

Comrades,  
Work for your  
Own Press!

# ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Comrades,  
Work for your  
Own Party!

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## Socialists Almost Win St. Louis in Special Council Election

Our Party Gives Republican Machine A Close Run and Pushes Democrats Back to Third Place: 16,006 Votes for Comrade Brandt.

"William M. Brandt, Socialist candidate for City Council at the special election yesterday, gave the Republicans a scare when he came within 3379 votes of William E. Caulfield, who was elected. He will fill the unexpired term of W. C. Schutz, resigned."

These were the first sentences of the St. Louis Republic's election report of last Saturday.

The Republic might have added: "And the Democrats were almost shocked to death when informed that Brandt and the Socialist Party had pushed them back from second into third place."

There was general alarm in the camp of the Democratic party. For the first time in American political history that the Socialist Party had outvoted one of the two old parties in a city with 700,000 inhabitants!

Now the Democratic politicians are talking reorganization. A lively fight is promised between the Democratic state machine and the Democratic City Central Committee. For what is to become of the Democratic party of the great State of Missouri if the Democrats of St. Louis are linked to a standstill by the Socialists?

Brandt received 1,311 more votes

than Nicholas M. Bell, the Democratic candidate.

The total vote was 50,086, of which Caulfield received 19,385; Bell, 14,695, and Brandt, 16,006.

Brandt carried eight wards—the Second, Third, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fifteenth and Twenty-seventh. Bell (Dem.) carried six wards, and Caulfield (Rep.) carried the remaining fourteen.

The strength of Brandt proved a great surprise to politicians, adds the Republic. Such leaders as Justice of the Peace George W. Reichmann, Chairman Kiel of the Republican City Committee and Edmond Koeln, City Collector and Republican boss of South St. Louis, were unable to withstand the rush to the ranks of the Socialist candidate. All lost their wards.

The Socialists were the only party that received over one thousand votes in three wards, namely, in Wards 9, 10 and 11. Neither of the other candidates reached the 1000-mark in any ward. The highest old party vote was in Ward 14, where Caulfield had 936 votes.

In Wards 9, 10 and 11 the Socialists polled more votes than the Democrats and Republicans put together.

On the day of election the Globe-Democrat, the Republican organ, appeared with a front-page article with these sensational headlines:

"VOTING APATHY MAY GIVE BRANDT CHANCE.

LAX CAMPAIGNING OF MAJOR PARTIES FOR COUNCIL POST ENCOURAGES SOCIALISTS

G. O. P. COMMITTEEMEN BESTIR THEMSELVES TO DEFEAT THIRD BALLOT PRES-TIGE HOPE."

The Globe-Democrat's election day alarm article opened with this announcement:

"That the lack of a vigorous campaign for the election to-day has greatly increased the chances of William M. Brandt, the socialist candidate, to succeed William Charles Schutz, who resigned from the City Council, was the opinion of St. Louis politicians yesterday. They point to the fact that practically no campaign has been made by their city committee for either William E. Caulfield, the Republican nominee, or Nicholas M. Bell, the Democratic candidate. The Socialists will poll a vote of about 12,000, they say, and should the apathy of the Republican and Democratic leaders allow the total vote to drop in the neighborhood of 30,000, the 12,000 votes would win for Brandt, should the Republican and Democratic vote be any way near even.

"In explaining the danger of the situation, Frey called attention to the defeat of the free bridge additional bond issue, which, he said, was due to most of the Republican city committeemen taking that election too lightly, with the result a small vote was polled. Frey was one of the few committeemen who worked for the bond issue, and his ward went 1285 to 848 in favor.

"If they had all gotten out and worked, the bond issue would have carried," he said. "Another unexpected thing is liable to happen tomorrow if they don't get busy. The Socialists always get out their vote and will poll a larger vote than heretofore. It will not pay to take any chances to-morrow, and I hope all the boys will realize this and get out and work."

Other Republican leaders expressed similar sentiments. They pointed out that should Brandt slip in as the result of overconfidence of the Republicans, Socialists all over the country would claim St. Louis as a Socialist city, and it would give the party a big gain in prestige.

Protesters Help Capitalist Parties.

In the same alarm article the Globe-Democrat, the Republican party organ, was pleased to cite the story given to the capitalist press by four of the "protesters," who were

working against Brandt and the Socialist Party; the same four individuals, whose names were given by the Globe-Democrat, and whom said capitalist organ advertised as "leading St. Louis Socialists," had also been at the Election Commissioners' office trying to get Brandt's name off the official ballot. If they had succeeded there would not have been any Socialist ticket in the field on Friday, November 10.

Our St. Louis comrades are much elated over last week's election results. Our Socialist vote was four thousand more than even the Globe-Democrat had anticipated in its election-day alarm article.

Eight Wards carried by the Socialists!

In three wards more Socialist votes than both old parties put together!

In six additional wards more Socialist than Democratic votes!

The Socialists pushing the Democrats back to third place and coming within 3379 votes of defeating the Republicans!

These are magnificent results of which the St. Louis working class may well feel proud.

At 5 o'clock p. m. the election of Brandt was generally admitted. But there were still two hours before the closing of the polling places.

The Republican machine got busy. Word was sent down the line to the Republican judges and clerks in the 403 precincts of the city that from 3500 to 4000 more Republican votes were needed to defeat the Socialists. This meant from nine to ten votes per precinct. The Republican workers got busy and managed to drum up the missing vote to make up the 3379 majority.

While before election day the capitalist press would not mention Wm. M. Brandt or the Socialist Party, it is amusing to observe how the columns of the same capitalist papers have been filled with write-ups and editorials on "Socialism in St. Louis" since the 16,006 votes knocked the bottom out of the Democratic party and almost defeated the Republican machine at the Special Council election on Friday, November 10.

In next week's ST. LOUIS LABOR we shall publish the Socialist, Republican and Democratic vote by precincts; also comparisons with the vote of former election.

In November, 1910, St. Louis polled about 8000 Socialist votes; in April, 1911, we had not quite 12,000, and on November 10, 1911, our vote increased to 16,006!

This means a doubling of the St. Louis Socialist votes within one year! Now for the presidential and congressional elections of 1912!

### 16,006 in St. Louis.

Our St. Louis comrades have made a splendid showing at the special City Council election of Nov. 10th.

With 16,006 Socialist votes they whipped the Democratic party into third place and captured less than eight of the strongest Republican wards.

Naturally enough, our St. Louis comrades are jubilant, and justly so, for they have done hard campaign work and the splendid progress is well deserved.

The increased Socialist vote means increased responsibilities for our local party movement. Harder work, more sacrifices, greater enthusiasm will be required to continue the journey on the thorny path of progress and success.

With 16,006 Socialist voters we must have a stronger party organization. Our present dues-paying membership must be increased to at least 1600 before the opening of the national campaign in 1912.

Our Socialist Party is a constituent part of the local labor movement. Our most active party members are also among the most active Trade Unionists.

Each and every one of our Socialist comrades must consider it one of his most sacred duties to assist in the building up of the Trade Union movement. The Socialist must never lose sight of this one fact: The Trade Union must stand on its own feet! It shall not be made a plaything for political purposes or fake experiments of any kind!

The Trade Union has a certain field of work — work that cannot be done by any political organization.

The Socialist Party has a certain field of work — work that cannot be done by any economic organization.

These facts must be recognized in order to avoid unnecessary friction and dissensions between the two powerful wings of the modern labor movement.

It is our duty, as Socialists, to do all in our power to advance harmonious relations between the Unions and our party. This can only be done by acts of solidarity. Our party's fight is the fight of the working class. The Trade Unions fight is the fight of the working class.

On all important issues affecting the interests and welfare of the working class the Socialist Party and the Trade Unions must co-operate.

We have done so in the past. We shall do so in the future. It is on the battlefield of labor where real solidarity and fraternity will develop and lead to victory and success.

The 16,006 Socialist votes of November 10th are not only a glorious testimonial for the Socialist Party, but an honor to the progressive Trade Union movement of St. Louis.

United we stand!

G. A. Hoehn.

#### HELP JUSTICE!

Pittsburg Politicians Trying to Kill Socialist Paper.

In next week's ST. LOUIS LABOR we shall publish a lengthy appeal in behalf of "Justice," the Socialist paper of Pittsburg, Pa. Comrade Merrick, the editor, is in jail for having violated the moral code of the Steel Trust, and the politicians in power will now do all in their power to kill the paper of which the fearless comrade is the editor.

Send all financial aid to Justice Defense Fund, care of Justice Publishing Association, 419 Brushstons avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

The Union Labor Party of San Francisco was organized at a time when Organized Labor was up against it in its fight against the combined forces of Capitalism. That was the time when De Leonism ran wild on the Pacific Coast and when the S. L. P. denounced every Trade Union as a capitalist sideshow. Had the San Francisco Socialist movement at that time been conscious of its great historic mission and competent to lead the political class struggle of the working class, San Francisco could have occupied the same position then that Milwaukee occupies to-day. But the San Francisco Socialist movement of those days was a farce, failed to do its duty, and the Union Labor party was the result.

As an act of disapproval of Mayor Kreismann's dismissal of Hospital Commissioner Dr. Morfit the St. Louis Medical Society renominated Dr. Morfit for its president.

### San Francisco vs. Los Angeles

Never before in the history of the American labor movement has there been such a brutal class war as prevailed in Los Angeles within recent years.

Every effort was made to annihilate the Trade Union movement. Under the direction of General Otis of the "Los Angeles Times" and his Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association the capitalist class of the "City of Angels" devised all possible and impossible means to break up the labor movement and to establish capitalist anarchy.

General Otis, a wild advocate of militarism and murder en masse by means of the most perfect modern instruments of destruction, cares as little for a human life as the hungry wolf cares for the life of the lamb. Otis has had the fight of his life with the labor unions, and the Typographical Union made things hot for him for several years. He was very much in need of some means whereby he could misrepresent Union labor and put the stigma of crime on the entire labor movement.

Something horrible happened just in time to suit General Otis' plan. The Times building blew up and twenty or more people were killed—all working people. General Otis, of course, was not killed. Great generals of his caliber know instinctively how far they may advance to save their invaluable skins.

Immediately General Otis et al. sent the news broadcast that the Los Angeles Times building was dynamited by Trade Unionists.

There was not the least proof for the assertion. Who else benefited by the explosion but General Otis and his gang? Union labor everywhere condemned the crime.

