she killed her husband with an ax when he slept as a result of the abuse to which he had subjected and because he sought to force her to an immoral life for his support. Although the trial judge set the execution for mid-August to give her unborn child a chance for life, the fact of the prisoner's condition awakened even keener sympathy. Several women's organizations in the United States took up her case, and, as a result, the Department of Justice has been inundated with letters and petitions asking for mercy for the prisoner. The Socialist and Labor press was especially active in behalf of the poor woman. Many newspaper editorials on the other side of the line have criticized the Canadian law and its administration as brutal.

Dispatches from Sault Ste. Marie say the commutation of the sentence came as a surprise to Mrs. Napolitano. Officially, she has not been told the joyful news. Unofficially, she has. Seated on the edge of her cot in the cell which she has occupied for the last three months, the woman, resigned to her fate, was sewing for her expected child when word of the favor granted her by the Governor General of Canada reached her. The message unnerved the woman and she swooned. The prisoner who had whispered the message to her summoned Jailer Hearst. With the aid of the matron, he revived her.

Gaining her senses and realizing for the first time the truth of the information, she fell to her knees, grasped the hem of the matron's skirt and kissed it, while tears

streamed from her eyes. "I not be hanged, I not be hanged," she fairly screamed in broken English, as the jailer and matron did their best to calm her. Finally the woman became rational.

Sikeston Tax Dodgers

To show you how unfair, and unjust, the game is worked in favor of the rich, against the poverty-pinched poor, the first list we ran across was that of a blind widow lady, Mrs. L. F. Crowe, whose personal effects, consisting of a few household goods the furnishings in two or three rooms—which were assessed at \$155. Right along with this list, next to it, in fact, as they had not yet been arranged in alphabetical order, was another, mention of which was made in the Hornet last week, the list of A. J. Moore. Mr. Moore owns a nine-room house in the north part of the city, including an automobile, a horse and buggy, piano, etc., yet his list totaled the same to a penny as that of the poor blind widow lady, who lives in a rented shack.

Is there a man in Sikeston that will have the nerve to stand up and say this is fair, right and just? If so, let him do it—we want to see the color of his hair.

The next list we found was that of a poor wage slave by the name of Wylie Mangrum. He lives in the northeast part of the city, in an old, dilapidated two-room shack. His household effects were assessed at an even fifty dollars, and we will wager our last penny they would not bring ten dollars on the auction block today. He has an old, scrawny, one-eyed mule, actually so poor and feeble as to render it almost worthless, yet it is assessed at fifty dollars.

A. J. Matthews—now, who is it that hasn't heard of the wealth of this gentleman? Why, the Hornet man has been led to believe for years that he was classed among our millionaires, near-millionaires, at least—but "Uncle Jimmie's" report on him puts new light on that, if his wealth is to be governed by three-fourths more than what it is handed in to the assessor at. But to get back to the list. Mr. Matthews, according to his list, owns fifty horses, mules, mares and geldings of all ages, but they are assessed at THIRTY DOLLARS each, instead of FIFTY, as Mangrum's was, and we know, and the people of Sikeston know, that A. J. Matthews hasn't got a one-eyed, poor, scrawny mule to his name. If he ever did own one, some poor tenant has it now, and to secure its payment gave a mortgage on everything he possesses but his wife and kids. Mr. Matthews' list also shows that he had 150 hogs June 1, 1911, and they were worth \$300. Now, wouldn't us poor working devils like to buy pork chops at that rate? Mr. Matthews also owns a piece of property, said to be the most valuable piece of property in the city, and from which he sold 30 feet a couple of weeks ago to the People's Bank for \$6,100. Now we are not going to tell you what the property is given in at, or assessed at, but simply ask Sikeston people to go and see—then you'll get your eyes opened.—Sikeston Hornet.

(The editor of the Hornet is having an up-hill fight to maintain his paper, and the big grafters of Sikeston have sworn to put him out of business. He asks that friends and sympathizers led a hand by sending him 25 cents for a three months' trial subscription. This is a fine chance for Southeast Missouri Socialists to do some good work for the cause. The work that the Hornet is doing in Sikeston will have its effect at the next election.)

McNamara Trial To Begin October 11.

Refused to Answer Court. Los Angeles, Cal., July 14.—The trial of John J. McNamara and his brother, James, on charges of murder in connection with the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building, October 1, 1910, was set to-day for October 11.

An important correlative action, the hearing of contempt proceedings against Mrs. Orlie McManigal, wife of the alleged confessed dynamiter, for refusing to answer questions before the grand jury, was set for next Monday.

Mrs. McManigal refused to answer the grand jury's questions on the ground that her answers might incriminate her husband.

Questions asked include the following: "Did you in April, 1911, leave Chicago and go to Indianapolis and see J. J. McNamara?" "What conversation did you have with J. J. McNamara at that time?" "Do you know where your husband was in November and the early part of December, 1910?" "Did you, in February or March, 1911, have dynamite stored at your premises at No. 414 South Halstead street, Chicago?"

"Did you about that time see J. B. McNamara, alias Bryce, alias Sullivan, thaw dynamite over the radiator at your house?" Two photographs of J. B. McNamara were shown her, and she was asked if she could identify them. She refused to answer.

The prosecution has prepared subpoenas for Mrs. McManigal, Mrs. Sadie Maguire of Chicago and George Behm, McNamara's uncle.

Dan Hogan

By Thomas A. Hickey in The Rebel, Hallettsville, Texas.

What would this world be anyhow if it were not for the Irish? A poor, congealed ball whirling along dejectedly in space, with its inhabitants sitting in pensive silence in their caves, fearing the attacks of wild beasts that roam in the darkness beneath them, with their foreheads pushed back and their eyes as dull as the orbs of a Southern Democrat and a brain as clouded as a prohibition orator. We sons of Granuaile have left our beautiful island, carpeted as it is with flowers, and adorned with the virtue of our women, to carry the torch of knowledge into all the dark places of the earth.

It was even so with that son of the Gael—Dan Hogan of Arkansas. Dan lives in Huntington with his wife, one of the sweetest ladies in the South, and runs the largest weekly in the state. He has put Arkansas on the map; 10,000 people voted for him for governor on the Socialist ticket; he has fought the battles of the coal miners of the Southwest until his name is spoken with love and reverence wherever men go down in the mines. He has delivered an oration at the grave of a miner slaughtered underground by capitalist carelessness and greed that is one of the classics of proletarian literature. Send a dime to the Huntington Herald and get one. Dan fears that I shall get in trouble, so in his last issue he says:

"The Dallas Laborer is authority for the statement that Thomas A. Hickey, of piano box fame, the stormy petrel of the ocean of Socialistic sentiment, is about to embark in journalism on his own account. Look out for the red ink and Texas injunctions and governmental interference."

No fear, Dan. If "governmental interference" shall come along, I will ring the alarm bell, sound the loud timbrel, and the aforesaid government will have to put on four more postmasters to handle my glorious mail.

"Busting the Trusts."

While the Republican trust-buster, Kellogg, was prosecuting the Standard Oil Company for the government, he was receiving regular and "extra" compensation from the Steel Trust. Directors of the concern that paid him these fees were stockholders in the concern he was prosecuting. What is the answer?—San Francisco Star.

MEETING DIRECTORY

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

SECOND WARD SOCIALIST CLUB Meets every second and Fourth Thursday, at 8 p. m., at Reiss' Hall, Blair and Salisbury, second floor. All workingmen and women in sympathy with the Socialist Party are welcome. A ROSENKRANZ, Sec'y, 3319 N. Ninth street.

NINTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB Meets every second and fourth Thursday, at 8 o'clock p. m., at northwest corner of Ninth and Lami streets. All working men and women in sympathy with the Socialist Party are welcome.

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

26th AND 27th WARD SOCIALIST CLUB Meets every first Wednesday of the month, 8 o'clock, at Lazar's Hall, southeast corner Union and Easton (entrance on Union avenue, side door.) A hearty invitation is extended to all who are interested in the aims and objects of the Socialist Party to join our ranks. T. PRENDERGAST, Sec'y.

WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE 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. Every member will be pleased to give information regarding the aims and plans of the society. Payments on shares are accepted in any business meeting. 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.

PLATFORM OF THE Socialist Party OF THE UNITED STATES.

What Human Life Depends On.

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

The Cause of Class Rule.

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

Men Are Made Slaves.

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

Ruling Class as Parasites.

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

The Class Struggle.

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

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

Overproduction and Idleness.

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

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

Labor's Exploitation.

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

Power of Corruption.

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

The Vital Issue.

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

The Rock of Class Rule.

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

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

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

Land and Public Welfare.

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

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

Labor's Interests Identical.

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

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

PROGRAM.

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

GENERAL DEMANDS.

1. The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforesting of cut-over and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts, and the building of canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons employed on such work shall be employed directly by the government under an eight-hour work day and at the prevailing union wages. The government shall also loan money to states and municipalities, without interest, for the purpose of carrying on public works. It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the 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 unspiced factories.
  - (f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against employment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.
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.

POLITICAL DEMANDS.

- 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.



# ALABAMA — A SLAVE STATE

By William Maily.

"Alabama is a slave state. There isn't one of us miners but is in slavery. The capitalists have not only smashed our organization, but they have made it impossible for us to reorganize. We're watched and spied upon every moment of our lives. We're afraid to talk to each other, and we dare not trust our oldest friends and nearest neighbors. Slavery is no word for it."

It was an old miner, a staunch trade unionist all his life, that said this to me. And it was all true. Capitalism is in absolute, almost undisputed control in this district, where, with Birmingham as the center, efforts are being made to build up another Pittsburg that will rival the northern city in everything, including its vile labor conditions. To this end all else is being sacrificed so that investing capital can have free rein and the fever for industrial development which permeates the whole South can vent itself. At all hazards, industrial development must go forward, and in their warfare against organized labor, therefore, the corporations have always had the active, whole-hearted support of the political machinery of the cities, counties and state, which machinery, of course, is in the hands of the Democratic party.

When, after an absence of fifteen years, I visited Birmingham a couple of months ago, and announced my intention of visiting the mining camps to see old friends, I was warned to be careful in doing so and not get myself or any of the miners in trouble. I thought this was a joke at first, but I soon learned that it wasn't, and that I was liable at any time to be made to feel unwelcome at any place I visited. And it required one to go out into the mining camps to learn how bad conditions are.

No miner can have any one visit him from the outside without having to give an account of the visitor. The companies have at each camp hired guards who patrol the camps and meet the trains as they arrive. If a stranger gets off the train he is usually accosted by one of the guards, asked his name, where he lives and what his business is in camp, or he is followed and watched openly in all his movements. If he goes to a miner's house, the miner has to explain to the satisfaction of the company or get out. Sometimes the miner is not given a chance to explain and is told to get out anyway. The company takes no chances. The most rigid watch is kept on the men, for fear they make a move to organize.

## The Curse of the Company Store.

The company store flourishes in all its profitable glory. No miner who does not trade in a company store can work anywhere. Indeed, there is rarely any other store for him to trade in, unless he can go into the city, and he can seldom save up enough to do that; the company store gobbles up his wages as he makes it. The independent stores around the mines have nearly all been driven out of business by the company stores and the few that remain have but a precarious existence. Even the farmers, who are proclaimed by the Southern political orators in all seasons, and especially at campaign time, to constitute the backbone of the nation's manhood and prosperity, even they have been made to feel the iron heel of the oppressor. Once they did a thriving business peddling their products through the camps among the miners, but now they have lost their former customers, because the miners are prohibited from buying of them. So the farmers now sell direct to the companies at the various local stores, and the companies obligingly set their own prices and dictate terms to the farmers.

There have been other changes. In the old days, when I worked in the mines of Alabama, there was hardly a house but what was kept clean and in good order, and it had its little garden when the springtime came, and these gardens were cultivated by the miners and their wives. The camps looked fairly neat and bright and wholesome as a consequence. But now, where before there were rows of potatoes, cabbages, peas and other vegetables, weeds are growing abundantly, the fences are either broken down or gone entirely, and the houses are dirty and dilapidated beyond the power of words adequately to describe. And this change has come about because the miners' gardens interfere with trade at the company stores, and the miners are forced to depend for whatever vegetables they need upon the company stores and them alone.

And the people in the camps have changed also. Of all those who came from the North years ago and who furnished the skilled labor that made it possible for the mines to be opened at all, only a few remain. Gradually they have been weeded out to make room for the negro and native white who has come in off the farm, attracted by the fairy stories of the "big money" the miners were making. Successive strikes and lockouts have seen importations of strike-breakers from the cotton fields and Southern city slums and the farms, until the pioneer miners from the North have been scattered, many of them returning back whence they came or going where they could have more freedom and work under organized conditions.