Several months later the McNamara kidnaping took place. A clique of capitalists representing many millions of dollars met in New York and conspired against the labor movement. They hired the chief of a crime-breeding detective agency to do the work.

"To hell with the law!" was the fundamental principle of their action. The rest is known.

The McNamara brothers were taken to Los Angeles in violation of all law and constitutional rights. They were indicted by a made-to-order grand jury. Their trial is now on.

Organized Labor of Los Angeles could not be stampeded. The working class could not be scared into submission by General Otis' dynamite stories.

The Los Angeles labor unions kept up the work of organization. Today they are stronger than ever before.

When Otis & Co. attempted to use the entire local machinery of politics against Organized Labor the Los Angeles working people realized that they were up against it.

"Brothers, we must act, and act quickly!" said Job Harriman, Wheeler and other pioneers of the Socialist and Trade Union movement.

And the Los Angeles working class did act! They decided to enter the political class struggle good and strong. They brushed all "good-man" politics aside and raised the banner of Socialist political action.

The primary elections of October 31st told the rest of the story.

Job Harriman and the entire Socialist ticket were victorious in the primaries. The election will take place on Tuesday, Dec. 5th. Harriman and the entire Socialist ticket will be elected.

Today we witness in Los Angeles a most tremendous political class struggle. The lines are sharply drawn. The capitalist class interests under Alexander are lining up against Harriman and the working class. Organized Labor and the Socialist movement throughout America have their eyes on Los Angeles.

But there is a sad exception. In the metropolis of the Pacific Coast, in San Francisco, there appears a "clear-cut, revolutionary, scientific" Socialist paper, called "Revolt." "Revolt" speaks in the name of the Socialists and pretends to represent the Socialist Party of San Francisco. If San Francisco cannot get a better Socialist organ in the field than "Revolt," then "Good bye!" for the San Francisco Socialist movement.

Although but a few miles from the Los Angeles battlefield "Revolt" does not see fit to publish a line about the splendid political class struggle of the Los Angeles proletariat!

But the same alleged Socialist paper announces in lines all over the front page an Anarchist memorial meeting for the benefit of "Revolt." The

### China's Revolution.

The present revolution in China will be of most far-reaching effect on the entire capitalist world. It is the climax of an economic revolution which has been going on in China for decades, but which was accelerated by the international scoop of piracy in Peking incidental to the Boxer rebellion and, later on, by the Russo-Japanese war.

China, with her almost inexhaustible natural resources and her hundreds of millions of cheap and willing "hands," will henceforth be the Mecca of Capitalism.

Hankow resembles to-day our American Pittsburg as a center of industrial activity. Tien Tsin, Canton and other cities are to-day centers of modern Capitalist industry and commerce.

Chinese Capitalism (operating with American and European capital) can no longer be kept in check by Chinese walls of legislation dictated by a Manchu dynasty. Chinese Capitalism, in order to progress freely and prosper, is in need of a liberal constitutional monarchy or a strong capitalist republic.

With a government more liberal and more stable, Chinese Capitalism will soon lead in the race of nations. Possible that Japan may put her finger in the Chinese pie before the present troubles are over; possible that Uncle Sam may try his long tongue on the Chinese honey-pot. But this will not prevent the rapid development of Capitalist production in China.

In the same ratio as Chinese Capitalism grows there will develop the Chinese industrial proletariat. Trade Unions will soon spring up in the industrial centers, and in the near future we may hear a great deal of Socialism in China.

The modern industrialization of China will not be much different from that in other countries in the old and the new world.

But the rapid growth of Chinese Capitalism involves a grave danger for the working class of other countries. Chinese Capitalism, with its inexhaustible supply of cheap labor, will enter the international market. American, European and Australian Capitalism will attempt to compete successfully with China, and for this reason will not leave anything undone to press labor down to the Chinese standard of living.

Of course, this will not happen over night, and political conditions may develop in China and elsewhere that will greatly modify the results of the operation of the economic laws as pointed out in this article.

One of these modifying factors would be a strong Chinese Trade Union and Socialist movement.

G. A. Hoehn.

same sheet claims to be the mouthpiece of the "bona fide" Socialist movement of the Francisco and California.

Could General Otis act any worse toward our Los Angeles movement than the would-be Socialists who "operate" "Revolt" in San Francisco?

Could Detective Burns do any more injurious work?

While the sheet glorifies the memories of the Chicago victims of class justice of November 11, 1887, it refuses to assist the working class of Los Angeles and of America to save Organized Labor and the McNamara brothers.

In the name of the Socialist Party movement of St. Louis we protest against the criminal neglect of duty (or worse!) shown by "Revolt" and hope that the Socialists of San Francisco will act, and act promptly, to end such a disgraceful spectacle under the cloak of Socialism and the Socialist Party.

G. A. Hoehn.

November 7, 1911, marks a new era in the American Socialist movement.

"Is Socialism to Menace Us?" asks the Globe-Democrat. Who is "Us," anyway? Since the St. Louis Socialists kicked the bottom out of the Democratic party and almost outvoted the Republican party on November 10, we have a perfect right to claim that "Us" includes the 16,006 Socialist voters. And Socialism is certainly not a menace to Us!

The St. Louis Republic, the poor Democratic thing, is in a helpless condition editorially. The editor don't know what to say on the Socialist landslide of November 10, and the best he can do, or is permitted to do, is to speak of "Apparent Socialist Gains." But where is the Democratic party? Was it not buried under an avalanche of Socialist votes on November 10?



# The Socialist Wave of Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1911.

## SOCIALIST VICTORIES ALL OVER THE COUNTRY

The big vote all over the country shows that the Socialist Party has become a big factor in American politics and must in the future be reckoned as such.

While the Democrats and Republicans were fighting to gain some advantage for their party that would help in the presidential campaign next fall, neither one can claim a decided victory, but from everywhere comes news of Socialist successes which give every assurance for a great future for the party and forecasts the election of many congressmen and members of legislatures next fall. The big vote was not merely of a few localities and with local issues, but was from all parts of the North, East, West and even in the South. It was general and widespread, which shows an awakening of the American voters and of the rising tide of Socialism.

### Many Socialists Chosen.

The following cities elected Socialist officials:

Haverhill, Mass., one state legislator.

Dayton, Ohio, four councilmen.

Toledo, Ohio, one alderman.

Kalamazoo, Mich., one councilman.

Newport, Ky., one commissioner.

Auburn, N. Y., one alderman.

Findlay, Ohio, one alderman.

Akron, Ohio, one alderman, two assessors.

Bridgeport, Conn., one alderman.

Columbus, Ohio, four aldermen.

Everett, Wash., three councilmen.

### Win at Schenectady, N. Y.

Rev. George R. Lunn, pastor of the United People's Church and editor of the Citizen, a Socialist weekly, has been elected mayor on the Socialist ticket by a plurality of 1,999, or practically two-thirds of the total vote.

The returns also show that Herbert M. Merrill (Soc.) will represent the county in the assembly, as he carried the city by a plurality of about 1,000.

In addition to the mayor the Socialists elected all but one of the city officials and a majority of the county officers.

The Socialist Party platform called for a municipal paving plant to burst the paving trust; cheaper gas, and a cut in the city pay roll by eliminating useless officeholders, in addition to other immediate demands.

Schenectady, N. Y., is about seventeen miles northwest of Albany, on the Mohawk river, and is a flourishing city of 72,826 inhabitants. It is important as an industrial center, having a large branch of the General Electric Company, a locomotive works, foundries and machine shops, together with many minor manufacturing plants.

The mayor is chosen biennially, together with a council and board of control for administrative offices. The school board is elected by popular vote.

The city owns and operates its own system of waterworks, which was installed at a cost to the city of \$1,236,610.

### Socialist Mayor is Popular Minister.

Dr. Lunn, who was elected the first Socialist mayor of Schenectady, is a popular minister of one of Schenectady's most popular Protestant churches.

He was one of the ministers who believed Christ's doctrine of the brotherhood of man is not a shallow pretense. His heart beat in sympathy with common humanity, and he believed the ills of society are the inevitable result of a barbarous and outworn industrial system.

He wanted to right those wrongs in a practical way, and, therefore, became a Socialist.

Dr. Lunn is a graduate of Yale, now about 36 years old, is of a modest and retiring disposition, and is practical enough to give Schenectady a good, constructive administration and make one of the best mayors in the United States.

### Victory at New Castle, Pa.

New Castle, Pa., Nov. 9.—The Socialists have scored a complete victory here. The returns show that Walter V. Tyler, the Socialist candidate for mayor, will have a plurality of over 500 votes. At least eleven of the eighteen councilmen have been elected from among the ranks of the Socialists.

### Gain in New York City.

New York City, Nov. 9.—The Socialist vote in New York City Tuesday showed a gain of from 25 to 30 per cent, with heavy gains throughout the state.

### Morrill Re-Elected.

Haverhill, Mass., Nov. 9.—Representative Morrill, only Socialist member in the state legislature, has been re-elected by a majority of 359. James Carey, Socialist candidate for governor, polled a heavy vote.

### Double East Liverpool Vote.

East Liverpool, O., Nov. 8.—The Socialist vote in East Liverpool is more than double the vote polled at any previous election. The Socialists do not concede the election of their opponents.

### Lose by Narrow Margin.

West Terre Haute, Ind., Nov. 9.—The Socialists of this city made the astounding gain of 100 per cent, running ahead of the Republicans and losing to the Democrats by a narrow margin. Both the old parties agree that the Socialists will carry the city at the next election.

### Get One Alderman.

Findlay, O., Nov. 9.—The Socialists elected one alderman, A. Kuhn. The Socialist vote shows an increase of over 50 per cent, making it the second party in the city, Democrats running third.

### Elect Lorain Mayor.

Lorain, O., Nov. 8.—Pollock, Republican candidate for mayor, concedes the election of Pape, Socialist candidate, by a plurality of at least 300 votes.

### Capture Railroad Center.

Fostoria, O., Nov. 9.—This city, which has a population of 25,000 and is an important railroad center, reports the election of W. M. Ralston, Socialist, for mayor, and Henry Wentz, Socialist, for councilman.

### Swept by Socialism.

The following cities have been carried by the Socialists, either the mayor or the majority of the city council being elected:

Schenectady, N. Y.

New Castle, Pa.

Hamilton, Ohio.