## Cheating in Weight.

There are no longer checkweigh-

men on the mine tipples employed by the miners themselves to see that their coal is weighed and credited to them correctly. Now the company weighman can do as the company pleases, and the better he does it the longer he will hold his job. As a result, cars containing two tons of coal of 4000 pounds, are usually credited to the miner as 2500 or 2700 pounds, or he is docked for "dirty coal"—that is, when his car is said to contain too much slate or coal—and he has no redress. He will get paid for only what appears against his number on the tally sheet.

There is also the contract system, which has become one of the greatest evils. Under this system, a miner contracts to get out the coal on a certain entry for a fixed price per ton, usually the prevailing rate, and employs others to dig coal, either negroes or Italians (many of the latter have recently come into the state, and they work long, cheap and hard). The contractor is held responsible for conditions on his entry, and he in turn pays those who work for him either a daily wage or a certain price per ton. These contractors are usually the more skilled and experienced miners remaining in the state and the system is used by the companies both to keep down the expense of mine operation and to prevent the miners from having mutual interests that would bring them together.

And all these changes have come about within a few years. They have followed naturally upon the wiping out of the miners' organization—for it is wiped out, and so effectually that hardly a vestige remains. Yes, there is a district office of the United Mine Workers in Birmingham, with district officers and all the paraphernalia of organization, but there is no organization, though the officers heroically make a brave front at it. The form is there, but the substance is missing. There is no secret about this; everyone knows it. The national organization keeps up the district office, in the hope of a revival of interest, sometime, somehow, but there is little warrant for such a hope. Even the most optimistic admit this.

## Politics Play Part.

For this state of affairs, the corporations have, first of all, the various state administrations, supported by those of the cities and counties, to be grateful to. The Democratic party, without serious opposition for possession of the political machinery throughout the state, has always been in complete subservience to capitalist interests. Only here and there is a public official who has any sympathy for organized labor, and he has to keep pretty quiet about it or the bosses will see that he is not renominated, which is equivalent to an election, or reappointed when a new administration comes in. On the other hand, very seldom are there any of the company thugs arrested for beating up or shooting a miner or other workman, and, if he dies, seldom is there any punishment meted out to him. The courts—all the legal machinery—are in the hands of the capitalists, and they look after their own.

In all of the miners' strikes that have occurred in Alabama during the past twenty years, the strikers have had solidly arrayed against them all the forces of government, backed by the press and the business element. To recite all this history in detail would take up too much space. I can not do more than give a mere sketch that can only present a slight idea of what has occurred to place the miners of Alabama in the degraded condition they now are. And perhaps no body of miners in the United States have contended so bravely against adverse conditions to build up an organization and better their condition than they have. That they have failed has not been because of lack of courage, capacity for endurance and devotion to their cause.

The first strike of miners took place in the winter of 1890. The issue was a demand for an increase of 5 cents per ton. The strike was inspired by the national miners' union, then District 135 of the Knights of Labor. It was a short one and it was lost. It was not until 1893 that the miners attempted to organize again, and that was brought about through the demand of the companies for a 25 per cent decrease in the scale. That was the panic year, and the miners were ill-prepared for a strike, but they resisted the decrease, and the companies were compelled to withdraw their demand.

But it was only for awhile, until the companies could be in a better position to enforce it. The demand was renewed the following year, when the miners were believed to be down so low in the standard of living, after months of enforced idleness and semi-starvation, that they could not longer resist it. But they did resist, for they, too, had been organizing. The final result was that a strike began in April, 1894, a week before the great national strike of miners headed by John McBride began. It was during this strike that the negro miners, who had acted as strikebreakers in 1890, came out with the white men, and this marked the first concerted effort of the white and colored miners to act for their mutual benefit. And ever since that the negroes have played a good part in the fight

with their white brothers against the exactions of the companies.

## Crushed by Military Force.

The strike of 1894 was notable for the intensity and bitterness which marked its progress. It lasted five months and it had every indication of complete success, even up to the very last, notwithstanding that the state government conducted throughout an active campaign to break the strike. Thomas G. Jones was then governor of the state, and he was imbued with a fine frenzy of military ardor. He ordered the state troops to Ensley, near Birmingham, where he "commanded" them personally. The American Railway Union strike came on at the same time. Jones stationed a detachment of troops in the Union Depot at Birmingham, with mounted gatling guns, and he declared martial law in the city.

Jones was a little despot for a while. Several times he summoned the union leaders before him and warned them what would happen to them if they persisted in their "lawless" course. He also headed a company of troops at night time through several mining camps, where the strikers were quartered in log huts which they had erected after being ejected from the company houses, and there he had the huts searched by the soldiers for the "desperadoes" who inhabited them. The strike was settled on a compromise, but was practically lost. The adoption of a sliding scale by which the miners were paid per ton according to the price of iron in the market was claimed a victory. The sliding scale, which sometimes went up, but more frequently slid downwards, no longer exists. There is no definite scale of wages now; the miners take what the companies give them.

About five years ago, President Roosevelt recognized former Governor Jones as a man after his own heart by appointing him, United States Circuit Judge in Alabama, and the decisions of Judge Jones since then have amply justified his appointment as a conscientious and faithful friend of the corporations of that state.

It was some time before the miners' union recovered from the strike of 1894, but there was continual friction between the miners and operators until 1892, when the questions at issue were submitted to arbitration, Judge Gray of Delaware acting as presiding judge. The miners won almost every contention for which they pleaded before the arbitration board and obtained a new and better adjustment of wages and conditions. But the companies were not satisfied with the with the working out of the award, and in 1904 they asked for a reduction in wages that brought on a strike that was nearly a record-breaker for the time it lasted. When this strike started the miners' organization was in the best condition in its entire history. It was then part of the national organization, with John Mitchell as president, and everybody working around the mines, including store and office clerks, and in some cases even mine foremen, belonged to the union, the system of collecting dues through the company office assisting materially in bringing this about.

That strike lasted two years—from 1904 to 1906—and cost the national organization over a million dollars in strike benefits and relief. It was a test of endurance between the companies and the men and the companies eventually won, for the strike was called off. Again the state government had done its share to bring about this result and the history of the strike is a long and black record of intimidation, assaults, arrests and misrepresentation on the part of the law administering powers, the press and the business people. The loss of that strike broke the back of the miners' union in Alabama, the end that the operators had spent, and had been will to spend, millions to accomplish.

In 1908 the miners attempted to recover the ground lost. The national organization, with Tom L. Lewis, president, sent in organizers in an effort to reorganize the shattered forces. There was a strike for the recognition of the union and a return to the former union control of the mines. The national organization itself took charge of the strike and its representatives were active in the field. They met with a warm reception. They were driven out of every camp in the state at the point of guns and they were beaten with clubs and subjected, in several cases, to unspeakable indignities until they could find no rest or haven anywhere. They were denounced as "carpet-baggers" who had come from the North to fatten on honest Southern labor and interfere with legitimate business enterprise.

The state government was again active. The governor at this time was one B. B. Comer, owner of a cotton mill in Birmingham where children are employed at as low wages as possible and as young as the law allows—if not younger—and a highly respected and very religious man. Comer went Governor Jones one better. This time the strike lasted only two months, although the call was generally responded to throughout the state. But Comer was even more advanced than Jones. He also took the field with the state troops, and

not only invaded the strikers' camps, but had the soldiers cut down and destroy the tents which the strikers were sheltered in. The strike was lost, and since that time the miners' organization has vanished in Alabama, smashed into smithereens by the combination of the corporations, the government, the press and the business people, who believe that industry should be kept running, whether the wages paid to the workers be good, bad, or indifferent.

It is significant that since the decline of the miners' union the number of mine accidents in Alabama, through explosion and otherwise, has greatly increased. This is partly because there is no longer union control around the mines and also because most of the skilled miners have left the state, as I have previously pointed out. There are fewer competent foremen and efficient miners than there formerly were and the safer methods of mining have passed away. Now, instead of mining the coal, using chiefly skill and muscle, and black powder for blasting purposes, dynamite has come into general use, and this has increased the possibility of explosions and other accidents.

So frequent have the explosions become that a new mining law was enacted by the legislature last winter. The original bill was drafted by representatives of the coal companies. The provisions of the bill were so outrageously bad, however, that the miners' union official were able to make a fight against it and the bill was amended and some of the most objectionable features stricken out. While the law is admitted to be an improvement over the previous one, yet the companies have much the best of it and increased responsibility is placed upon the miners in various ways. The latter are skeptical as to whether the new law will effect anything better or not.

Then there is also the convict lease system, by which convicts are worked in mines in competition with the "free" miners. It was in a convict mine at Banner that the disaster occurred last April by which 125 men were killed, all except three or four being convicts. These convict mines are worked 310 days in the year, and they have been very useful to the corporations in enabling them to supply the market with coal during strikes. The system stands as one effectual barrier against the organization of the miners in Alabama.

But not only the miners' union has suffered. The entrance of the United States Steel corporation into the Birmingham field, through the absorption of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, has seen every branch of organized labor decline. There is not remaining a single lodge of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers in the entire district. The open shop prevails in every mill and furnace—and that means that there is practically not a single union member working in them. Trade unionism generally was never in such a disorganized, demoralized condition.

Alabama is indeed a slave state. But what matters it so long as Capitalism reigns and the Democratic administration at Montgomery still lives?

## No Use For Phrase Dopers

MAYOR SEIDEL SAYS CAPITALISTS LIKE MERE UTOPIAN TALKERS.

In an interview with the New York Call, Mayor Seidel expressed his opinion on the men who talk and the men who DO. He says the Manufacturers' Association will encourage the moulder of "so-called revolutionary phrases." The Milwaukee Socialist shows the secret of his success as follows:

"If I wanted to talk abstract questions, phrases of all kinds, revolutionary phrases, so-called, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee would make me a present of all the soap boxes there are in our town, and would encourage me to go on talking. They would even applaud me, sure they would."

"But when we take up things that are practical, when strikers' rights are upheld as they were in the last garment strike, then they do not applaud us; they hate us. We hurt their pocketbooks."

"That is why I think it is radically wrong for a Socialist to think that he is class conscious because he repeats revolutionary phrases that have been laid down by somebody else. You can talk revolutionary phrases, and you won't hurt the system and the people won't understand you. I, for my part, talk in the language of the people. I talk what the people will understand. I have no use for mere phrases."

## CORONATION THOUGHTS.

London.—Marie Corelli, the noted novelist, describing the coronation in the Daily Mail, writes:

"History has never included a more striking picture in her universal lesson. Remarkable, too, the fact that this scene of unexpected significance has taken place at a time

when Socialism is supposed to be rampant.

"Equality for all men" is the cry. Then what have our millions of people been about cheering their visible crowned head as though they were gone mad with enthusiasm?

"Why such a frenzy of rapture for a king and queen? Why? Because England is loyal to the backbone and Socialism is no more than a ripple of discontent on a stagnant pool."—Cablegram of Associated Press.

I wonder! Did Marie Corelli enjoy the atmosphere of this stagnant political pool in England most before, or after, it was stirred by Socialism's ripple of discontent.

CURIOUS.

At Hardwick, Vt., the granite cutters secured an increase of from 10 to 56 cents per day, the lumber and drillers an increase of 17 cents per day, and carpenters, painters and masons secured the eight-hour day.

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## ST. LOUIS LABOR

Published every Saturday by the  
LABOR PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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

Subscription: \$1.00 per year in advance.

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

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

ALLIED PRINTING  
TRADES UNION COUNCIL Printery  
ST. LOUIS, MO.  
966 Chouteau Avenue.

## Editorial Comment.

BY G. A. HOEHN.

The McNamara Trial in Los Angeles will begin October 10. Watch the second edition of the "Orchardside."

Why should the Municipal Assembly be in tumult over the Hospital bill? It is a measure which should pass by unanimous vote.

The London Labor Leader takes great pleasure in publishing the greatest part of Comrade Victor L. Berger's maiden speech in Congress.

It requires a considerable quantity of "oil" to quieten the tempestuous waves of factional patriotism in our municipal assembly. But who will furnish the oil?

It is a pity, indeed, that John L. Sullivan is not a member of our present House of Delegates. There he could regain his lost prestige and reputation as champion prize fighter.

The Southern Traction Steal under the management of Jephtha Howe, Kreismann & Co., will kill the Municipal Bridge bond issue in November. Qui vivra, verra!—He who lives will see it.

Comrade John C. Chase has been elected editor of The Enterprise, the Nebraska Socialist Party organ, in place of Comrade Clyde J. Wright, who resigned to give his full time to the state secretaryship of the party.

Who is responsible for the Newspaper Lie that President Philippi of the Central Trades and Labor Union had attended the Taft reception committee meeting at Mayor Kreismann's office? Philippi was not present, because he was not authorized to attend.

Five Thousand Textile Workers of New England were laid off for their summer vacation last week. "Restriction of production" is the cause. "Vacation without pay" means great suffering for the average textile worker and his family. But this is the best he can expect under Capitalism.

Comrade Winfield R. Gaylord of Milwaukee is doing some excellent propaganda and organization work in the St. Louis Socialist Party movement. Every one of the public meetings held during the last two weeks, was a success. Good attendance, much enthusiasm, good sale of literature and good collections are reported.

With a Dues Paying Membership of 80,000 the Socialist Party has become a powerful factor in the political affairs of the United States. The Chicago Daily Socialist calls attention to the Indianapolis Unity convention of ten years ago when the entire Socialist movement of America could not muster ten thousand dues paying members.

A Million Population Clown proposes to kill One Hundred Thousand Chickens for a barbecue to be arranged as the main feature for the Taft reception in St. Louis. Always hoggish, these great patriots! We suggest that another feature of the Taft white elephant show in St. Louis be a parade of ten thousand real monkeys under the direction of the big orang-outangs of the Million Population Club.

In Chicago, Detroit and other cities the police have been interfering with Socialist street speaking. The police officers can hardly be blamed for this, because they receive their orders from the Democratic and Republican "statesmen" who begin to realize that Socialism means the tabula rasa for capitalist boodle politics. In Minneapolis the police broke up a meeting addressed by Comrade Howard Caldwell.

Twenty-Two Miners were killed in an explosion in the Sykesville mine near Dubois, Pa. The catastrophe took place last Sunday. Had the explosion occurred during a weekday, perhaps 150 lives would have been lost. Thus the murder of workmen goes merrily on. Other wage slaves take the victims' place, the mine owners are absolved from the responsibility of caring for the widows and orphans, fathers and mothers, and the scanty gifts of charity are about all these "heirs of misery" can expect.

Two and One Half Million Cards a Day! This is the capacity of one printing press in the Government printing office in Washington. We read in an exchange: The best equipped printing office in the world is the government office. This has recently installed a new machine for printing postal cards directly from great rolls of paper. This machine prints seventy-two cards per second, places them in packages of twenty-five each, and pastes a paper label around each package, and finally drops the package into a box.

The Board of Trade of Chemnitz, Saxony, complains of the rapid decrease in the export of textile products to the United States. It seems that Germany can no longer successfully compete with Uncle Sam's cheap New England labor and with the disgraceful system of women and child labor in the Southern cotton states. In Germany the textile workers are well organized and thanks to this organization they succeeded in raising their standard of living. But Uncle Sam's cotton kings are instrumental in undermining the German textile industry.

Honorable Gundlach, President of the Council and during Kreismann's vacation acting mayor, took it upon himself to bar non-members from the floor of the City Council. That this act of petty peanut politics is directed against the Legislative Committee of the Central Trades and Labor Union and other progressive bodies of citizens, is clear to all who have watched Gundlach's Big Cinch activity and scheming in politics. It is said the House of Delegates might enforce a similar rule. Well and good. But we want the House to remember that it was Organized Labor and the Socialist Party that prevented the Kreismann-Gundlach Big Cinch crowd to put the House of Delegates out of business for good.

Comrade Manuel Jose da Silva was elected as the first member of the parliament of Portugal representing the industrial district of Oporto. El Socialista de Madrid, the official organ of the Socialist Party of Spain, says: "The voice of Socialism will now be heard in another national parliament. Comrade da Silva, the genuine representative of the proletarian aspirations will by his action contribute considerably toward strengthening the movement in Portugal and elsewhere. He will arouse the Portuguese people by his work in parliament and at the next election other comrades will come back with him to fight the greater battles against the Portuguese bourgeoisie and the exploitation of labor."

Speaking of the recent Strike of the Shipping trade the London Labor Leader remarks: "Short and sharp has been the great shipping strike, and a brilliant victory is the outcome. Never has there been a more inspiring struggle than this in which the transport workers have tried their strength with one of the most powerful combinations of employers in the country, and have emerged from the combat triumphant. The triumph has sent a thrill of jubilation throughout the Labor movement, and every Socialist will rejoice that the transport workers have succeeded in demonstrating their strength, and in affording a splendid object lesson to the workers at large. In Liverpool the strike has been a success all along the line. The sailors, firemen, and stewards have obtained the increase of pay demanded by the strike committee, and not only have the shipping companies been compelled to grant recognition to the Sailors' and Firemen's Union, but also to the National Union of Ships' Cooks, Stewards, Butchers, and Bakers, and to the Dockers' Union as well. So far as the strike committee's demands are concerned no victory could be more complete."

## Chicago Trade Unionists Indicted on Murder Charge

Union Officials Accused of Killing Professional Slugger.

Chicago, July 16.—Not since the arrest of the McNamara brothers and Ortie McManigal, charged with blowing up the Los Angeles Times, have labor circles here been so stirred as by to-day's announcement that the grand jury has indicted four union officials for murder.

The indicted men are: Simon O'Donnell, president of the Chicago Building Trades Council, with 60,000 members, and business agent of the United Association of Plumbers.

Thomas Kearney, business agent of the United Association of Plumbers.

James Garvin, business agent of the same union.

Maurice ("Moes") Enright, alleged professional slugger and gunman, business agent of the Steamfitters' Union, which is associated with the United Association of Plumbers.

All are charged with the murder of Vincent Altman, an alleged professional slugger and murderer, killed in the saloon of the Briggs Hotel on March 22.

It is alleged that Enright was hired as "slugger in chief" of the Building Trades Council connected with the American Federation of Labor, and Altman as chief slugger of the rival independent council. It is charged that a plot to kill Altman was formulated in O'Donnell's saloon. Enright agreed to kill Altman.

The Chicago Daily Socialist, in an editorial, captioned, "Let the Public be Calm," comments on the case as follows:

"The indictment of Simon O'Donnell, president of the Chicago Building Trades Council; James Garvin and Tom Kearney, business agents of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers, for the killing of Vincent Altman, follows the demands of the big newspapers of Chicago and the intense activity of the notorious police inspector, Nicholas Hunt.

"The public mind has been fanned into white heat by the sensational stories printed by the Chicago Tribune, Chicago Examiner and the Chicago American, all of which newspapers have hired as sluggers the very men, Vincent Altman, William Gentleman, Moss Enright and others,

whom they have lately denounced in violent terms.

"Everything has been done to prepare the public mind for indictments reaching high up in labor circles in Chicago.

"Several weeks ago The Chicago Daily Socialist predicted that Wayman wanted to indict John R. Alpine, president of the plumbers' organization and vice-president of the American Federation of Labor; Thomas E. Burke, secretary-treasurer of the plumbers, and Simon O'Donnell.

"This prediction is being fulfilled. Following the indictment of O'Donnell the big newspapers assert that Wayman will go "higher up," seeking the man who had charge of the funds of the plumbers' organization. That means Thomas E. Burke, secretary-treasurer.

"Headquarters of the Plumbers' Union in the Bush Temple were "jimmied," desks and safes robbed, long prior to the indictment of O'Donnell, Kearney and Garvin.

"The record of State's Attorney Wayman is not such as to inspire public confidence.

"The record of Inspector Nicholas Hunt in attacking labor was established in the stockyards strike in 1904, and he has been protected by the packers ever since.

"The Chicago Daily Socialist holds no brief for violence; it has never, like the Tribune and the Hearst papers, hired thugs to beat up newsmen, nor has it carried on its share of war between two bands of rival thugs as the Chicago Journal and the Chicago Daily News have done.

"The Chicago Daily Socialist holds no brief for the political opinions of Simon O'Donnell, James Garvin and Phil Kearney, all of whom are staunch Democrats, leaders in the union forces which supported Carter H. Harrison for mayor.

"The Chicago Daily Socialist will insist, however, that no men holding a membership in organized labor, Democrats, Republicans or Socialists, shall be railroaded to jail or the gallows.

"The Chicago Daily Socialist does not take the word of the big Chicago newspapers nor of Wayman nor of Hunt for the guilt of the indicted men.

"The Chicago Daily Socialist asks the public to withhold judgment till the full facts are produced in open court."

## How Socialism is Coming.

By Winfield R. Gaylord

Socialism is not "going to come" some day in the future, suddenly and violently, with destructive force, as a catastrophe.

Socialism is coming now.

Most of its enemies, and many of its friends, mistakenly conceive Socialism as a complete thing. And they think of its coming as an event. This is just the contrary of the truth; for Socialism is not a completed thing, and its coming is a process, a growth, a development of the human race.

The doctors tell us that every seven years we grow a new body, new skin, new bone and muscle, new hair and eyes and teeth—even new brains. That is one hopeful thing for us—our Republican and Democratic friends get a new set of brains every seven years. And new brains mean the possibility of new ideas. Thus the child becomes the youth, the young man, the mature man. But no man can tell the day when he ceased to be a boy and became a man.

So it will never be possible to draw a line on the pages of history and say that here Socialism began and capitalism left off.

For Socialism is only the next phase of civilization, the next form which society will assume. And the body of society, like the body of a man, is renewed in its matter and changed in its form as the centuries pass—only in a much more revolutionary fashion than the human body. For the digestive apparatus of the human body retains pretty much the same pattern from the cradle to the grave. But the digestive apparatus of society—the machinery or tools by means of which the raw material of human sustenance is taken from Mother Earth and prepared for the use of mankind—this changes in a most tremendous and significant fashion. And it is just this change in the means of production, as we call the tools, that is the cause of changes in the body of society. New

tools mean a different kind of food, clothing, housing; new tools mean new possibilities of travel and transportation, new commerce and exchange of products and ideas and, therefore, new culture.

But None of These Changes Come Suddenly.

Look into the obscure mountain valleys of Europe to-day, and you will still find some relics of barbarism, that phase of civilization in which society was ruled by the owners of chattel slaves. You will find much of feudalism remaining in Europe; not even England has finally shaken off its chains—feudalism, the phase of civilization in which society was ruled by the owners of the land. Capitalism you will find dominant in Europe. Kaiser Wilhelm is so much capitalist. Were he not so much capitalist he would not be so much Kaiser. A duke who has to pawn his ducal crown is a poor excuse for a duke. Capitalism is that phase of civilization in which society is ruled by the owners of capital.

But you will also find Socialism in Europe to-day, a vital, living force, and the only growing world power that exists.

The coming of feudalism did not put an end to barbarism. The coming of capitalism did not annihilate feudalism. Neither has the approach of Socialism marked the end of capitalism. Socialism is not so much the antagonist of capitalism as its heir and successor. Capitalism is not so much the enemy of Socialism as its parent. And it is only when we take this view of the matter that we can come into a proper frame of mind for the understanding of the International Socialist movement, and see that Socialism is just the next phase of civilization, in which the rulers of society will be the people themselves, because the people

will themselves own the means of controlling society.

Our Business is Not to Destroy.

And since Socialism does not come suddenly, it is easy to understand that its coming is not necessarily destructive, nor attended with violence. It is not the mission of the Socialist Party to destroy anything but ignorance. We have better business and plenty to do without destroying anything. Socialism is growing because it meets the world's need for a socially constructive force. There is enough destruction now—too much, indeed. What the world needs is builders, social architects, mechanics who shall know how to re-adjust the twisted machinery of society so that it will run with less friction, and at least furnish food for the babies.

Socialism is a movement of the workers, and they surely have no good reason for wishing to destroy. Why should the workers wish to destroy any useful property, when property is useful usually only because it has passed through the many hands of the workers? They would only have to make other useful things.

It is said by our opponents that Socialism wishes to destroy social institutions. But it must be remembered that the workers have need of every social institution that is of any good, that furnishes any help or service, that makes life richer or happier. No such institution will be destroyed by the workers themselves. And other institutions, that have served their day and generation, outlived their purpose and fulfilled their mission—these do not need to be destroyed; they fall into disuse, are left empty and alone, and, like ancient houses, go to pieces of themselves with the dry rot. Of course there may have to be a house-cleaning, to get the rubbish cleared away. But that is a very different thing from destruction of living and valuable institutions.

We Must be Architects.

It is sometimes said that the Socialists want to destroy political government. But if it were true that Socialists are anarchists, and want to destroy political government, they could have no mission in these United States. For there is no political government in this country to be destroyed. That has already been accomplished.

The political government created by our forefathers, fitted to the conditions of their time, existed as a reality at that time, but to-day has departed as a real thing, leaving only the empty shell of its former power.

There is No Political Government in this Country Now.

But just as the shells of sea-animals are inhabited by hermit crabs, so this shell of political forms has been taken possession of by a parasitic form of government—the government by corporations. There is no political government in the United States of America worthy of the name.