Lorain, Ohio.

Martins Ferry, Ohio.

St. Marys, Ohio.

Fostoria, Ohio.

Barberton, Ohio.

Mount Vernon, Ohio.

Salem, Ohio.

Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

Mansfield, Ohio.

Canton, Ohio.

Crookston, Minn.

Reading, Pa.

Eureka, Utah.

Murray, Utah.

Manti, Utah.

Stockton, Utah.

Tintee, Utah.

### Newport Gets Commissioner.

Newport, Ky., Nov. 8.—Leonard Bauer, Socialist, was elected commissioner. Socialists are jubilant. The Socialist vote shows marked increase all along the line.

### Big Vote at Columbus, Ohio.

Columbus, O., Nov. 9.—The Socialists elected four councilmen by large pluralities. The election of the Socialist aldermen was without precedent. They will hold the balance of power in the council.

The vote for mayor was as follows: Geo. J. Karb (Dem.), 17,318; George Marshall (Rep.), 11,181; Alvah Eby (Soc.), 9,828.

### What Akron, Ohio, Did.

Akron, O., Nov. 9.—The Socialists have elected two members of the city council and two assessors here. The Socialist vote a year ago was 1,064. Yesterday it was 2,923.

### Dayton Elects Four.

Dayton, O., Nov. 9.—The Socialists have elected four councilmen. The candidate for mayor polled 7,050 votes.

The big vote of the Socialists surprised even the most enthusiastic members of the party, as it was unexpected. The poll shows a wonderful increase over the returns at the election last fall.

### Socialist Mayor for Crookston.

Crookston, Minn., Nov. 9.—N. L. Larson, Socialist, was elected mayor of Crookston by a majority of 91 votes. The Socialists also elected one alderman.

### Three Socialist Councilmen.

Everett, Wash., Nov. 9.—The Socialists here elected three councilmen Tuesday. The heavy vote polled for the Socialist candidates surprised both the old parties, who succeeded in electing their mayor, the Rev. B. B. Hazzell, on the Republican ticket.

The Socialist candidate for mayor lost by a narrow margin. The Democrats were crowded to the last place. The Republicans elected three councilmen and the Democrats elected one candidate.

### Socialists Control Council.

Hamilton, O., Nov. 9.—In the election here Tuesday the Socialists gained control of the city council and lost for mayor by only 140 votes. The following Socialists were elected: Walter W. Hinkle, vice-mayor; councilman-at-large, Charles Norris; councilmen—Joseph B. Meyers, Jos. Smith and Ferd. A. Keer. Two Socialist assessors were elected, Clarence Rodgers and Joseph Suttor.

### Elect in Kalamazoo.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Nov. 8.—Against the combined efforts of the Republican, Democratic and Prohibition candidates, the Socialists here elected one of the five aldermen to the city council.

J. P. Riley, the Socialist elected, was formerly a Republican alderman and is well known in the city. He has been an active worker in the Socialist Party for the past three years.

It was only because of the coalition of all political factions that defeated the other Socialist candidates. This, however, was the greatest victory for Socialism, since it forced the old parties to show their class identity, and the lineup will not be forgotten by the working class of Kalamazoo.

The Socialists are planning to redouble their efforts for the next campaign. The saloons were permitted to run wide open to catch the wet vote, while the Prohibitionists of the capitalist class joined their voting strength with the saloon element to beat the Socialists.

### Socialists Furnish Only Contest Against Democratic Ticket.

Mississippi voters elected the entire Democratic state ticket Tuesday. The strength shown by the Socialist candidates, however, was an extraordinary incident. In the presidential election of 1908 Socialist votes totaled 978; in 1910, at the congressional election, 1,500. Tuesday James Lester, candidate for lieutenant governor in opposition to Theo. G. Bilboa, Democratic nominee, will have in excess of 6,000. Lester led his ticket, which was the only opposition to the Democratic nominees.

### Michigan Socialists Score Victory

Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 9.—Socialists scored a victory Tuesday. The Republicans elected eleven of the twenty-three commissioners to revise the city charter, while the Socialists chose four.

### Beat Republican in Sacramento, Cal.

The Democrats elected their mayor, W. R. Beard, but the Socialist candidate, Allen Stuart, ran ahead of the Republican ticket.

### See 50 Per Cent Gain.

By United Press  
Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 8.—A gain of more than 50 per cent in the Socialist vote of Indiana is indicated here to-day as a result of returns from 400 incorporated towns in the state which elected officials yesterday.

No complete ticket was elected by the Socialists, but many towns selected from one to four of their officers from the Socialist ranks.

The greatest Socialist gains were registered in Southwestern Indiana in the coal mining districts.

### Bulletin.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 8.—Returns show the Socialists have carried at least five cities in this state, electing the mayor, city officials and a majority of the councilmen at Murray, Manti, Eureka, Tintee and Stockton.

### Big Pittsburg Vote.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 8.—Socialists to-day declare here that 100 per cent more Socialist votes were cast yesterday than at the last election. Returns now indicate that 20,000 were polled in Allegheny

tion, tho he knows the bullet will pierce the noblest heart that ever beat in human breast.

A good soldier is a blind, heartless, soulless; murderous machine. He is not a man. He is not even a brute, for brutes only kill in self-defense. All that is human in him, all that is divine in him, all that constitutes the man, has been sworn away when he took the enlistment roll. His mind, his conscience; aye, his very soul, are in the keeping of his officer. No man can fall lower than the soldier—it is a depth beneath which we cannot go.

## The Trust Problem

By John M. Work.

The prosecution of the United States Steel Corporation is just a big bluff to fool the "dear people."

I believe the people have come to the point where they can no longer be fooled in that manner. Barnum said that "the people like to be humbugged," but it is my candid opinion that there comes a time when even the delicious sensation of being humbugged becomes stale.

The trust busters are funny people. They indulge in many quaint antics.

Do you remember that twenty-nine-million-dollar fine which was levied against the Standard Oil trust a few years ago? At that time the trust busters became frantic with joy.

I remember that the Saturday Evening Post had a particularly gauzy pipe dream. It stated in one of its editorials that the people of the United States would no longer worry about the trust problem. The trust problem had been solved.

I was making a few speeches about that time, and I used to quote that editorial to my audiences as a horrible example of the trust busters. I pointed out to them that the Standard Oil Trust had not yet paid the fine.

Also pointed out to them that there was no very great probability that it ever would pay it. I also pointed out to them that if it ever did pay it, all the trusts had to do in order to get that \$29,000,000 back from you and me and the rest of the people of the United States was simply to put up the price of oil a little bit for a little while. And you remember that the trust did not pay the fine after all, for the higher court reversed the decision.

That was one of the quaint antics of the trust busters. This steel prosecution is another. It is impossible to destroy a trust so long as you permit the corporations of which it is made up to be privately owned.

For it is a perfectly easy matter for the corporations which make up the trust to carry on the trust secretly, if you will not permit them to carry it on openly. Putting the matter in its most balmy light, suppose you could find a judge whose pockets were not stuffed with trust stock. Suppose that this judge would grant a decree commanding this trust to dissolve. Do you think it would dissolve? Not on your life. Of course, it would lose its legal existence, but it would go right on carrying out its articles of incorporation secretly. You cannot force individuals to compete against each other, when they do not want to. It is just as idiotic to believe that you can compel corporations to compete against each other when they do not want to. "You can lead a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink."

And even if you could bust the trusts it would be a great disaster. The trust busters want to destroy the good feature of the trusts in an attempt to destroy the bad feature.

The good feature of the trusts is that they systematize the industries and make it possible to procure the comforts and necessities of life with a far smaller expenditure of human energy.

The bad feature of the trusts is that they give the bulk of the benefit to the few capitalists who are on the inside of the trusts.

Now, the trust busters want to destroy this good feature of the trusts. They want to destroy the systematizing of the industries, and go back to small business and cut-throat competition again, in an attempt to destroy the bad feature of the trusts.

But this is a reactionary and impossible method of dealing with the trust problem.

We Socialists propose to destroy the bad feature of the trusts and at the same time preserve the good feature. We propose to do this by the collective ownership of the trusts. We propose to pre-

serve the systematizing of the industries.

We not only propose to preserve it, but we propose to improve it. We propose to still further systematize the industries, so that the comforts and necessities of life can be produced with a still smaller expenditure of human energy.

And we propose to destroy the bad features of the trusts by taking the whole people inside the trusts, by the collective ownership of the trusts, so that they will be run for the benefit of all the people, and not for the benefit of a few.

This is the royal remedy for the trust evil. The people of the United States can go on fooling with trust busting and fooling with trust regulation, and fooling with trust boycotting, just as long as they like, but they will never gain anything except experience in that manner.

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They say: "War is Hell."  
Well, then, let those who want hell, go to hell.

War—What For? By G. R. Kirkpatrick. Treats the civil war in industry, and explains the slayer, the betrayer and the ruler of the working class. Price, \$1.00.

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

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# Paid Disturbers in Socialist Party Ranks

Spies Hired by Master Class to Try to Disrupt Party Organization — Big Fund Raised by Them for Miserable Purposes — More Evidence of Stupidity and Viciousness of the Captains of Industry

## Silas Hood in Social Democratic Herald

Minot, N. D.—Are there paid disturbers and disorganizers in our party organization? And, if so, who are the comrades under suspicion? Here is a story that every loyal comrade should read. If he knows of any loud-mouthed member of the party who is always talking industrial unionism and a general strike; or of one who doesn't believe in political action, and is always active in stirring up internal strife, he will be justified in suspecting the "comrade" of being a paid disturber. If you don't believe there is ground for this suspicion, read this:

When Van Lear nearly captured the mayor's chair at Minneapolis on a Socialist platform, the near-Socialist victory caused such a scare among the millionaires, bankers and other profit mongers of the Twin Cities that a conference of the capitalists there was hastily called. The most influential members of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association responded to the call, as they regarded the situation as menacing. The meeting was held in Minneapolis.

Soon after the gathering was called to order the purpose of the conference was explained and the serious situation, as the capitalists viewed it, was made known.

### Nation in Danger.

"Something has got to be done to stop this wave of Socialist sentiment or the nation will be destroyed," explained the spokesman. "If this working-class mob gains possession politically the property rights we have will be denied the protection of law."

"If we permit Minneapolis to slip into the hands of the Socialists," said a banker, "it will not be long before they will have possession of the state."