Let some one should think that this is a rash statement, made impulsively, let me present some of the facts as stated by a non-Socialist. Judge Grosscup is a Chicago Federal judge, who will surely not be accused of being a Socialist. It was in an article written for the American Magazine in 1905 that Judge Grosscup made some statements bearing upon this point.

Said the learned judge: "The transactions of corporations exceed in magnitude, perhaps nine to one, all the other business transactions of our people put together." Again he said: "Barring city real estate, more than half the country's property is under the form of corporate ownership." And again: " \* \* \* HAS BEEN LEFT, in everything relating to the distribution of ownership, to the chance disposition and cunning of the men who first got upon the ground—A REGION PRACTICALLY LAWLESS, so far as law can be designed to promote the distribution of ownership; GOVERNED, NOT BY LAW, BUT BY THE CAPRICE OF MEN."

Now, any lawyer knows that 95 per cent of the laws are property laws, and that the great mass of law and court business has to do with property and its control. And here comes a Federal judge who tells us: (1) that nine-tenths of the business transactions are handled by corporations; (2) that half of the property of the country is owned by corporations; and (3) that there is no law to control these corporations—they are "governed by the caprice of men."

We need in these states to-day men, and principles, and a political party, who can reconstruct the reality of political government, make the laws of property operative, rearrange and organize the jarring mass of the social machinery and so apply and utilize the motive power of society that there shall not be the endless tearing and wounding, the killing and maiming, the wasting and destroying of human life, human hope, human skill, and human decency and culture that now goes on daily.

And if the Socialist cannot fulfill this mission, then there must come another party which shall have that capacity and do that work.

Wanted: Builders.

It is not destruction that is called for. THERE IS TOO MUCH DESTRUCTION NOW. WHAT IS WANTED NOW IS CONSTRUCTION. We do not talk of child labor any more. The subject has become hackneyed. God forgive us—but we have heard too much of child labor that we

are sick of the phrase. It is time for action.

Why should we talk of the white slave traffic? A great Federal government has admitted from its bench of highest authority that it had no power to act. And the evil of prostitution is called a "necessary evil." We must go to those things which make white slaves and child slaves to be called "necessary."

Let us speak now only of one thing, because it is most fundamental of all—unemployment. And let us speak of it mainly as a destruction and a waste, for that is what it is, Unemployment.

Unemployment is not laziness nor the result of laziness. Neither is it mere inefficiency. Unemployment is a necessary part of the present method of doing business. At least that is the view of the former Commissioner of Commerce and Labor, Mr. Isadore Strauss. At a conference held under the auspices of his department, this gentleman had the following to say: "Unemployment is the reverse side of the shield of prosperity. \* \* \* Unemployment is one of the penalties we pay for the blessings of our civilization."

We are talking about a big fact, which great nations like Germany have had to face with the same scientific thoroughness of investigation with which they faced the housing problem. It is the problem of the capitalist system. It means the use of children to displace men who ought to pay for the schooling of those children. It means the use of machinery to save labor instead of to save the laborers. It means a wasted by-product, the most valuable ever known to the world of men, a by-product made up of human hands and heads and hearts still able and willing to work; a by-product saturated with human hope and self-respect—going to waste; a by-product carrying away to the sea of poverty and degeneracy the nitrogen of culture and high personal standards, which is needed to fertilize the waste places of our cities and countryside. See the horrid stream as it flows in the social gutter. You call it the slum proletariat, the army of hobos, the criminal and the vicious. But I tell you that such elements are created by this business system. It is in the shadow of the highest culture and the keenest scientific attainment that there is bred the Apache of the slums—in Paris, the brilliant and gay.

They talk of the negro problem; but it does not keep me awake nights. The Yellow Peril is mentioned; but an organized working class will find means to close the doors to this on American soil. But the sapping of social vitality that is exhibited in the blanket stiff, the hobo camp, the slum dweller and the degenerate children of these—this is the problem which, if not solved, will open again the abyss of barbarism and plunge the world into another of the Dark Ages.

The problem cannot be solved by the rich, by the four hundred; they are a part of the problem, and—they don't care. Neither can it be solved by the business man, for its solution wipes out the business system of which unemployment is "the reverse side of the shield." Nor can it be solved by the slum proletariat, for they have been stripped of their fighting capacity, and have not that sort of capacity which must needs be applied to the task of building a new civilization.

The problem of the unemployed must be solved by those who still have some employment, while they have employment. It must be solved by the workers who are at work, in self-defense. Not merely to save their jobs, but to save their children and their race from degradation—to save the heritage of civilization.

Three Ways by Which Socialism Comes.

And because I believe that it is possible, that it is, moreover, in process of accomplishment, and that the Socialist movement will complete this task of solving the problem of unemployment, that I can go on to speak of How Socialism is Coming, NOW.

(To be continued.)

## SOCIALIST VICTORIES IN FRANCE.

The by-election in the Department of Puy-de-Domet, of the House of Deputies resulted in the second ballot, which took place on June 11, in a victory for the Socialist candidate. Comrade Dr. Clausel obtained 9,466 in the first ballot and was elected in the second ballot by 12,345 votes.

This brings the number of Socialists in the House of Deputies again up to 74. Comrade Clausel in a doctor of medicine by profession and was up to now mayor of the town of his residence and general councillor of the department.

A second victory was won on Sunday, June 11, in a by-election to the General Council of the North Department. Comrade Debeve was elected in the first ballot by 3,478 against 2,710 votes received by a progressive.

At Hot Springs, Ark., the painters secured an increase from \$3.20 to \$3.60; carpenters from \$3.60 to \$4.00.

Patternmakers of Chicago have secured an increase of 3 1/2 cents per hour and a 44-hour week.

Painters of Wheaton, Ill., have secured an increase to 45 cents per hour, eight-hour day and Saturday half-holiday.



# FROM THE BATTLEFIELD OF ORGANIZED LABOR

## Mo. Federation of Labor Local Labor Field

BY OTTO PAULS,  
 Telephone:  
 Central 1577. Olive 4198.

Official Notification Being Forwarded  
 by Secretary-Treasurer J.  
 T. Smith.

The following call for the Twentieth Annual Convention of the Missouri State Federation of Labor has been issued by Secretary-Treasurer John T. Smith:

"To Central Bodies and All Affiliated Unions—Greeting:

"The Twentieth Annual Convention of the Missouri State Federation of Labor convenes at St. Joseph, Mo., Monday, September 18, at 10 a. m., sharp. We trust that you appreciate the importance of having representation at this session of the Federation, and that you will elect your delegates and send the duplicate credential to the Secretary-Treasurer, Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland avenue, Kansas City, Mo., at once.

"The locals in St. Joseph are putting forth great efforts to provide arrangements that will satisfy all, and have assured us that first-class hotel accommodations at reasonable rates will be provided for all who attend the convention.

"Application has been made for reduced railroad rates. While the request has not yet been granted, it is very likely that a rate of one and one-third fare, on certificate plan, will be made. All delegates and visitors to the convention should ask ticket agent for a certificate when purchasing their tickets.

"Full information in references to hotel, railroad rates, etc., will be mailed direct to delegates at a later date.

"The law governing representation and qualifications of delegates is here given for information of central bodies and local unions:

"Article IV—Representation.

"Section 1. Each Trades or Central Labor Union shall be entitled to three (3) delegates, and each Local Union shall be entitled to one (1) delegates for each 100 members or a majority fraction thereof; no one shall be entitled to a seat as a delegate from a central body unless his local union is affiliated with the Missouri State Federation of Labor. No union shall be represented by proxy.

"Sec. 2. Delegates shall not be entitled to a seat in this Federation unless the per capita tax, etc., of their organization is paid up in full to the 30th of June, prior to the convention.

"Hoping that each central body and affiliated local will send their full quota of delegates, I am

"Yours fraternally,  
 JOHN T. SMITH,  
 "Secretary."

## Joint Entertainment.

**WORKMEN'S SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT FUND TO CELEBRATE.**

Branches Nos. 71 and 265 of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund have engaged New Club Hall for a joint entertainment on October 7.

Some time ago it was decided to found an Invalid Fund for the benefit of those who had exhausted their sick benefit.

Branch 71 made an outright donation from its treasury to start the fund, but more money is needed, and the above-mentioned entertainment was decided upon. The proceeds will be applied to the Invalid Fund, and all members and friends are invited to assist in this worthy cause.

## Belleville Trades Elect Officers

**PRESIDENT RE-ELECTED FIFTH TIME.**

The Belleville Trades and Labor Assembly held its semi-annual election of officers on July 18. The attendance was unusually large. President T. J. Hitchings was re-elected for the fifth time. The officers are: President—T. J. Hitchings.

Vice-President—Hy. Meyer, Jr.  
 Financial Secretary—Wm. Jampel.  
 Corresponding Secretary—Charles Muendlein.

Treasurer—Albert Towers.  
 Recording Secretary and Business Agent—E. P. Baum.  
 Sergeant—Harry Reiffschneider.

## Mail Service Criticism.

Much dissatisfaction has been caused among the employees of the Postoffice Department in Brooklyn, N. Y., relative to the reduction of mail deliveries from five to three. Much criticism has been indulged in, and Dr. C. P. Granfeld, First Assistant Postmaster General, in the usual autocratic manner, said: "Any employe who sees fit to criticize the action of the department or his superiors makes himself open to instant dismissal."

## CARPENTERS WIN AT CLAYTON. Spiking the Guns Of Marx & Haas.

The strike of carpenters on the new hotel under erection by the Autenreith Hotel Company at Clayton terminated at a conference between Charles Autenreith, business representatives of the Carpenters' Union and the architect. The Gilsonite Construction Company has the general contract for the building. The carpenters employed by this company have formed an independent union, which is not recognized by the United Brotherhood. It was agreed that the carpentry contract be let to E. A. Steininger, who employs only Brotherhood carpenters. The strike had lasted two weeks.

**CARTOONIST ANDERSON WINS.**

Jack Anderson of the Railway Machinists, who was arrested during the last strike on the Missouri Pacific Railway, has had his case dismissed and he intends to go to work at Dupu, Ill., in the near future.

While the case was pending, Brother Anderson did yeoman service drawing cartoons that were effectively used during the strike. He is now chief cartoonist for the Sedalia Liberator. His wit and skill in this line made him a target for the company's hatred.

**Machinists Discuss Benefits.**

Lodge 706 of the Machinists will discuss the question of benefits at its next regular meeting, on July 24, at Meyer's Hall, Fifteenth and Cass. All members are urged to attend, particularly so as this is the last opportunity to vote for Grand Lodge officers.

**TEAMSTERS FIGHT THE EHRLER DRAYAGE CO.**

**Murder of Business Agent Keane Due to Police Encouraging Scabs.**

James Withers, the negro driver of the Ehrler Drayage Co., who shot and killed Business Agent Keane and wounded Patrick Kane of Teamsters' Union No. 700, was bound over to the September grand jury.

The coroner's inquest returned a verdict of homicide, but A. L. St. Clair of the Teamsters' Union states that the Circuit Attorney's office refused to issue a warrant for the arrest of Withers. Mr. St. Clair is of the opinion that the grand jury will do nothing in the matter, as all grand juries are notoriously opposed to organized labor. He says that the killing of Keane is directly due to the police encouraging Ehrler's scab drivers to carry arms, and that Withers repeatedly threatened Keane's life, but the police would not interfere.

The difficulty between the Teamsters' Union and the Ehrler Drayage Co. is of long standing. The company locked out all union men about five years ago and has been unfair ever since. Walter Ehrler is chief clerk in the office of Chas. F. Joy, Recorder of Deeds, and Edwin Ehrler is a cousin of A. B. Woerheide, president of the Police Board. Mr. St. Clair says it is these political connections that enables the non-union drivers of the Ehrler Company to carry arms and threaten lives without danger of police interference.

Business Agent Keane leaves a wife and three children. The union will pay the widow \$1000 and all funeral expenses.

## WOLFF IS STILL UNFAIR.

Wolff's, clothier at Broadway and Washington, is still unfair to Tailors' Union No. 11. He has compelled all employes to sign a statement that they were satisfied with wages and conditions. If a union man should get a job there he is fired as soon as Wolff finds it out.

This store keeps open Saturday nights and relies on the patronage of workmen. Stay away! Buy only clothing with the union label on it!

## Rural Carriers.

It has been announced by the Postoffice Department that the 40,000 rural free delivery carriers in the United States are to receive an increase of \$100 per year over their present salary of \$900, for all carriers on standard routes, with proportionate increases on shorter routes.

**Miss Hurley and Miss Sellins in the Northwest.**

The representatives of the St. Louis striking Garment Workers, Miss Sellins and Miss Hurley, are now traveling through the Northwest, and extended notice and very complimentary remarks are made for them in the Great Falls Labor News and the Spokane World. Everywhere these estimable ladies go they are guaranteed the support of the trade unionists in their fight against the unfair Marx & Haas Clothing Co. at St. Louis. They are always welcome into all the locals of our Brotherhood for the courageous stand they have taken in agitating wherever possible for the principles our Brotherhood stands for in the attempted usurpation of outside employers and labor politicians. We are pleased to see the reception these ladies are receiving in the Northwest.—The Electrical Worker, official organ of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

ful pickets, just as they had done in the similar strikes in Philadelphia and Chicago. The St. Louis police were even turned into an employment agency to secure workers for Marx & Haas until the protests and an investigation by the union stopped them. Strikebreakers were imported in private cars and taxicabs, but the girls held out. Injunctions were asked for by the employers, and a temporary injunction forbidding these girls "walking on Thirteenth and Washington and Sixteenth and Market" was made permanent and they had to adopt new tactics.

They had never been a way from St. Louis; they had no practical experience as speakers except the training of their union, but they started out to let the world of the wrongs of the over-worked, under-paid garment workers, and their earnestness and devotion gives them eloquence. No one can hear their story without realizing that there is a great and imperative work before the women of this world to free themselves from the odium of wearing clothing which represents the very lives of the workers.

They traveled to the cigar factories of Detroit, where the 10-year-old children stand on benches to benches to reach their work and where they work with wet sponged tied around their nostrils for fear of poison. These little cigarmakers work for six months for nothing in the pretense of being taught the work, although it is so subdivided that there is nothing which takes an hour to learn. Then they are allowed \$1.00 a week for the next six months.

They visited the Muscatine Button Works, where the poor button workers die of shell poison, and they found that the live mussels from which the buttons are made are plunged with the animal matter into a great vat, where the mass putrifies, and the girls are obliged to plunge their hands and arms into this poisonous material at the very risk of their lives. No provision was made for disinfectants, no provision for cleaning the tanks.

Everywhere through the Middle West these young women found the conditions of labor of women and children unendurable. Everywhere they were reminded of the necessity of the organization of the workers to deal honestly and wisely with the organization of the employers.

Everywhere they felt the need of the spread of information regarding the conditions of labor. "A preacher," said Katherine Sellins, with a flash of Irish fire, "a preacher forgets God who fails to lift his voice in behalf of these helpless ones."

## Los Angeles News.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 19.—October 10 will mark the opening of the trial of John J. and James McNamara on a charge of murder in connection with the fire and explosion in the Los Angeles Times building, which occurred October 1, 1910.

The fact that the date was not set as early as September 1 is a point in favor of the defense, as it was believed Judge Bordwell would favor the prosecution, which favors an early date, in order to hold the public sentiment, which has been with them until the recent exposure of the brutality in the treatment of Mrs. Emma McManigal and the disclosures of the thug tactics of Burns and his brutal "operatives."

The McNamara brothers will stand trial in a court where the officials of that institution have been parties to the conspiracy against them. Assistant District Attorney Joseph W. Ford, who is taking the lead in the case, owing to the incompetency and inefficiency of his chief, is accused of perjury in connection with the requisition papers. William J. Burns, the detective who worked up the case against the men and who will be active in the prosecution, is under a felony indictment in Indiana, charged with kidnaping John J. McNamara. The fact that these men should not

be permitted to conduct the prosecution was brought out strongly by Clarence Darrow, who in his first speech in the trial said: "The law has been twisted and perverted, and by perjury, fraud and violence John J. McNamara has been brought into California, where he has been indicted on charges other than those mentioned in the falsely acquired requisition, and the whole illegal procedure is abhorrent to all sense of justice."

In his flagellation of the District Attorney and his assistants, Darrow did not mince words, and the men who conspired with Burns to violate the extradition laws were given a foretaste of what was coming to them when the trial should actually open.

In attempting to defend his action in connection with the kidnaping Ford made the statement that the Governor of Indiana wanted the men spirited out of the state. This is the first intimation that Gov. Marshall was a party to the Burns plot.

Judge Walter Bordwell, who will preside in the case, refused to set aside the indictments or allow the grand jury to be subpoenaed into court to show that they were not biased and prejudiced against the men and against all labor organizations. The defense declares that they have proven that several members of the jury were officials or members of labor-hating organizations, and that at least one of the men was in the employ of H. G. Otis at the time or for a long time before the gas explosion and fire destroyed the old death trap. Harriman, Darrow and the other lawyers for the defense put the judge in a narrow corner and forced him to fill the record with error in his decisions in the preliminary steps.

Los Angeles Socialists and labor union men made it so warm for the City Council in their consideration of the proposition to turn over more of the city's money to Burns that it was decided to return something over \$9,000 to the city treasury. Mayor George Alexander wanted to turn that amount over to Burns, saying that the detective had spent more than that in his pursuit of the alleged dynamiters.

The Steel Trust, it was pointed out, is amply able to carry on its own cases and should be made to bear the burden of the expenses of the operatives who seek to destroy labor unions.

Four hundred workmen have been arrested and most of them confined in jail, despite the fact that only four of them have been found guilty of violating the anti-picket ordinance now on the books at the request of the labor-hating Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. Now Otis, Hearst and other publishers are picketing another capitalist newspaper, and the Socialists are taunting the authorities with their neglect to enforce their beloved ordinance. It is explained that the law only applies to the working class and not to the capitalists who publish newspapers.

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# Militant Working Women in Convention

By Bertha Howell Mally in the Coming Nation

Then rise as you've rose before!  
Nor hoped before!  
Nor dared before!  
And show as you've shown before,  
The power that lies in you!  
Stand all as one!  
'Till right is done!  
Believe, and Dare, and Do!

These words, sung over and over again by the chorus of girlish voices, was the key-note to the proceedings of the Third Biennial Convention of the National Women's Trade Union League of America, held during the week of June 12 to 17 in Boston. This body, consisting of 77 delegates from seven industrial centers of the United States, as well as one fraternal delegate from Germany, was most significant for what it symbolized, the increasing and threatening importance of woman in the industrial field, and the advance of the organization of working women into trade unions. It also voiced the sympathetic and business-like co-operation of trade unionists and non-trade unionist women to secure labor legislation on class-conscious lines.

When the Women's Trade Union League was founded, in this same city of Boston, in 1903, at a convention of the American Federation of Labor, not more than five women members of trade unions were present. At this latest convention there were in all 53 members of trade unionists, representing 25 different trades. In the last two years the League has doubled its membership, and there are now seven branches, located in Boston, Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Kansas City, Mo., Springfield, Ill., and Baltimore. Denver was granted a charter at this very convention, and so many are the calls from working women all over the country to organize branches that the League finds it difficult to solve the problem of organization. The branches in the West seem more closely affiliated with men's trade unions than in the East, the league in Kansas City having been organized in response to the demands of the trade union men of the city, and remaining closely related to them.

Among the delegates were many who have stood forth as heroic figures during the great industrial struggles of the last two years. "The world-old struggle between human slavery and human freedom is being fought out in this age on the battlefields of industry," said Mrs. Raymond Robins, national president of the League, in her report to the convention. And it was as actual fighters in the hand-to-hand conflicts with the employing class that these young

strike leaders came to the Boston meeting. There was little Clara Lemlich, whose words, "I'm tired of talking and doing nothing. I move we go on general strike," at the now celebrated meeting at Cooper Union, in November, 1909, precipitated the great strike of the 30,000 shirt-waist makers of New York, which strike, it is safe to say, would have failed had not the Women's Trade Union League of New York put all its resources and fighting strength at the service of the strikers.

There were also three young girls, all recruits to the trade union movement within the last year, who told the stories of their respective struggles in a way that thrilled the listeners with the vision of the woman who is to come. Tall, slender Julia Pugh, from Springfield, Ill., told how the Retail Grocery Clerks of that city were organized after repeated failures and thereby secured a raise in the minimum wage from three dollars and a half to nine dollars a week.

Pearl McGill related the story of the deadly conditions under which the pearl button makers of Muscatine, Iowa, worked until they were forced to strike, and how then, with the help of the Chicago Women's Trade Union League, the workers won their principal demand, the right to organize. When the strike was over, Pearl went through the Mississippi Valley, organizing other pearl button workers. Rosy and sturdy, and looking as though just off the farm, as indeed she was a very few years before, she was the center of one of the convention festivities, a boat trip down beautiful Boston harbor to Nantasket, which was turned into a celebration of Pearl's—what do you think?—well, her seventeenth birthday.

The third of this trio of militant young sisters in toil, Mollie Lipsitz, appealed in broken English for the financial aid of the League in preparing for a general strike of White Goods Workers in New York, which she declared must come in the trade because of the brutal treatment of the workers in it. "What can be worse?" said Mollie, "than starvation wages, long hours, to have to pay for our electric power, and then not be safe in the factories?"

Three typical trades and three typical girl agitators! And their number is increasing daily—which is the hope and the certainty of the eventual freeing of working women from the industrial blight that takes away "the glory and strength of motherhood, the dream and music of childhood."

It is impossible to mention all those who, like Agnes Nestor, the able organizer of the Hat Trimmers of New York, or Helen Marot, the indefatigable secretary of the league in New York; Mabel Gillespie of Boston, Emma Steghagen of Chicago, Mrs. D. W. Knefer, president of the St. Louis League, have worked so long for the organization of working women that they can be called veterans in the cause.

But while youth predominated, there were present, also, women of mature years and experience in the general labor movement. One was Mary Semerad, a white-haired cigar worker from New York; another was Alice Henry, editor of the official organ of the League, Life and Labor, while one of the touching incidents had for its central figure, gray-haired, sweet-faced Mrs. Winifred O'Reilly, 75 years old, mother of Leonora O'Reilly of New York, and herself a worker for years in the field. Mrs. O'Reilly was elected unanimously "Honorary Delegate from the whole trade union world to this convention," and when called upon for a speech, she went to the stage, smiled shyly upon the young, vital faces before her, and said: "I've never made a speech in my life. I'm so happy I could cry. All I can say is, I'm not worthy of it." Then some one started singing William Morris' "The March of the Tilters" and all joined in, some with their voices trembling a little.

Singing, by the way, was a feature on all occasions that called for an expression of feeling. Songs were frequently improvised by the different groups of delegates. On the Boston harbor trip a group of college students had to give up their melodies about "Clementine" and "The Star-Spangled Banner" and beat a hasty retreat before the jubilant voices of the girls singing the praises of an "eight-hour day and higher pay." I saw a circle of these girls singing at a shirt-waist dance given in their honor, all grouped around little Rose Schneiderman of New York, who was leading them, and when one remembers how often these very girls have picketed in rain and snow during their strikes, with every risk of bodily injury from hired thugs and arrest, one realized how important a part in the destiny of the working class will be played by the hope and sentimentality of working women, joined to understanding and training, such as they are getting now in the trade union and Socialist movement.

The international character of the working women's movement was symbolized in the presence of the

fraternal delegate from Germany, Miss Gertrude Israel, who came over specially to represent the organized women in her trade, the Commercial Union of Women Employees, with 30,000 members, with headquarters in Berlin. Miss Israel occupied almost one entire session in an interesting report of the methods and aims of organized labor in Germany, and especially of her own union, which, although large, differs from the women's unions in this country, inasmuch as it seems to be paternalistic rather than militant, accomplishing ameliorating results for its members. These take the form of sick benefits, employment and legal enquiry bureaus, and a home for aged members, whereas the unions in America aim to directly improve the actual working conditions of women. Miss Israel spoke ably in English, was accorded an ovation at the close of her report.

Though there was no lack of joviality and fun during the convention, let it not be thought that any time was wasted. The amount of work accomplished was very great, and that with remarkable efficiency, quickness and understanding, with at the same time full freedom of discussion. Which led Arthur Caroti, the Italian organizer for the League in New York and former Socialist member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, who was present at the convention, though not as a delegate, to confide to a friend, "almost it makes me feel ashamed I am a man."

The happy location of the Boston League headquarters in one of Boston's quaint, old curving front houses, just separated by a narrow cobbles-stone street from the convention hall, Barnard Memorial Hall, promoted intimate acquaintance among the delegates and a better understanding of the various problems of the different leagues. The delegates were heartily entertained by the Boston League, perhaps the most enjoyable, though one a trifle saddening, of these occasions being the automobile excursion to the beautiful grounds of Wellesley College, the foremost institution of learning for wealthy young women in the country. The delegates were escorted over the grounds in groups by students of the college and observed with a marked absence of comment the opportunities for education and enjoyment there displayed—opportunities which every girl should have, and which come unsought to the few, while not one of the delegates, representing the

many, could ever, ever attain them with all her striving.