"This Socialism is outrageous," shouted one indignant manufacturer. "I don't permit one of them to work in my factory if I can help it. They are disturbers. They always want more wages than other men. They are never satisfied. They ought to be corrected for advocating such an outrageous system."

Wild talk of this kind was indulged in for some time, and finally one of the capitalists ventured to inquire of the angry speakers if they could enlighten those present as to the meaning of Socialism.

### Ignorance in High Places.

"What is Socialism?" inquired this capitalist. "I must confess I haven't investigated the subject. It is evident that some of the working people have investigated, though, if the tremendous vote for Van Lear means anything. Is there any gentleman here who can explain to me what Socialism is, its aims and probable effect?"

A dozen men jumped to their feet and expressed similar interest. They all confessed that all they knew about Socialism was what they had read in the newspapers, and the impression they got from that source was that the subject was not worthy of investigation.

But when it came to giving an explanation regarding the aims and purposes of the Socialist Party of America none could be given that would satisfy those present. And the brains of the business and political world was supposed to be represented at the meeting. Here are a few of those who were reported to be at the conference:

John Crosby, W. G. Nye, E. W. Decker, W. D. Washburn, Frank M. Nye, James F. Bell, W. L. Harris, R. S. Van Sant, Stewart Gamble, E. J. Phelps, J. G. Glennon, Stanley Washburn and H. J. Tremain. Bankers, manufacturers, lumbermen and department store owners made up the rest of those interested in "vested rights."

### Didn't Invite a Priest.

Finally it was suggested by one of those present that the best way to ascertain the exact situation was to invite a Socialist to tell them something they admitted they didn't know.

J. E. Nash, formerly a successful hardware merchant in Minneapolis, and at present secretary of the Socialist Party of the State of Minnesota, it was suggested, would be the man to be invited to tell the stupid capitalists the point of view of Socialism. A committee was appointed to wait on Mr. Nash, and he readily consented. He suggested a substitute, however, and that substitute was George R. Kirkpatrick, who was due for speaking engagements about the time the capitalist aggregation had consented to listen. A Friday night was chosen as the proper time for the bankers and their associates to hear the Socialist explanation from Comrade Kirkpatrick, and the haters of Socialism were on hand to the number of about 150.

### Delivered the Goods.

Those of you who have been fortunate enough to hear Kirkpatrick know that he is able to deliver the goods. And he made Socialism so plain to them that even if Jim Hill had been there that individual with the mop brain would have been able to appreciate at least a part of it. You must keep it in mind that Kirkpatrick was not talking to intelligent workmen. He was talking to stu-

pid capitalists. And when Comrade Kirkpatrick completed his explanation of our scientific arrangement of government, one of the owners of coal trust stock inquired:

"Now, Mr. Kirkpatrick, we would like you to tell us how the Socialist program provides for the payment of our industries. For instance, will Mr. Baer and his associates be paid for the coal mines?"

### Pay for Useful Service.

"I am one of the liberal kind of Socialists," replied Mr. Kirkpatrick. "I believe that all men should be paid for useful work. Mr. Baer should be paid for all the useful work he has done in connection with the coal mines."

There were smiles of satisfaction and approval on the faces of the capitalists when the speaker was at this point of his explanation. But the smiles faded when the "War—What For?" author concluded with these words:

"But if Mr. Baer cannot prove that he put any of the coal in the earth or performed any useful service at the mines he will not get anything. We purpose to deal fairly with Mr. Baer and pay him for useful labor performed, but not one cent in addition to that."

After asking a few more questions, the replies to which did not appear to please the captains of industry, Comrade Kirkpatrick bade the gentlemen good night. And what took place in that hall after there were no Socialists to hear is the important news I have to tell in this story. I found, when out here on the frontier, a manufacturer who was at that plutocratic gathering. And I learned from him what transpired behind the closed doors. He had taken the trouble to study Socialism and as a result he is not afraid of its coming. He has stocks, bonds and property in the six figures valuation. But he is not afraid his material interests will be impaired when the Co-operative Commonwealth is ushered in. As a result, from now on, he will vote the Socialist ticket. But he does not belong to the party because of his business relations with the captains of trade.

According to the information from this source, I learned that no sooner had the doors closed behind Comrade Kirkpatrick and Nash than one of the most wealthy of the men present jumped to his feet and fairly screamed:

### Socialism a Damnable Outrage.

"This Socialism is a damnable outrage! Its purpose is clearly to rob us of our property! And if we don't stop this craze of Socialism the nation will go to ruin! It is our duty as patriotic citizens to wipe it out! It is a crime to permit it to exist! And we must devise means and methods right here to-night to stamp it out."

Other speakers, too, fairly frothed at the mouth. They said they had learned all they wanted to know about Socialism and they were now convinced it was a game to rob the bankers, manufacturers, lumber merchants and railroad owners of their hard-earned wealth.

"This is a free country," shouted one of the angry capitalists, "and if this thing is permitted to go on we will have riots and turmoil. (He didn't realize we have that now.) It will ruin us all. We must, right here to-night, raise a fund of at least \$4,000,000 and hire the keenest and brightest newspaper men to expose this rank fake and Socialism. We must pay these writers good money to do the job right. We don't want any cheap talent. The best that money can buy is what we must use."

### Not Having Brains, They Buy Some.

It never occurred to any of those present to do the exposing with their own mental make-up. Buy brains is all they thought of. They couldn't do the exposing and writing themselves. But they could hire it to be done, BECAUSE THEY HAD THE PRICE TO BUY THE TALENT.

Five or six other angry speakers approved of the same thing. They talked about passing laws to stop the growth of Socialism. But they couldn't see how they could do it that way without denying the people the right to vote, and they concluded that the people wouldn't stand for that.

For an hour they discussed the proposition to fill all the country newspapers, as well as the metropolitan press and magazines, with anti-Socialist arguments. The people were to learn from the expenditure of a \$4,000,000 fund that Socialism was something too filthy to even investigate.

### Corruption Fund Easy to Get.

It was agreed that the Wall street aggregation would add its pile to the fund direct and via its branches in Chicago, San Francisco, Boston, Atlanta, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Portland and elsewhere. It would be easy to obtain \$4,000,000 in contributions, and to replenish it as soon as exhausted would be easy. That part didn't worry them.

A committee was about to be appointed to arrange for the collection of the big fund, when Mr. T. B. Walker, multi-millionaire timber pirate, asked the indulgence of those present. Walker owns millions of

acres of forests in the north and northwest. How he gained possession I'll not attempt to explain. But the methods I'll say will not permit investigation that would show that he got them honestly. He got them legally, according to capitalist ethics, but the methods can be questioned.

### \$4,000,000 Scheme a Failure.

"I have listened very attentively," said Mr. Walker, "to what you have to propose, and I can tell you in advance that your scheme is a failure. I wish to say to you that I have in my library every Socialist book that has been printed in the United States from Karl Marx down to 5,000-word books. I have a standing order with the American Book Company and American News Company to send me those books when published. And I have read those books or most of them. And I tell you, gentlemen, there is something in them that appeals to the majority of the people, especially to the farmers and other working people."

"But what we want to teach them is that the stuff is nonsense, interrupted one of the \$4,000,000-fund advocates.

"And that is just wherein you will fail," said the keen-minded Mr. Walker. "As soon as you start a denunciation of Socialism the inquiring minds of the readers at once want to know what Socialism is. And while your talented writers will get one person to despise Socialism, you will induce 99 others to investigate it for themselves. And instead of hating it, they will like it, and your plan will hasten the arrival of Socialism instead of impeding its progress."

### Sneaking Plan Proposed.

"But we have got to do something to stop this crazy wave," declared one of the most bitter opponents of Socialism. "What do you propose, Mr. Walker?"

"Well, I have a plan that will break up the Socialist Party organization," replied Mr. Walker, "and when that can be done it will prevent any Socialist victories. The thing to do is not to hire talented newspaper writers, but to hire keen-witted members of labor unions who hate Socialism to join the Socialist Party. Pay them well to get into the membership of the Socialist Party and pay them well to stir up plenty of internal strife within the party ranks. There are always kickers in every movement. Join hands with the kickers, will be their instructions, and be so earnest in the grand work of Socialism will be their labor that they can be elected to important committees and to be permitted to perform necessary work. They must always make it a point to accuse the faithful leaders of wanting to grab off the big plums, and of some ulterior motive. Real earnest workers in the movement must be discouraged, and by gaining position of trust the spies can help to give the important positions to those who don't deserve it. Because the one not deserving it would be another of our paid disturbers."

### Denounce the Milwaukee Program.

"The aim will be to keep the discussions active at the meetings and at headquarters by denouncing the Milwaukee movement. The Milwaukee movement is hated by some of the Socialists in the east, and our hired men can foment this hatred. They can call it reform and not revolutionary. It is the Milwaukee movement that we have got to be concerned about. We don't need to worry about any other kind. If we can keep the workers away from political power we don't need to worry about our property rights.

### Power of One Disturber.

"One disturber, in a quiet way, can do more injury to any organization than can possibly be imagined. If we can get the right kind of men, and we can hire them, I know, we can break up the Socialist Party organization, not only in Minneapolis and St. Paul, but in Chicago, Milwaukee, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Boston, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia and all other industrial centers."

The foregoing is not intended to represent the exact language of Mr. T. B. Walker, multi-millionaire of Minneapolis, but it is as close as my informant could give me.

### Sneaks Hired to Stir Things.

And Walker's suggestions were acted upon. A committee was appointed to start the ball rolling to collect a big fund, the amount to be replenished as fast as it was needed. Another committee was appointed to devise the best means to obtain the keen talent for service in the Socialist Party organization and labor unions. These labor union "spies" were not to be used to aid in breaking up the unions, but to prevent as much as possible co-operation with the Socialist propaganda. These keen-minded "spies" were also to see to it that whenever there was a chance to

spend the Socialist Party's money on any old fool-kind of an undertaking they were to urge extreme liberality. Constantly asking comrades for contributions and writing to them for funds was another plan suggested to make the new members disgusted with their connection with the party.

The "spies" were also to be active in engaging the services of political speakers who didn't believe in political action. And after the speaker's visit a lively discussion was to be kept up as to the logic of his claims.