At last one remarked, while climbing a daisy covered hill to the astronomical observatory, "How can we expect these girls ever to understand us and our troubles and struggles?" And another observed quietly, "I think any of us who were not Socialists before can hardly help being such after seeing all this."

READY FOR CAMPAIGN.

Cleveland Socialists Nominate Full Municipal Ticket.

The Cleveland Socialists held their municipal convention Sunday afternoon and adopted a strong municipal platform and nominated a complete ticket. Delegates to the State Constitutional Convention, which will be held next year, were also nominated.

C. E. Ruthenberg is the candidate for Mayor; Carl A. Cheyney for Vice-Mayor; City Auditor, T. M. Steinman; City Treasurer, George J. Prechtel; Councilmen-at-Large, A. Schroeder, W. E. Bessemer, August Altenberndt, Max Goodman, A. E. Fromholz, A. K. Barwicki, members of the School Board, Dr. Isador Belkowsky, Bertha Messerli; member of the School Board from north district, A. Hohgraff.

Resolutions were adopted pledging the support of the party to the seven thousand garment workers on strike in Cleveland and calling upon the police to protect the strikers against armed guards in the employ of the Manufacturers' Association.

The convention was the most enthusiastic ever held in Cleveland, and the party expects to poll a large vote at the fall election. An aggressive literature campaign will be waged and meetings will be held almost constantly from now until election.

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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.

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## Where the Child Labor Law is Inadequate.

St. Louis July 7.

Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR.

I have just read in your paper, ST. LOUIS LABOR, the rules of the Child Labor Law. Now, I have been a Republican all my life, and I blamed the Republican party for the Child Labor law, but I guess from what I read that they are not to blame, but that Union Labor is.

I am a cripple and have not worked for a year. I have a boy of 15 that was employed at the brewery at \$7.50 a week and only worked eight hours a day, and he was not taking a man's place, for it is a boy's work to rinse bottles; a man is too slow for that kind of work. I look at it this way: that the Union Labor organization will force the small labor out to get the manufacturers to get man labor, so that more men can be put to work. What kind of men, not Americans, but Pollacks, who ought to stay in their own country, as they will work for a child's wages.

The men of this town are not the only ones that depend on work for a living. It is the poor cripple and the poor widow that has no man to work for them. I depended on the few dollars from the boy's work to help me, and now he has nothing. No one wants him, as they can't work him over eight hours, and there is very few places that works that few hours. I am sick and can't go to the City Hospital, as they won't accept a case like mine, as there is no chance for me to get well.

In cases like mine and some poor widows there ought to be a way to fix it so that children could have work when they are all the support they had. If any one was hurt by the law I was, as the boy was the only support I had. If I thought the Republican party had anything to do with it they would never get another vote of mine.

I have been a union man all my life, but I think that was a poor law, as many people depended on their children when there was no man in the family to work. I will close.

The above letter, from a voter in the southern part of the city, opens up the entire question of remedial

legislation in connection with modern industrial conditions.

In so far as our correspondent blames the child labor law for his present condition, he is woefully shortsighted. He can see no further than the immediate fact that his boy can no longer work in the brewery and that his sole support has been taken away.

The trouble lies not with the child labor law, but in the fact that our laws make no provision for the support of the aged and disabled soldiers of industry. The regulation of child labor is very necessary and will undoubtedly be made more strict as time goes by. What is needed for such sad cases as that of our correspondent is an adequate old age and invalidity law, such as the Socialist Party has been agitating for years.

The present child labor law is here in response to the persistent agitation of the Socialist Party, the trade unions and individuals who have been brought to see the need of checking a growing evil. The unions deserve great credit, not blame, for the part they have taken in securing this and similar laws. If the result is to put more men to work in places where children are now employed, the law will be a distinct boon to the working class generally.

In Germany the aged and infirm are paid a small pension by the government. In this country the only pensions paid by the government is to soldiers—men who follow the trade of butchering other men. Workingmen slave their lives away, toiling day after day, piling up wealth for some capitalist, giving their health, their limbs—their very lives—and at the end be tossed on the scrap heap as useless, to starve and die. Our state and national governments, controlled by Republican and Democratic politicians, care nothing about the health and lives of workingmen. Unfortunately toilers, like the writer of the letter printed above, receive absolutely no consideration from the present Republican city administration. The Republican politicians are so busy fighting for the loot that is being divided among them for doing the bidding of the Big Cynch that the cries of suffering labor is not heard.

Indirectly, and without knowing it, our friend has been voting for the very condition of which he now complains. He has voted for the Republican party, the party that has fostered the "big rich" at the expense of the poor, the party that has permitted millions of immigrants to come to America and lower the

wages of workmen in this country, the party that had undisputed control of the government for years and did absolutely nothing to assist the workers to better their conditions.

It is time that workingmen awoke to the fact that they must rely on themselves for relief, that they must have their own political party, that they must vote men from their own ranks into power, so that the affairs of the people will be run in the interest of the people. This is the object and aim of the Socialist Party, and it is well worth the time and study of every worker.

OTTO PAULS.

## Co-operation in Arkansas

MINERS OPENING STORES TO RELIEVE EXPLOITATION.

The coal miners of Arkansas are determined to eliminate the middleman and use their consuming power to benefit themselves. According to R. M. Humphrey, secretary of the Industrial Workers' Co-Operative Association, they have one store in successful operation at Jenny Lind, Ark., and expect to open others in the near future.

The preface to their constitution states that:

"The Industrial Workers' Co-Operative Association, as its name implies, recognizes only one essential class in present society—the Workers—and it invites the active participation of every individual in this class, regardless of race, sex, creed or nationality, who believes in the principles of scientific co-operation. It recognizes labor as the basis of material happiness and mutual interdependence and co-operation as the means through which its benefits must come.

"We maintain that since the working class has brains enough to produce the goods, as they do to-day, they are also intelligent enough to distribute these goods to those who need them, without allowing either the producer or the consumer to be robbed as we are now."

Though many of the Arkansas miners were victimized when a fakir named W. M. McClain skinned them of hundreds of dollars of initiation fees in a bogus "consumers' association" several years ago, nevertheless, the miners recognize the value of the co-operative movement and intend to give it another trial.

That the co-operative enterprises of various European countries are successful cannot be denied. The

history of similar undertakings in America is one of many ups and downs. Industrial conditions are rapidly convincing the "free American workers," however, that he must learn to co-operate the same as his brother in Europe does.

The many failures of co-operative enterprises are, perhaps, a school for the eradication of "American individualism."

## Scabs and Socialists

Organizer Godfrey Dawson of the Pattern Makers' League writes in their Journal about unions and politics in Los Angeles as follows:

"Our troubles (with scabs) have very largely been with the home guards, men that have bought homes here and settled down. Nothing appeals to them but the promise of the steady job, the poor, weak-minded fools that they are, putting the chains around their neck and permitting themselves to be used by the masters against their own class, and then by way of argument they try to point out the weakness of the trade union movement. These are the very men who make these weaknesses possible, and quite a large number of these same gentry claim they are Socialists, but, thanks to the action of the Socialist Party here, they can't make that claim any longer, for no one can become or remain a member of the Socialist Party and scab. . . .

"The political pot is boiling. The Socialists and the trade unionists have combined solidly in support of their ticket and we expect great results next city election. Desperate attempts are being made from time to time to split our union forces politically, but we are standing pat, and woe betide any traitor that we discover. While any man has a right to his own political opinions, we believe that the men in Los Angeles that have gone through this struggle and seen the mean, low-down, dirty, contemptible politicians in this town rub it into them, and then not support a working-class ticket that has a chance to win with united effort, I say to him if he can't possibly support that ticket, the least we can expect from him is to remain quiet and not put any obstacles in the way of its success. And if he don't do that the only thing I can say to him is that he is a traitor to his class, at this time in Los Angeles, and should be dealt with as such."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Horroboos, by Morrison I. Swift. \$1.00 The Liberty Press, Boston.



### Socialists Elect 82 Members To Austrian Parliament

Vienna, July 4.—The Austrian Socialists elected eighty-two of their candidates to the Reichsrath, the parliament of the empire.

Now, with the election excitement behind us, we can look over the battlefield and judge the results in a cool and impassionate manner.

And how astonishing the results, especially of the second ballots, have been! For three months past the Social Democrats have looked forward to the struggle with no little anxiety, and while we all felt confident that the party would give a good account of itself, it was generally anticipated that much ground would be lost. Even after the first ballots in the 440 constituencies (out of 561), which polled on June 13, these fears seemed to a great extent to be confirmed. Although the total Socialist poll was very gratifying, and the German Socialists increased their poll in comparison with the general election of 1907 by 27,654 votes, a net loss of six seats was recorded. Forty-four Socialists were definitely elected, and Socialist candidates had to take part in 96 second ballots, in which we could not help thinking many more seats would be captured from us by the enemy.

In the general election of 1907 our party was surprisingly successful, winning no fewer than 87 seats. It was the first election fought on the new democratic franchise, and on account of the most prominent part played by the Socialist Party in bringing about the reform of the electoral laws, and of the fact that the other parties were so hopelessly disunited, a number of seats accidentally fell on that occasion into the hands of the Socialists.

It must be kept in mind that the Universal suffrage movement had been almost exclusively the work of the Socialist Party.

A composite land of many nationalities, Austria's politics are full of discord. The most narrow nationalism cuts right across all party lines, and even Socialism, with its all-embracing internationalism, has to suffer from the evil.

In this general election, as in the past, it has been a fight of nationalities more than that of parties. The Germans, Czechs, Ruthenians, Poles, Slovenians, Italians, Servo-Croatians, Roumanians, and what not, think more of their national prejudices than of their class interests, and the consequences are stagnation in legislation, and neglect of social reform. The breaking away of the Czechs from the German Socialists

is still fresh in the minds of the delegates to the International Socialist Congress. A desperate attempt was made by the capitalist and clerical elements in the various political organizations to form a coalition against the Socialists, and this to some extent, more especially in the country districts, succeeded. It looked at first as if a solid united front would be presented by all parties against the Socialist onslaught in the second ballots, which took place on Tuesday, June 20. In fact, an agreement had been made between the executives of the German Nationalists and the Christian Socialists (clerical reactionaries) to support each other against the Socialists; but the rank and file of the German Liberals in and around Vienna repudiated the arrangement made by their leaders.

Our men worked magnificently. To-day we have to write not of the expected reverse, but of a splendid victory. Of the 33 seats in Vienna, 20 were previously held by the Christian Socialists. They have now lost 16, retaining only 4 seats, and lost almost all to the Socialists. Our party won 19 seats in the capital.

The Christian Socialists are demoralized, all their leaders have fallen, and they are now a party without a head. Their power among the peasants has increased, but they have been annihilated in the cities. The German Nationalist Party stands at 104, and will be the strongest group in the new House of Deputies.

The question foremost in men's minds at present is: Will this party create order where now chaos exists. And will it make the legislative machine move more quickly? If not, it is doomed to destruction in a few years, and then the Socialist Party of Austria will leap into first place in the confidence of the nation. When all the circumstances are taken into consideration, and when we remember that the big drum of imperialism has been thumped from one end of the land to the other, the Socialists have done exceedingly well. In spite of schisms the Czech-Separatists (Socialists) as shown by the first ballots in Gallicia, are going back to parliament in stronger numbers; there were eight gains and three losses. Our party will be practically in the same strength in the new house as in the old. There have been no accidental wins at this election; the position of the Socialist Party has been fortified; it is now unshaken, and will remain so in the future.

In the conspiracy trials of Idaho, the fraternity displayed by the coal miners for the Western Federation of Miners was of a character that challenged admiration, and such fraternity can never be forgotten by the men and women who bore the brunt of the battle.

Men who are progressive and aggressive sometimes become impatient with the small-like pace of the labor movement and become discouraged as they note craft organizations slaughtered in strikes through the solidarity of a master class. These men are yearning for the time when the labor movement shall know no craft or trade lines, but when labor shall present a solid front bearing aloft the conquering flag on whose folds will be inscribed: "An injury to one is an injury to all."

But the hopes of aggressive and progressive men will be realized. Defeats on the industrial field teach lessons that will enable the labor movement to strengthen the weak places in its armor.

Intelligent and brainy men on the floor of a national convention of the American Federation of Labor cannot be ignored, but must be heard in advocacy of that new unionism that will ultimately make labor invincible.—Miners' Magazine.

### For A Free Ballot

By Algernon Lee in Chicago Daily Socialist.

The International Socialist Review shows a refreshing frankness in its July editorial on the "rotation in office" referendum.

When the rotation scheme was first sprung (and carried by being linked with a provision for annual elections) the pretense was made that it was a good plan in general not to permit any comrade to be elected to national party office for more than two years in the course of his life.

It was pretended that the purpose of the scheme was to assure the election of humble and unknown comrades, who otherwise would have no chance.

Now that New York, Boston, Milwaukee and other locals have initiated a separate vote to repeal the rotation scheme, the Review is forced into the open. It now concludes that the rotation plan may not be good as a general and permanent rule.

It frankly admits that it wants the plan maintained long enough to cover the next election, and after that it is quite willing to have it repealed.

In other words, the only object of the scheme is not to give Jimmie Higgins a chance, but just to disqualify eight particular comrades from being candidates at the next election, and thus to improve the chances for certain other candidates.

If we have a free election the Review fears that the party members may choose to re-elect the present national secretary and some or all of the present executive committee.

Its only hope of defeating these men, whom it believes that the party members trust, is to get the party to tie its hands in advance.

If Barnes, Carey, Berger, Hillquit and a few others in whom the party members have again and again shown their confidence, can be kept off the ballot, there will be another chance for the election of Kerr, Walling, Haywood, Bohm and other representatives of that minority, whose theories and policies the majority of the party have rejected in four national conventions, in numerous national referendums and in the state conventions and elections of national committeemen in most of the states in recent years.

The Review knows that in an election of national party officers party members do not vote for unknown comrades, but for men having a national reputation.

It knows that a certain proportion vote for the best known names on the ballot, without thinking very much about their special theories and policies.

If, then, the best known men among those who stand for the accepted policies of the party can be barred from the ballot, there is a stronger chance for these best known opponents of those accepted policies to be carried into office by the votes of those who actually favor their views, plus the votes of those who are more influenced by well-known names than by a consideration of what those names stand for.

The group which the Review represents have tried by all means to get control of the party. They have failed to convince the majority that their views are correct.

They have then resorted to a campaign of personal slander against the present national secretary and the present members of the executive committee. They have heaped up accusations and insinuations, dodged every demand for proofs, and depended on iteration and reiteration to make their slander stick.

Their latest card is to take advantage of the impression created by these slanders while they are fresh in memory to snare the party into depriving itself of the opportunity to exercise a free choice in the next election.

If the opposition were honest in its claims that Barnes, Carey, Berger, Hillquit and the others do not represent the rank and file of the party, and if it were honest in its professions of devotion to democracy, it would want to have the question settled by a free and open vote.

Knowing that these comrades do represent the rank and file, its only hope is a snap judgment that will, as it hopes, paralyze the majority and leave the organized minority supreme.

Comrades, if you agree with me in wanting the party always to have its hands free, if you want to see majority rule maintained and peanut politics rebuked, see that your votes are recorded this week in favor of the proposal to strike out all of Article III., Section 3, following the word "annually."

### The Progressive Woman

Caroline A. Lowe, General Correspondent Woman's National Committee.

Among the magazines for women that are published in this country, the Progressive Woman occupies a place by itself. It is a clear-cut Socialist magazine for women, whose every issue deals with some particular phase of the social life. It points out the causes that give rise to present conditions, and the remedy for their evil results.

The recent White Slave Edition attracted widespread attention. Dr. J. H. Greer, one of the leading physicians of Chicago, asked permission to reprint some of its articles in a book that he is writing dealing with the cause and cure of the social evil. Although he had previously subscribed for four copies, to be sent to his daughter and three others, he ordered two more copies to be sent to his office, where his patients might become acquainted with it.

Alice Henry, one of the best-known women in the labor movement in the United States, requested that marked copies be sent to the women who are active in the investigation of vice conditions in Chicago. Miss Henry is editor of Life and Labor, a most excellent labor journal for women.

Alice Stone Blackwell, editor of the Woman's Journal, ordered her Progressive Woman sent to her private address, as she did not want to miss a single copy. She also ordered it sent to Madam Breshkovsky, the well-known and much-beloved Russian revolutionist, who is in exile in Siberia.

Now all this shows that when the Socialists want a square deal the Progressives are no more to be relied upon than the most hide-bound Standpatters. And this is nothing surprising to those who know what economic determinism means.

The Progressives or Insurgents stand for middle class, not working class, interests. And as soon as the workingman gets that firmly fixed in his mind, LaFollette and Roosevelt will get no more votes that rightfully belong to the workingmen's party, the Socialist Party.

The Milwaukee capitalist papers recently gave another example of their shameful untruthfulness. They declare that Mayor Seidel in his New York speech "predicted defeat for the Socialist Party" at the next election. It is needless to say that Comrade Seidel said nothing of the sort, either in New York or anywhere. But on the basis of this barefaced falsehood the capitalist papers build up big scareheads on their front pages, and funny paragraphs to ridicule the Socialists. All this with the intention of disheartening the Socialist sympathizer who reads only the daily papers. Another proof that Milwaukee needs a Socialist daily!

E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary.

The City Council of Barre, Vt., granted street and water department employees a forty-eight-hour week, reducing hours from fifty-four, without a reduction in wages.

FOR SALE. Double combination bookcase, 4 1/2 feet wide, 6 feet high, desk in middle, with books, both valued at \$120.00. Will sell for one-fourth cost—\$30.00. Also other furniture. (548)

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### Welcome Extended to Western Fed. of Miners

The following editorial appeared in a late issue of the United Mine Workers' Journal, the official organ of the coal miners:

"There is a perceptible indication of labor's awakening to the necessity of a closer affiliation and a better understanding. Indeed, this is highly desirable. The activities of every institution are effacing the rough places and gradually removing their imperfections. The age is one of scientific endeavor to the end of propitiating the happiness of mankind. However, there is at times a disagreeable friction when chips and sparks fly, but that process is as necessary to the perfection of the social institution as that of a sculptor who chisels and hammers until the rough stone is given the aspect of beauty.

"The news that the Western Federation of Miners had decided, by a vote of almost six to one, to accept a charter from the American Federation of Labor was received with transports of joy. The uncertainty of their decision while the vote was being taken occasioned us annoying suspense. The coal miners would indeed have been bitterly disappointed if the metalliferous miners had rejected the proffered hand of fraternal fellowship. But all doubt and fear has been dispelled by the wise course that our western brothers pursued.

"Of course there are still some among them who deprecate the affiliation, claiming that the parent body, by following a policy of passive resistance, has been rendered impotent. But that is a false notion. The policy of the American Federation of Labor is subject to modification. Each year a convention is held for that express purpose. As the tide of time sweeps over the country and changes the topography of the body politic, all kindred institutions must adjust themselves to those natural changes.

"If the American Federation of Labor has not been responsive to the laws of evolution in the past, there is no question that something was wrong. But this failure to progress with the times cannot wholly be ascribed to the policy of the Federation. In nature everything has a gradual growth. And that which is longest in reaching maturity acquires greater strength and permanency. A mushroom grows in a night and withers in a day. An oak grows in twenty years and can withstand the storms of a century.

"American Federation of Labor is not a perfect institution. It can be

so molded by the admission of independent bodies as to practically lose its present identity and its policy modified to meet the prevailing conditions. Its lack of aggressiveness in the past can be properly attributed to its weakness.

"Some of the arguments adduced by our western brothers are admittedly irrefutable. As at present constituted the American Federation of Labor affords very little protection to the allied trades. The multiplicity of contracts expiring at different periods gives rise to the unfortunate situation at times when the activity of one trade is jeopardizing the existence of the other. That is when one trade is on strike the other is at work, assisting the scabs to crush the struggling toilers. Most of the reverses sustained by trade unions in the past were caused by this lack of unity of purpose.

"There is already a marked manifestation among the working people for solidarity. Since the capitalists are obviously class-conscious and stand together in their opposition to the righteous aims of labor, it should require no argument to establish the fact that the workers must also be a unit on the industrial field.

"It seems that the time is here when those complex problems must be courageously met and solved. With the admission of the Western Federation of Miners into the fold, the American labor movement ought to progress with leaps and bounds. All that is required is a proper start and then we will proceed with remarkable rapidity.

"This manifest unification of labor is a source of mortification to Kirby, Post, Parry and their ilk. Threats of annihilation are not disturbing the equipoise of the 'tarantula.' 'It is here because it is here,' and despite the efforts of its maligners it will grow until it can claim its own."

The above editorial in the official organ of the coal miners will be appreciated by the vast majority of the members of the Western Federation of Miners, even that minority in the Federation who voted against affiliation, will welcome the fraternal words that come from the official journal of the United Mine Workers.

The membership of the Western Federation of Miners cannot but feel that the words of welcome are sincere, for in the stormiest days of the western organization the coal miners proved their fidelity to the men of the west and never hesitated to respond to every appeal for aid.

In the labor war of Colorado and

Knowing that these comrades do represent the rank and file, its only hope is a snap judgment that will, as it hopes, paralyze the majority and leave the organized minority supreme.

Comrades, if you agree with me in wanting the party always to have its hands free, if you want to see majority rule maintained and peanut politics rebuked, see that your votes are recorded this week in favor of the proposal to strike out all of Article III., Section 3, following the word "annually."

Comrades, if you agree with me in wanting the party always to have its hands free, if you want to see majority rule maintained and peanut politics rebuked, see that your votes are recorded this week in favor of the proposal to strike out all of Article III., Section 3, following the word "annually."

### Our Milwaukee Letter.

Milwaukee, July 17.—Governor McGovern's veto of the reapportionment bill passed by the Wisconsin Legislature is just one more proof that the capitalist politician, be he reformer or standpatter, hates and fears the Socialists more than anything in this world or the next.

Gov. McGovern is a "Progressive," and one of the fairest and most sincere of his crowd. Yet so far is even the most fair-minded "Progressive" under the control of the gang with whom he trains that the Governor was driven to veto the bill.

And then the motive for the veto was clearly shown. The various hardships which the reapportionment caused were not remedied by the legislature. Only the senatorial districts of Milwaukee county were torn up. They were so readjusted that, as one Republican Senator frankly said, "the Socialists were sure of but one district." That was what the veto was for, that was what the whole fuss was about, so to arrange the senatorial districts that only one Socialist Senator can sit in the next Wisconsin Legislature!

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### Picnic Calendar

SUNDAY, JULY 30—Socialist Local Longwood at Longwood Grove.

### Socialist Party OF ST. LOUIS.

W. M. Brandt, Secretary-Organizer, 966 Chouteau Avenue.

#### GAYLORD IN COUNTY.

Local Pine Lawn, St. Louis county, has arranged for a Gaylord meeting, Tuesday, August 15th, at Kenwood Springs, St. Louis county. Details later.

#### GENERAL COMMITTEE MEETS ON JULY 24.

The next General Committee meeting will be held Monday, July 24th. All delegates should attend.

Remember, the Socialist campaign is on the year round.

#### ALL ABOARD FOR LONGWOOD!

Local Longwood, one of the banner locals in St. Louis county, will hold its annual outing Sunday, July 30, at Longwood Grove, 9400 South Broadway.

Family tickets, \$1.00; refreshments free. Dancing, music, bowling, races and a general good time for all. Spend a day in the country among people that are your kind. Everybody welcome.

#### Comrade A. Blaettler Removes.

By the removal to California of Comrade A. Blaettler, the party in St. Louis is the loser. He will shortly marry one of the girls that took part in the famous Marx & Haas strike about two years ago.

Comrade Blaettler took a prominent part in the founding of an English Socialist paper in St. Louis and, in proportion to his means, was a most liberal financial contributor.

#### GAYLORD TO SPEAK FOR ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

The annual picnic of Electrical Workers' Unions Nos. 1 and 2 will be held Sunday, August 27th, at Roth's Grove, 6900 Olive Street road. Senator Winfield R. Gaylord of Milwaukee will be the speaker of the day.

We venture to predict that the Electrical Workers will be treated to a surprise on that day, for, without exaggeration, we have never heard anyone who could handle the Trade Union subject, and do justice to it, quite as well as Gaylord.

#### JOHN COLLINS A VISITOR.

John Collins, national organizer of the Socialist Party, dropped in at headquarters last Tuesday and passed an hour's time with us in a pleasant chat on party affairs. Comrade Collins inspected the plant of the Labor Publishing Co. and was well pleased with the progress we have made here in St. Louis. He left for Hannibal, Mo., Wednesday morning, where he spoke that evening. Collins has been touring Missouri under the direction of the National Party, and reports that he had good meetings all along the route.

#### TWELFTH WARD PICNIC.

The first annual family picnic of the Twelfth Ward Socialist Club (West Branch) will be held Sunday, August 13, at Gravois View Grove, 8200 Gravois avenue. Tickets, 10 cents. Refreshments of all kinds; dancing music, games and first-class speakers.

Take Cherokee car (south) to end of line. Wagon (fare 5 cents) to grounds every twenty minutes, or if you prefer it, it's only a ten-minute walk from end of car line.