### Spies Now at Work.

And T. B. Walker's spy program has been carried out. Spies are now in the Socialist organization and they are earning part of their money. They have been successful in keeping some of the locals of Minneapolis and St. Paul in a state of turmoil, but they haven't broken them up. They have been active in the St. Louis, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Philadelphia movement, my informant tells me, and in other places as well. The foregoing being true, comrades, it is up to the loyal followers to look carefully into the condition of affairs in the organization in your city. (The country districts have not yet been invaded, I am informed.) And when you find a "comrade" who is opposed to political action, who is a great admirer of the direct action nonsense; who is constantly a kicker and disturber or who is adroitly fomenting internal strife, keep an eye on him.

### Walker's Scheme a Failure.

But in conclusion let me say for the benefit of T. B. Walker and his stupid associates, that his scheme will fail as miserably as the \$4,000,000 fund plan to expose Socialism in the press and magazines would have failed. T. B. Walker, nothing that your stupid and distorted mind can devise can stem the onward march of Socialism. Some of the "spies" you sent into the Socialist ranks to break it up have been converted in their new environment. They are reporting progress to your class, Mr. Walker, and they are taking money from your "Spy" fund, and they are devoting some of it to the propaganda of Socialism. You are being double-crossed, Mr. Walker, and the comrades are obliged to you for your indirect contributions. Some of the "spies" who are recruited by way of the church organization that fosters the Militia of Christ are still loyal in the service of your corruption and conspiracy game, but they are becoming too well known to be permitted to do much further harm.

So failure is the result of your scheme, Mr. Walker, and now that it is exposed it will be still less effective.

Just as well attempt to try to stop the sun from rising as to effectually stem the rise of Socialism. As soon as a few of the stupid capitalists like Morgan, Perkins, Walker and other worn-out captains of industry pass into the unknown, those who are expected to take their places may find it to their advantage to get into the Socialist movement alongside of the few bankers and other capitalists with hearts and souls who are already on the inside. On the inside for the good of the movement—not to try to disrupt it.

The future is ours, because it is right that it should be ours.

### LIKES "THE PEOPLE'S VOICE."

Editor People's Voice:

Dear Sir—I wish to congratulate you on the success of the stand you have taken in regard to the "Free Bridge Bond Issue." The information given in the "People's Voice" in two languages was fine and straight form the shoulder.

Your editorials and news exposing graft, corruption and franchise-grabbing and the extravagance of the present administration will bring thousands of votes to the Socialist Party. Hoping your policy of exposing wrongdoers in the future will continue as in the past, and wishing you success in this great and noble work of educating the working class, I remain,

ANTON KUCERA.

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# Again after the Appeal

The Appeal to Reason publishes the following announcement: "Appeal Before Pollock Again."

"Postoffice Inspector Chance called on the Appeal last Friday and informed us that the federal grand jury at Fort Scott, which meets a week from next Monday, will be asked by District Attorney Harry Bone to return an indictment against the Appeal, charging us with circulating obscene matter through the mails. The charge will be based on the publication of the facts in the Leavenworth exposure. Most of our readers are familiar by this time with the charges we made against the officials of that institution, which were backed by evidence that was good enough and strong enough to cause the Department of Justice, when it investigated the situation, to ask for the resignation of Deputy Warden Lemmon. Should the grand jury return this indictment and the Appeal be prosecuted for the publication of these articles, the strange spectacle will be presented of the government took cognizance of in the publication of facts which the government took cognizance of in the investigation made by its representatives. This investigation was brought about as a result of the wide publicity which the Appeal gave to

the horrors existing at Leavenworth. This prosecution, we understand, is ordered from Washington.

"It is claimed by the government that the matter we printed was obscene. We could not have told the truth about the conditions existing in Leavenworth except by speaking plainly.

"The matter published by us was not obscene. It was simply the truth, and published for the purpose of bringing about a change in the administration of the federal prison at Leavenworth.

"That institution has been cleaned up, conditions improved and the helpless prisoners no longer subjected to the inhuman indignities heaped upon them by the deputy warden. If a plain recital of these horrors is unamiable and offensive to the eyes of the reading public, what think you must be the situation with those poor devils who were the victims of these outrages? These Leavenworth articles were not printed because we had any desire to dig into the filth and slime we uncovered in that sink-hole of moral iniquity and colossal graft, but because we felt moved by a sense of justice to the unfortunate men imprisoned therein. We will have more to say about this matter next week."

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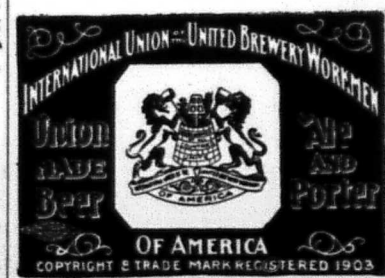
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Co-operative Printery  
666 Chouteau Avenue.

## Socialism in St. Louis

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

The Post-Dispatch's doubt of the possibility of pulling the local Democratic party out of the ditch, even with a strong candidate and many good reasons for his election, was justified by the results of Friday's poll on the Council tickets. The party has fallen to third place. The Socialists have captured the position of leading opposition to Republicanism in this city.

The Socialist Party in St. Louis, as in many other cities, has been gaining strength for a decade, recently at an accelerated speed. From a vote of 7885 in November, 1910, it rose to about 12,000 in the municipal elections of last spring and Friday reached a total of 16,008. The Socialists led the Democrats by a plurality of 1,311. They carried eight wards to the Democrats' six.

While Socialism as a political system has gained support, much of the Socialist growth in the cities has been caused by popular disgust with the spoils bossism, the corrupt methods and purposes and the governmental inefficiency of the old parties. "A plague o' both your houses" is the sentiment which has turned Democratic and Republican voters to a new party for relief. Conditions in St. Louis are working for continued Socialist gains, perhaps for a winning campaign, if they do not quickly improve.

## The Demand for Change

(The Memphis Press.)

From 2,000 to approximately 20,000 is the growth of the Socialist vote in Los Angeles in a single year, as shown by the primaries for Mayor the other day. And Los Angeles is one of the most prosperous and one of the most typically American of all the cities in the United States.

What does it mean? It means just this: The people are tired and sick of old party names and old party platforms that mean nothing in the way of relief from crushing burdens piled on their back by greedy, predatory wealth. To the old parties they are ready to say:

"A plague on both your houses—you've made worm's meat of me." Neither party has done anything substantial in the way of reducing the cost of living, of restraining monopoly, of making better wages or of helping the people to get homes of their own. The word Socialism has lost its power to terrify. It signifies change and change is what the people are determined to have. In fact, the people's mood is perfectly expressed in the words of James Russell Lowell:

"The time is ripe, and rotten ripe, for change:  
"Then let it come.

"I have no fear of what is called for by the instinct of mankind." Can either of the old parties fill this order? If not, they are destined to pass away and give place to a new and radical party that shall go forward to meet the present crisis as Abraham Lincoln and the new and radical Republican party met the crisis of 1861.

## "Is Socialism to Menace Us?"

A Reply to the "Globe Democrat"

Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR:

The Globe-Democrat, on November 11, this year, in an editorial, entitled "Is Socialism to Menace Us?" says:

"One of the causes of our victory," says a New Jersey Socialist chief, "is the government's prosecution of the trusts, which has shut down factories in many places. Thus we are making great gains in manufacturing communities."

Would the Globe have the public believe that Socialists oppose the enforcement of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act? I have always been under the impression that the Socialist gains were due, largely, to the delay in the enforcement of the civil section of the Sherman act and in the refusal to enforce the criminal section. We would be very much pleased to know the name and address of the "New Jersey Socialist chief" and when and where, if at all, he made the statement attributed to him by the Globe-Democrat.

Until the Globe-Democrat gives this information many of our Socialist friends are likely to suspect that if any such statement was made, the speaker's right to the title, "New Jersey Socialist chief," is questionable.

St. Louis, Mo. GEO. SAFFORD.

## Is Milwaukee Only the First?

The Minneapolis Tribune of Thursday, November 2, published the following leading editorial, which is remarkable in view of the fact that it appeared five days before the general "Socialist landslide" of November 7:

"Is Milwaukee Only the First?" Socialism is a philosophy, not a fraud. If it is not to dominate American government—municipal, county and national—it must be met as a coherent, reasoned, plausible and attractive theory, not merely assailed as half-brother to anarchy and cousin to murder.

The growth of Socialism is a truism. The United States has lagged, it is true, while Germany has advanced from 763,128 in 1887 to 3,258,968 in 1907; while France has advanced from 47,000 to more than 1,000,000 in the same period; while England has elected twenty-nine Socialist members of parliament to our one, and 800 members of town and country councils.

ment to our one, and 800 members of town and country councils. Here the vote for President has practically stood still. In 1904 it was 408,230; in 1908 it was 420,914. But this showing is more apparent than real. Who shall say that Socialism has not spread in the eight years since the 408,000 votes were polled? In the face of the story Milwaukee has to tell, of the story Los Angeles tells by the showing of her primary for Mayor? "An abolition of the private ownership of the means of production"—this is Socialism. The program of intermediate steps which Socialism has adopted begins with 'the securing of the political powers in every nation,' advances to 'the expropriation of capital,' reaches then to 'holding of productive property in common'—the ultimate, in a word, is the 'co-operative commonwealth.' "Milwaukee and Los Angeles may

be the starting points in 'the securing of the political powers' of this republic. If Minneapolis is not to follow, the obstruction must be found in argument, not in gasps or abuse."

## The Water Meter Problem Discussed

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 11, 1911.

Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR:

It is generally conceded that when a person is afflicted with "water on the brain," a doctor, and not a water meter, should be called into requisition. Judging from the color of the water furnished by the city to the consumer, the reservoirs must have been used as urinals in place of filters by the water department.

The water department has been floundering for some time on account of its inability to clarify the water, so resorted, as a diversion, to the meter to help it out of its extremity. The cry went forth that the people were wasting annually \$120,000.00 worth of water. This sum, at the price of water sold to the brewers for manufacturing purposes, at 8 cents per thousand gallons, represents 1,500,000,000 gallons. At the price of 25 cents per thousand gallons, which the consumer, the householder, has to pay, it amounts to only 480,000,000 gallons annually.

The chemical cure for this supposed evil has been found by the water department in its laboratory—i. e., by grafting the water department onto the meter, or grafting the meter onto the water department, or onto the consumer—so everything will be lovely.