Come, and bring your family, and spend a day out where the air is pure and fresh, and where everybody is sociable and agreeable.

#### THE MEETINGS IN BRIEF.

The ward branches are feeling fine over the Gaylord meetings. The attendance, collections, book sales, etc., are splendid for mid-summer gatherings. Gaylord's speeches are of that solid, substantial nature which our movement needs. The day of the utopian phrase-monger and irresponsible blatherskite is rapidly passing.

The hall at Ohio and Potomac was filled with Tenth Warders who wanted to hear Gaylord.

The Young Socialists' League selected New Club Hall Garden for their meeting and had an attentive audience on hand.

Perhaps the most gratifying meeting so far was that at Seeger's Hall, Jefferson and Allen. Previous meetings at this hall had been very poorly attended, but the Fifteenth Ward comrades had determined to break the hoodoo—and succeeded. The hall was well filled and stayed for two and one-half hours listening to Gaylord.

Sunday, July 16, Gaylord spoke at Maryville, Ill., to coal miners. Several nearby Socialist locals combined and furnished a fair-sized crowd.

#### South Slavish Branch Picnic.

The annual outing and basket picnic of the South Slavish Branch will be held Sunday, July 30, at English's Grove, 8100 North Broadway.

Family tickets, \$1.00; refreshments free.

Take Broadway car to Bittner street, then walk four blocks west.

The comrades of the South Slavish Branch guarantee to all who attend a good time. It is their desire to make this a family affair, and the comrades and friends who attend are requested to bring their wives and children along, as there will be plenty of enjoyment for all, both young and old.

### Mrs. McManigal Need Not Testify

#### CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS ARE DISMISSED.

Judge Walter Bordwell dismissed the contempt proceedings brought against Mrs. Ortie McManigal for her refusal to testify before the grand jury in the Los Angeles Times explosion case.

The defense, hailing this action as a victory protecting witnesses from being questioned before the grand jury, made public a certified transcript of Ortie McManigal's testimony before the grand jury. This copy was offered as a part of the defense's objection to the attempt to compel Mrs. McManigal, one of the witnesses, to talk to the grand jury. But it was not needed, because Judge Bordwell acted without waiting for negative arguments.

W. J. Ford, Assistant District Attorney, protested, and said the prosecution would either appeal or would file a new affidavit on the subject.

The seven-year-old daughter of Mrs. McManigal was knocked down and seriously hurt by an automobile containing two Burns detectives. This appears to be another way the prosecution has of harassing Mrs. McManigal until she consents to corroborate her husband's alleged confession.

The defense has found it necessary to guard Mrs. McManigal day and night in order to keep the thugs and gun men of the prosecution at bay.

#### A WARNING.

Portland, Ore., July 15.—Through the influence of the local union-busting associations advertisements are being distributed throughout the country stating that labor is scarce. As a matter of fact, there are many idle men in Portland, and it is inadvisable for any tradesman or laborer looking for work to come to this city with the expectation of getting it. The advertisements are sent out for the purpose of flooding the city with labor; hence men in moving about the country should be extremely careful about accepting the statements with reference to employment, unless they come from an authoritative source.

#### WATER-FRONT WORKERS.

Over 160,000 Greater New York Wage Earners Form a Compact Federation for Defensive Purposes.

New York, July 15.—Delegates from the Seamen's, Longshoremen's, Harbor Boatmen's, Marine Cooks, Stewards', Waiters', Produce Shipping Teamsters' and Dock Builders' Unions have completed the organization of the Greater New York Water-front Federation, comprising a membership approximating 160,000. The conditions of the various crafts mentioned, together with a desire for complete unity among the unions, is the motive which actuated the formation of this large organization.

#### PRISON-MADE GOODS.

The Manufacture of Brush and Wire Goods Employs Almost Exclusively Convicts in the Various Penitentiaries.

New York, July 15.—The Bromwell Brush and Wire Goods Company, one of the largest convict-working corporations in the country, controls the market for tampico and bristles in the United States, and is considered to be the richest concern in its line in the entire country. It has contracts for convicts at the following institutions: The penitentiaries at Baltimore, Md.; State prison at Trenton, N. J.; the reformatory at Mansfield, Ohio., and the workhouses at Cincinnati, Columbus, Zanesville and Dayton, Ohio. The average price it pays for its convict labor is about 35 cents per day, together with no expense for factory buildings, heat, light, water or power.

This company has manufactured with convict labor since the early fifties, over half a century. Col. Melish, the president, and granted to be the controlling stockholder, is one of the traction and financial magnates of Cincinnati and a leader in its most exclusive social circles. About a year ago he delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the city to the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

By a recent referendum in Virginia, Comrade I. L. Burgess, 3613 Huntington avenue, Newport News, was elected State Secretary.

### Missouri Notes

#### SCOTT COUNTY SOCIALISTS.

Local Chaffee, one of the recently organized Socialist hotbeds of Scott county, gave a picnic on July 18th that showed the youngster's mettle. L. G. Pope of St. Louis was the principal speaker and did his best to convince the non-Socialists in the crowd that their next vote should be given to the Socialist Party.

On August 5 the entire Scott county organization will gather at Morley for their big annual county picnic. Kate O'Hare will do the speaking, and a large time is in store for all that attend.

Any Socialist in the county that falls to put in an appearance will be liable to have a black mark placed after his name by the recording angel in the county court house.

#### How It Grows.

Six months ago there were not ten Socialists in this vicinity. If we were to say that there are five hundred Socialists in New Madrid county to-day, we do not believe we would miss it fifty. We expect this number to increase to a thousand in a year.—Portageville Critic.

#### FOR THE LIBERATOR PRESS.

Sedalia unions and lodges of the Railway Machinists are determined to print the "Liberator" on their own press. A number of lodges have sent in donations to make the first payment on a new press. Those that have not yet done so are urged to contribute as liberally as possible. The "Liberator" is needed in the battle against the bosses.

#### CO-OPERATIVE SHIRT FACTORY

Due to the energy and activity of E. T. Behrens, Sedalia can boast of the only co-operative shirt factory in the state.

Here is where the "Co-Partner Shirt" is made in all styles and qualities. The price is reasonable and everything strictly union. Get your local dealer to handle the "Co-Partner Shirt."

#### STATE OFFICE SLIDING BACK.

It appears that the blundering and incompetence of the Joplin state office is producing nothing but debts and disgust.

The party bulletin, at best a makeshift means of communication between locals, has suspended for several months, owing to lack of funds. Financial reports are incomplete and very much delayed. The only visible work that the state secretary is performing is to draw his salary. At the present rate of progress backwards it is probable that he will be relieved of that labor also.

Whoever the next state secretary may be, it is very likely that he will inherit a large assortment of debts on assuming office.

#### ST. LOUIS PRINTING TRADES CLUB.

The St. Louis Printing Trades Club, 413 Locust street, was organized October 17, 1909. Shortly after the baseball tournament in Chicago in 1909, a meeting of members of No. 8 and allied trades was called to discuss various schemes for the organization of a club in this city. A temporary organization was formed at this meeting, and the organization instructed the temporary officers to draw up a constitution and by-laws, and make application to the court for a charter. The interest shown in the movement at the outset insured the ultimate success of the movement. The quarters of the club contain three floors, and are fitted up to meet the requirements of men of all tastes. The second floor is fitted up as a parlor and reading rooms and a library that contains more than 400 books. The third floor contains the pool and billiard tables, and on this floor is also located the shower bath and lockers, headquarters of the Typo Athletic Association, where the baseball "dope" is figured out. The fourth floor is fitted up as a cafe and cardroom. A score board and ticker has been installed on the third floor.

#### STAY AWAY FROM LOS ANGELES

Members of all trades are urged to stay away from the Pacific coast and Los Angeles in particular.

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association is flooding the country with lying circulars, leading workmen to believe that there is a scarcity of labor on the coast. The fact is that business is dull and every

Ask for it, we have it! Union-made Underwear, Hosiery and Union Suits; also Shirts, Hats, Suspenders, Caps, Neckwear, Collars, Overall and Jumpers, Garters and Armbands—in fact every article that is Union-made has the preference in our Store. 3000 Lemp Ave. Double Stamps Every Saturday. THE UNION LABEL STORE.

NEU & LIND 916 Franklin Avenue. Union Gents' Furnishers. All Garments Union Made OPEN EVENINGS ARGADE TAILORING CO., MERCHANT TAILORS Suits \$15.00 and up + Trouser \$3.50 and up 1326-28 FRANKLIN AVE. ESTABLISHED 18 YEARS AT THIS STAND Kinloch, Central 5443

for the accommodation of the baseball fans. The club is managed by a board of control of seven members and other officers. Competent help is employed to look after the wants of the members. The quarters are open day and night. An invitation is extended to all visitors who pass through or stop at St. Louis to pay the club a visit. This club will be open to the visitors and baseball clubs who are contemplating attending the fourth annual tournament of the Union Printers' National Baseball League, which is to be held in St. Louis this year.—Typographical Journal.

#### NATIONAL PARTY NEWS.

Comrade Jose de La Campan, Brit Russell and J. F. Bartlum, cigar-makers, who were active in behalf of the members during the protracted lockout and strike in the city of Tampa, Fla., are now serving a year's sentence in the convict camp. An appeal has been taken to the District Court, which affirmed the findings of the lower court. This latter decision precipitated a general strike for a few days as a protest, and the strikers were persuaded that the case would be advanced rapidly to a decision in the higher court and given to understand that a stay of execution would be had in the meantime. But they were only promises.

#### Lively Work in Vermont.

Unusual activity is reported from Vermont. Not only has the membership in the state been more than doubled since the first of the year, but new locals have been formed in a number of places. The comrades confidently expect to elect at least a half dozen Representatives in the legislature next year. Members of the Bennington Local, including Mary R. Sanford, State Secretary; John Spargo, member of the National Executive Committee; Comrades Whitley, Canfield, Bradbury, Barber and others, are carrying on a systematic campaign in neighboring villages and townships which can be reached by railroad of team, Saturdays to this work. The results thus far have been surprisingly successful. At the other end of the state the Barre and Graniteville comrades are doing a somewhat similar work. Comrades Spitor, Jones, King, Callaghan and McLevy and a number of others are carrying on a vigorous propaganda in Washington county with exceptional results.

#### For the McNamara Fund.

Since last reported, contributions for the McNamara Defense Fund have been received at the National Office and forwarded to the office of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron workers as follows: Local Niles, Ohio, \$2.07; Local District of Columbia, Washington, D. C., \$2.00; Local Columbia Heights, Minnesota, \$2.00; Local Concord, N. H., \$8.20; Local Chico, Cal., \$1.50.

#### Lithuanian Federation Affiliates.

The Lithuanian Socialist Federation, in convention in Brooklyn July 1st to 4th, by an almost unanimous vote, decided to affiliate with the National Socialist organization, however, leaving it optional for the various branches to affiliate with the respective state organizations. This question will be submitted to a referendum of the membership. Comrade U. Solomon, who visited the convention as the representative of the national organization, reports that there is no doubt that the action of the convention will be endorsed by the majority of the members of the Federation. There were forty-eight delegates present, representing

By a recent referendum in Idaho, Comrade I. F. Stewart of Nampa was elected State Secretary.

trade is overrun with idle men. A fierce struggle is on between the bosses and the unions, and the more idle men there are on hand the easier it is for the bosses to break the unions. Stay away from Los Angeles.

#### CONVICT LABOR.

Contracts for Making of Garments in the Jeffersonville, Ind., Penitentiary Expired and Renewal Refused.

Jeffersonville, Ind., July 15.—The contracts for making of garments in the Jeffersonville penitentiary expired on July 1, and the officers of the state in control of the penal institutions have refused to allow the contract to be renewed. Hereafter this penitentiary will not permit garment making in the institution. However, it is rumored that these convicts are to be employed in a foundry, taking the place of iron molders. It is understood that the Iron Molders' International Union proposes to make a vigorous effort to circumvent any action of this kind.

#### Spanish Industrial Accidents.

Washington, July 15.—From the consular reports from Spain comes the information that the laws now in force for the prevention of industrial accidents have had a very marked effect on the reduction of casualties throughout the country. While the number of accidents have doubled in number from 1904 to 1909, inclusive, yet the deaths resulting therefrom have decreased from 236 in 1904 to 210 in 1909.

#### To Investigate.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is incensed because the N. Y. N. H. & H. Railway has not reported the frightful wreck which occurred at Bridgeport, Conn. The commission has sent a number of inspectors to the scene for the purpose of making a complete and exhaustive investigation. Following this, the commission will prepare a bill and have it submitted to Congress for the purpose of having enacted more drastic regulations relative to railroad wrecks.

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