The department will purchase 105,000 meters and install them at a cost to the taxpayer of \$2,100,000. Then the street department, for repairs on streets and sidewalks ruined through the installation, will charge the taxpayers 1,050,000.

The annual cost for meter repairs, at \$2.34 each, is 245,700.

Each meter will be read at least 4 times annually, at 15 cents per meter, 420,000 readings, costing 105,000.

A snug outlay of first installation amounting to \$3,500,700.

Assuming that the meter repairs, at \$2.34 each annually, will replace wornout meters (and that the cost of an army of clerks for office work in computing bills and stationery will come out of the Mayor's annual contingent appropriation), the outlay by the Water Doctor for meters and installation represents a dead expense of \$3,150,000—

Equal to an interest charge at 4 per cent per annum in the sum of \$126,000. Add to this total meter repairs 245,700. And meter readings 105,000.

The total annual waste or outlay is \$476,700. This amount, on a 4 per cent annual interest basis, represents a capital sum of \$11,775,000.

An expenditure of nearly \$12,000,000 at an annual cost of \$476,700 to the taxpayers, for the purpose of avoiding a supposed loss of \$120,000 in leakage and water waste necessary for the general cleanliness and health of the people who pay for this privilege, is surely the invention of a master mind in political alchemy.

Perhaps a bill, passed by the administration, allowing the water department the services of an office boy, at \$3.00 per week, will help it out immensely when it comes to figuring the public, the water consumer, as a sucker at the end of the water pipe. John P. Hermann.

### HERE AND THERE.

James Weathers, the double murderer, must appear in court on November 20 to answer for the shooting of the officials of the Teamsters' Union.

W. A. Eskridge, national organizer of the Molders' Union, and formerly of St. Louis, was here for a two weeks' visit to his family. He is now stationed at Baltimore and is doing good work there.

In addition to the \$3,000 donated by their international organization, the various locals of the Iron Molders of North America have contributed \$7,163 up to date to the McNamara Defense Fund.

Brewery Freight Handlers No. 297 have changed their time of meeting to the second and fourth Sunday of the month. The union is also considering the advisability of moving their office to the new headquarters of the Brewers' Union when same is ready for occupancy.

St. Louis lodges of the Machinists are conducting a lively campaign in favor of St. Louis as the national headquarters. Many cogent and logical reasons are placed before the membership for their consideration.

John C. Lyons, secretary of the Carpenters' District Council, is at the Atlanta convention as a witness in the case of the Brotherhood Carpenters against the Amalgamated Society.

## St. Louis Socialist Campaign Fund

### WILL YOU HELP?

The election held November 10th demonstrated once more that in order to conduct a successful campaign at least two things are necessary: First, a united and willing effort on the part of all our members to work; and, second, a thorough and systematic distribution of good literature—literature that only deals with the future Co-Operative Commonwealth, but that also takes up the everyday battles of life as they confront the working people to-day.

In all our experience in the St. Louis Socialist movement, we have never seen such a splendid co-operation and unity of action among our party members as that displayed at

the last three elections, especially the last one.

Not a single meeting was held (largely due to the uncertainty as to just when the election would be—the City Hall gang did all in its power to prevent us from making a campaign—but our People's Voice and other good reading matter which we distributed free did the work.

And now a word to our Socialist comrades—members and non-members—trades unionists and sympathizers.

In the two elections just held, November 7th and November 10th, we distributed nearly a half-million pieces of literature, nearly half of which was the People's Voice, a four-

page newspaper, in two languages; we have made two campaigns, both in work and finances, but you will note that we have received only one campaign fund.

We are confronted with a deficit. This campaign has cost us in the neighborhood of one thousand dollars. At the bottom of the campaign list published in the paper this week you will see the amount we have raised. There are still a few more campaign lists out, and more can be had at headquarters. A little work on the part of all will wipe out the deficit. Let all of us put our shoulder to the wheel and start the new year with a clean slate. Will you help?

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Joseph Eder . . . . . \$ .50	T. Olson . . . . . .25	F. F. Grindler . . . . .25	Jac. Luetzel list No. 2:
Chas. Mueller . . . . . .25	Jos. Fisher . . . . . .25	Will Panter . . . . . .25	J. L. Stewart . . . . . .25
H. M. . . . . .50	Cash . . . . . .25	George Auth . . . . . .25	Wm. Heath . . . . . .25
Wm. Kreckler . . . . .10.00	Val. Tellian list:	Fred Boeckmann . . . . .25	H. Fleich . . . . . .25
August Schuster . . . . . .25	Val. Tellian . . . . . .50	Ed Althage . . . . . .25	B. Hall . . . . . .25
Mrs. Schuster . . . . . .25	Louis Molk . . . . . .25	John H. Zuhove . . . . .25	J. C. Bischof . . . . . .25
Frank Schuster . . . . . .25	Jos. Schwartz . . . . .25	John Lamers . . . . . .25	John Clemens . . . . . .25
Miss Schuster . . . . . .15	Louis Grimm . . . . . .25	Wm. C. Stirs . . . . . .15	E. Nebling list:
Miss Schuster . . . . . .10	F. J. Kloth list:	Frank Tampin . . . . . .25	Rich . . . . . .15
A. Mayerhofer, Jr. . . . .1.00	F. J. Kloth . . . . . .1.00	Joe Weinright . . . . . .25	D. C. . . . . .20
A. Friend . . . . . .1.00	W. Wiedermann . . . . .10	Ed. Franz . . . . . .25	A. B. . . . . .10
John P. Hermann . . . . .20.00	J. G. Schober . . . . .1.00	S. Kauter . . . . . .15	J. J. . . . . .25
Chas. Blasberg . . . . .2.00	J. Reinmund . . . . . .25	J. Meyer . . . . . .25	E. Nebling . . . . . .30
Frank Glaser . . . . . .25	William Klaus . . . . . .25	W. L. Decker . . . . . .25	H. L. Hunter list:
Jacob Luetzel list:	Wm. E. Kindorf list:	Chas. Weber . . . . . .15	A. K. . . . . .25
Martin Howard . . . . . .50	Wm. E. Kindorf . . . . . .50	Fred. Renner . . . . . .25	P. Jacobs . . . . . .25
Peter Curdar . . . . . .25	D. Ulrich, Jr. . . . . .25	C. J. Deem . . . . . .25	H. Acherson . . . . . .25
Ch. Ojessell . . . . . .25	Albert Milde . . . . . .25	Louis Cayners . . . . . .25	T. Cougell . . . . . .25
Chas. Schmalenbach . . . .25	Joe Scollard . . . . . .25	Milburn . . . . . .25	S. Shone . . . . . .25
H. Schmilt . . . . . .25	W. Johoning . . . . . .25		R. Gardner . . . . . .25
J. Kenner . . . . . .25	Jacob Ihl . . . . . .25		F. Lindsey . . . . . .25
R. Pauns . . . . . .50	Jacob Ruwart . . . . . .10		Leisler . . . . . .50
A. Stahl . . . . . .25	F. W. Altheide . . . . . .25		S. Leymore . . . . . .25
Herm. Bornmoeller . . . . .25	Joe Bajek . . . . . .25		E. Murphy . . . . . .25
H. Mebius . . . . . .50	C. Finke . . . . . .25		C. Cotter . . . . . .25
Bern. Poinisgnon . . . . . .25	W. Heinkel . . . . . .25		Wm. Bragg . . . . . .25
Jacob Luetzel . . . . . .50	John Becker . . . . . .25		H. L. Hunter . . . . . .50
R. Repermann . . . . . .50	Peter Young . . . . . .10		W. H. Hunter . . . . . .50
F. Dubal . . . . . .50	John Budde . . . . . .10		Macombe . . . . . .50
C. Butz . . . . . .50	J. Merstetter . . . . . .10		R. Nemetz . . . . . .25
Chas. Leonhard . . . . . .25	H. O. Stange . . . . . .25		A. Felice . . . . . .25
Frank Meyer . . . . . .25	Victor Becker . . . . . .10		Wm. Scheibe . . . . . .25
Geo. Gerhard . . . . . .50	Rob Kramer . . . . . .10		A. Solomon . . . . . .25
H. C. Bruce . . . . . .25	Frank Otting . . . . . .25		S. P. Doyle . . . . . .50
Louis Valette . . . . . .25	H. W. M. . . . . .25		J. W. Swanson . . . . . .50
G. Haas . . . . . .25	A. Marik . . . . . .25		Arthur Bownes . . . . . .25
G. W. Steele . . . . . .25	H. Ballus . . . . . .25		A. J. Cemenski . . . . . .25
Otto Bachmann . . . . . .25	C. M. K. . . . . .25		Williams . . . . . .25
F. Bachmann . . . . . .50	Carl Roth . . . . . .10		L. Junod . . . . . .25
Claude Schuld . . . . . .25	C. Hirschenhofer list:		E. Wudner . . . . . .25
Wm. Bablinger . . . . . .50	Franz Starz . . . . . .1.00		H. Stifel . . . . . .25
Aug. Molmauner . . . . . .25	H. Newmann . . . . . .25		C. B. Spinks . . . . . .25
C. Buechner list:	Fk. Kienzel . . . . . .25		Ed Hornbeck . . . . . .25
F. J. Jost . . . . . .50	Ph. H. Mueller list:		J. Brader . . . . . .25
Oscar Heile . . . . . .25	Hy. C. Flossmeyer . . . . .1.00		Walter Cowgell . . . . .50
C. F. M. Buechner . . . . . .50	Ed H. H. Cash . . . . . .1.00		J. A. Hagan . . . . . .25
Paul Kaelin list:	Ed H. H. Cash . . . . . .1.00		H. Wendeler . . . . . .25
Paul Kaelin . . . . . .1.00	List No. 1 12th Ward:		J. Fronich . . . . . .25
Ernst Fruch . . . . . .25	No. 1 . . . . . .50		J. Zesch . . . . . .25
Jacob Unger . . . . . .10	Wm. E. . . . . .25		H. S. Smith . . . . . .50
M. Ochsner . . . . . .25	C. K. . . . . .25		Geo. Gutjahr . . . . . .25
A. Friend . . . . . .50	E. S. . . . . .50		R. J. Kraus . . . . . .25
B. Seufert . . . . . .50	J. . . . . .25		C. Scheibe . . . . . .25
Carl Nick . . . . . .50	J. K. . . . . .10		Jos. Zeis . . . . . .25
G. Lochmann . . . . . .25	W. W. . . . . .25		Geo. Procter . . . . . .25
K. Koehnes . . . . . .25	G. G. . . . . .10		W. Eissler . . . . . .25
Jos. Hoffmann list:	H. W. . . . . .25		David Drummond . . . . .50
Jos. Hoffmann . . . . . .50	W. S. . . . . .10		R. R. Howe . . . . . .25
John Schauer . . . . . .25	T. G. . . . . .50		Wm. Carson . . . . . .25
Otto Mueller . . . . . .25	Lo . . . . . .10		H. F. Friedrichs . . . . .50
Gus Ebner . . . . . .25	C. S. . . . . .10		Chas. Moser . . . . . .25
Mrs. Joe Hoffmann . . . . .25	Jake Faust . . . . . .25		Al. Morris . . . . . .25
F. M. . . . . .10	Louis Rosenberg . . . . .50		Eugene Williams . . . . .25
C. A. Meyers list:	G. P. . . . . .10		Chas. Schulz list
Ed Prine . . . . . .25	A. W. . . . . .10		Chas. Schulz . . . . . .1.00
C. A. Myers . . . . . .25	Jake . . . . . .10		John Janesch . . . . . .50
Mrs. L. Daniken list:	H. T. M. . . . . .10		Shrieler . . . . . .1.00
Mrs. L. Daniken . . . . . .25	F. O. H. . . . . .10		Martin Philipp . . . . . .25
Cash . . . . . .10	Frank Mittendorf list:		August Meyer . . . . . .25
John Seapa . . . . . .10	F. A. Messenger . . . . . .50		C. Fingerle . . . . . .1.50
J. H. H. . . . . .25	C. Frankenstein . . . . . .25		Valentin Heiser . . . . . .25
Otto Kaemmerer list:	L. Hoess . . . . . .25		Previously reported . . . . .485.25
W. L. H. . . . . .1.00	M. Henry . . . . . .25		Total to Nov. 14 . . . . .\$632.00
C. Metz list:	L. Hoess . . . . . .25		If any names are omitted
Oliver Puff . . . . . .25	F. Mittendorf . . . . . .25		or errors in amount donated
C. Metz . . . . . .50	H. Gausmann . . . . . .25		a favor will be conferred by
Aug. Bressert . . . . . .25	B. E. Scott . . . . . .25		notifying the Secretary at
Thos. Levick . . . . . .25	D. Cary . . . . . .25		once, so the corrections can
T. Prendergast list:	Stilmaker . . . . . .25		be made.
C. A. Prendergast . . . . .1.00	H. Young . . . . . .25		WM. M. BRANDT,
T. Prendergast . . . . . .50	J. Shea . . . . . .25		Secretary-Treasurer.
L. F. . . . . .25	C. Beyers . . . . . .25		966 Chouteau avenue.
R. P. . . . . .25	B. A. . . . . .25		
H. Klissip . . . . . .25	Wm. Tuchgraeber . . . . .25		
	Haddy G. Henick . . . . .50		

## The Meeting of the Extremes

By W. J. Ghent

"The working class politician plays the bosses' game by telling the men that politics will cure their ills, instead of securing power, just as the boss did—through economic methods. The boss don't care who runs the government if he is allowed to dictate conditions in his shop. \* \* \* The theory that politics—the state, the government—will solve the question is only to say that workers can turn their troubles over to others, who are placed there by men incompetent to even regulate their hours, wages or conditions. Build up your unions, acquire industrial power, just as did the capitalist. Your political power will follow naturally, just as did the capitalists'. Stop playing the capitalists' game by listening to confusion rampant of ballot-box worshippers, whose organized fanaticism makes an easy living possible, as they sneer at your union—the only force an employer fears, for it alone continually forces him to give up a greater share of the wealth you create."

The foregoing extract is not an editorial from the International Socialist Review, the New Castle Solidarity, or the San Francisco Revolt. It is not from the pen of William D. Haywood, Frank Bohn, Charles H. Kerr, Austin Lewis, William English Walling or Daniel DeLeon. No, gentle reader, you must guess again. There is an old adage that 'extremes meet. Here is a modern illustration. The quotation given above is from the Toledo Union Leader, an orthodox, stand-pat, pure-and-simple

### WHERE ORGANIZED LABOR STANDS ON BRIDGE QUESTION.

Whereas, The defeat of the Bond Issue is in part ascribed to union labor, in consequence of which the impression has gone forth that we have no desire to assist in bringing about the completion of the free bridge, and

Whereas, Such impression has been falsely created and is absolutely unfair; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Building Trades Council will do all in its power to aid in the completion of the bridge, providing:

First—That the franchise granted to the Southern Illinois Traction Co. is repealed.

Second—That absolute freedom of the bridge approaches is assured.

Third—That St. Louis labor be employed when available.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

John Kirby, the Anarchist-in-Chief of the National Manufacturers' Association, paid St. Louis a flying visit. He spoke at the Planters Hotel. His harangue was of the real wild kind. According to his irresponsible eruptions, every trade unionist is a dynamiter and every member of the Industrial Alliance an angel. Kirby was accompanied by a certain Bird of New York, who tried to scare his St. Louis dupes by calling attention to the enormous increase of the Socialist vote at the recent elections.

## Fine Hall for Rent

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



# FROM THE BATTLEFIELD OF ORGANIZED LABOR

## The St. Louis Socialist Vote

### SPECIAL COUNCIL ELECTION VOTE.

WARD.	Registration.	Caulfield, R.	Bell, D.	Brandt, Soc.	Total.
First	5,107	787	494	728	2,009
Second	4,181	632	321	809	1,762
Third	4,008	742	410	804	1,956
Fourth	4,447	700	798	406	1,904
Fifth	3,453	377	518	216	1,111
Sixth	3,226	488	505	238	1,231
Seventh	3,565	882	443	431	1,756
Eighth	4,152	772	387	684	1,843
Ninth	4,425	595	398	1,041	2,034
Tenth	4,722	849	328	1,428	2,605
Eleventh	5,056	829	410	1,306	2,545
Twelfth	5,454	649	433	915	1,997
Thirteenth	6,704	925	602	786	2,313
Fourteenth	5,712	936	534	678	2,148
Fifteenth	4,193	534	496	551	1,581
Sixteenth	3,773	443	596	275	1,314
Seventeenth	4,069	507	376	182	1,065
Eighteenth	4,439	793	582	617	1,992
Nineteenth	3,880	542	595	320	1,457
Twentieth	4,255	627	897	299	1,823
Twenty-first	5,714	894	471	700	2,065
Twenty-second	4,404	624	580	307	1,511
Twenty-third	4,081	599	528	202	1,329
Twenty-fourth	5,826	771	515	624	1,910
Twenty-fifth	4,678	606	567	189	1,362
Twenty-sixth	4,583	742	562	272	1,576
Twenty-seventh	7,248	840	685	919	2,444
Twenty-eighth	5,516	700	664	79	1,443
Totals	131,421	19,385	14,695	16,006	50,086

On November 10 a special election was held in St. Louis to fill a vacancy in the City Council. There were three candidates—Republican, Democrat and Socialist. The vote was as follows:

Republican	19,385
Socialist	16,006
Democrat	14,695

Thus, for the first time in the history of America, have we succeeded in winning second place in a city of 800,000 population, pushing the Democrats into third place. The Socialist vote is 32 per cent of the total, an extraordinarily high figure for a large city like St. Louis.

The Socialist candidate was Comrade William M. Brandt, a member of the expelled or old Local St. Louis. The entire campaign was made by the old local, in the face of the opposition of both old parties and the so-called "protestors" of the new local, chartered by the Missouri state office. Not only did the "protestors" fall to aid in the campaign, but threw every possible obstacle in our way. The local impossibilists made no effort to put a candidate in the field, but did their best to have the Board of Election Commissioners refuse to put Brandt's name on the ballot. To further injure the Socialist cause the protesting impossibilists sent their circulars on party affairs to the capitalist press. The Republican daily played these internal party matters up strong the day before the election.

As the members are voting on Referendum D, I desire to give them some facts by which they may be able to form an opinion of the St. Louis controversy and the merits of the contending factions.

Since the "protestors" withdrew from old Local St. Louis we have been through three campaigns, and our vote was as follows:

Previous high vote	5,000
Fall of 1910	8,000
Spring of 1911	12,000
Fall of 1911	16,000

This is a record of which we are justly proud. No city in the United States of equal size has shown such a remarkably steady and rapid growth in the Socialist vote. Every

campaign was conducted on strictly working-class lines, as laid down in our national platform. In addition, we defeated a reactionary charter in January, 1911, and defeated a proposed bond issue steal on November 7, 1911.

In each of the three campaigns that have taken place since the "protestors" relieved us of their obstruction tactics the Socialist tickets have been nominated, in the usual way, by marries and put up a ticket. The equal opportunity to enter the primaries and put up a ticket. The statement circulated by them that they COULD NOT nominate a ticket is entirely false. Whether their failure to enter the primaries and nominate a ticket was due to stupidity, impotence, or an anarchistic dislike of political action, I am unable to state. The fact remains that they MADE NO EFFORT to nominate candidates, but expended their energy in attempts to block our efforts to roll up a big vote for Socialism. Is any further argument needed to set forth the real issues at stake in the Missouri controversy?

Socialists of several years' experience will readily grasp the significance and inward meaning of the St. Louis trouble and not be misled by charges of alleged fusion or compromise.

In spite of the hundred and one obstacles thrown in our way by the unusual situation we had to meet, nevertheless, our organization stood bravely by its guns and achieved the truly remarkable showing which is given at the beginning of this article. Our members believe our cause is right and just. We have increased to double the membership of two years ago and are growing faster than ever.

Most assuredly, we would prefer to be a part of the state and national organization, and for this reason we ask all comrades to vote "Yes" on Referendum D. But, in or out of the party, we will ever stand on the principles and platform of the National and International movement of the Socialist Party.

OTTO PAULS.

St. Louis, Mo.

convention, Vice-President Lamb acted as chairman.

There were several subjects which caused considerable discussion and it was nearly 7 o'clock when the meeting adjourned.

#### Picture Shows Unionized.

In his semi-monthly report, Secretary Kreyling informed the delegates that the Olive and Delmar Theaters have been unionized.

A grievance of the Engineers' Union against the Columbia Theater Co. caused a somewhat heated argument between Delegates McDonough and Conroy. Said theater dispensed with the services of an engineer and employed a fireman instead, claiming that owing to alleged changes in the system of heating the firm was justified in doing what it did. The matter was finally referred to the Secretary, with instructions to attempt an amicable settlement of the controversy between the three parties involved.

#### Amicably Settled.

The differences between the Granite Ware Workers' Union and the National Enameling and Stamping Co. of Granite City was amicably adjusted, according to Secretary Kreyling's report.

#### More Jurisdiction Troubles.

During the two weeks much of the secretary's time was taken up with a controversy between the Brotherhood of Carpenters, the Amalgamated Carpenters and the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co. in connection with the building work of the new Anheuser-Busch hotel in Dallas, Texas. The Gilsonite Construction Co., that is doing the work on said hotel, is employing Amalgamated carpenters,

## McNamara Demonstration

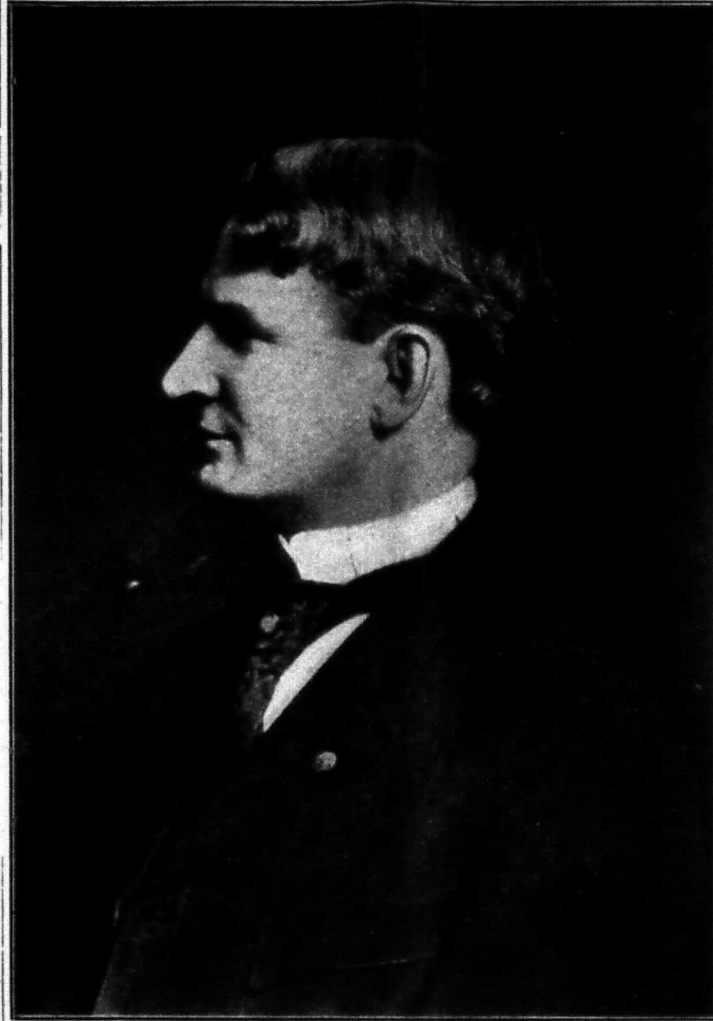
### Sunday, Dec. 3, at 2 p. m.

## New Club Hall, Chouteau Avenue and 13th Street

### Everybody Invited! Admission Free!

To the Working Class of St. Louis:

Two of your brothers and fellow-workers were kidnaped by the thugs of Capitalism, deprived of their personal liberty and constitutional rights, and transported to Los Angeles, Cal., where they were thrown in jail,



J. J. McNamara.

charged with murder in connection with the Los Angeles Times explosion and indicted by a drummed-up grand jury.

James J. and J. B. McNamara are now on trial in Los Angeles. A prejudiced judge and a hireling prosecuting attorney are trying to secure a prejudiced and fixed jury in order to bring about the conviction of your brothers for the satisfaction of General Otis, Detective Burns and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

Socialists, Trade Unionists, Working Men and Women of St. Louis! The kidnaping of the McNamaras, their indictment and trial, means a fight against the entire American labor movement. It means a fight against the entire American working class. Millions of dollars are behind the prosecution. Criminals and thugs of the Burns type have unlimited means at their command to buy up all the Harry Orchards and similar degenerates to help a fixed jury get a conviction of our brothers. The American Trade Union movement is on trial. It is not only a case of prosecution, but of systematic persecution.

Shall we in St. Louis sit idly by while the capitalist class, assisted by a powerful daily press, will do all in their power to poison the people's mind against our brothers in the Los Angeles jail? No! A thousand times no!

In order to thoroughly inform and arouse the people of St. Louis with the situation in Los Angeles and the McNamara case, the General Committee of the Socialist Party has decided to hold a big mass meeting and McNamara Demonstration on Sunday, December 3, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the New Club Hall, Chouteau Avenue and Thirteenth Street.

At this meeting well known representatives of the Socialist Party and of the Trade Union movement of St. Louis will speak on the McNamara case.

In view of the importance of the McNamara case, it becomes the solemn duty of every Socialist ward club, of every Trade Union, of every workmen's singing society and other organizations in sympathy with our movement to make this McNamara demonstration a great success.

They will murder our brothers unless we rise en masse and demand justice and fair play for them.

Act promptly! Do not lose a moment's time!

GENERAL COMMITTEE SOCIALIST PARTY.

who seem to be in open fight against the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Contractor Hainey, Dave Kreyling, and Melvin, Ruhle, Luecke and Bohnen of the Brotherhood held several conferences, and the prospects for an early settlement of the controversy are good.

#### The Free Bridge Fight.

A lengthy report was submitted by the Legislative Committee, treating on several subjects of interest. The first portion of the report referred to the Bridge Bond issue fight, which resulted in a victory for Organized Labor. We quote from the Legislative Committee's report:

#### Strong Opposition Forces Lined Up Against Us.

"The forces arraigned against us were most formidable. The entire press of the city opposed us with all its power, daily printing false and misleading statements of our position, intended to confuse and deceive the voters. The newspapers, with few exceptions, gave us no space in their news columns. The communications sent to correct their lies were

"And this was not all. A much larger sum of money than is spent in a presidential election was used to defeat us. In the Kreisemann wards each precinct captain was given a round sum. It is alleged that money was offered for votes. Old ballots of the Capitol Bond Issue, it is alleged, were substituted for the right ballot, and every dirty trick of the ward politician was resorted to.

"Again, the usual custom of manufacturers and contractors to close early on election day was disregarded, so that thousands of workmen lost their votes, not being able to reach the polls in time to cast them. One report handed in is to the effect that in a certain precinct 200 workmen were in line waiting to vote when the polls were promptly closed at 7 o'clock. This and similar facts show the need of so changing our election laws that the hours of voting be extended to 9 o'clock in the evening, in order that no citizen shall be deprived of his right to vote.

"In addition to all this, though the Mayor had declared that his reason for calling a separate election on the bonds was to eliminate all politics, yet both the Republican and Democratic conventions endorsed the Bond Issue as a party measure, and so tied the hands of any city committeeman who might desire to work against it.

"Nevertheless, despite this tremendous, united and well-equipped opposition, there were found to be in St. Louis more than 21,000 honest, independent voters, who refused to bow the knee to Mammon. More than 21,000 citizens who could not be fooled, nor bribed, nor coerced!

"The Bond Issue was defeated. And our opponents, to carry it, would have required nearly 10,000 more votes than they polled.

"We desire to put on record especially our appreciation of the hard word done in the campaign by the People's League and its affiliated organizations; by the Socialist Party, whose leaders and press were most loyal; by scores of independent citizens of various civic societies, who did all they could for us; and last, but not least, by the Unions of Federated Labor, which faithfully stood by this central body, opened their meetings to our speakers and their treasures to our appeal!"

#### Protest Against Dr. Morfit's Dismissal.

The Legislative Committee also entered its protest against the arbitrary dismissal of Hospital Commissioner Dr. Morfit by Mayor Kreisemann and his machine. Concerning this discharge the committee says:

"We demand of the City Council, whose creature the Hospital Board is, to make a searching inquiry into the reasons that underly this dastardly proceeding."

The report was received, concurred in, and all friends of the Anti-Bridge Bond movement were given a vote of thanks.

#### For a Daily Labor Press.

A very interesting debate was caused by the motion that a committee of five be appointed to consider the advisability of establishing a daily labor paper in St. Louis. A number of delegates spoke on this question and all seemed to agree that such a paper was necessary. An amendment was offered and carried that the matter be referred to the Legislative Committee, with instructions to investigate and report at the next meeting of the central body.

Fannie Sellins and Kate Hurley, who returned from their two years' tour in behalf of the Marx & Haas garment workers, were present at last Sunday's meeting and were called upon to address the delegates. The last city the two brave women visited on their western tour was Los Angeles.

Fannie Sellins, in a very able manner, spoke of their experience in the City of the Angels; how they took part in the great Job Harriman primary campaign; how organized labor on the Pacific coast was waging an heroic battle; how Los Angeles was to-day seething with Trade Unionism and Socialism, and how they themselves (Fannie and Kate) had become ardent Socialists as the result of their two years of hard work on behalf of the St. Louis garment workers. Fannie also spoke of their visit to James J. McNamara in the Los Angeles jail, who sent words of greetings to the organized workers of St. Louis. She appealed to the delegates to get busy in behalf of the McNamara boys, to stir up the working people of St. Louis and do everything in their power to raise funds for the defense. Her remarks met with general applause. When Kate Hurley was called upon to speak, she declared that Fannie had said all that was to be said and she would not like to take up any more of the time.

#### Other Business.

Secretary Heller of the Barbers' Union No. 102 notified the delegates that the Mountjoy barber shop, 1921 Penrose street, was still unfair.

The Moving Picture Operators have a grievance against the Rainbow Theater, 109 North Broadway. Secretary Kreyling was instructed to investigate.

#### Grand Leader Unfair.

On motion of Waitresses' Union No. 249, the Grand Leader was declared unfair.

On motion, it was decided to send the following to the Atlanta A. F. of L. convention: A statement explaining the work of the Amalgamated Carpenters against the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in last spring's carpenters' strike at St. Louis. Also, requesting the convention to endorse the action of the C. T. & L. U. in refusing the A. S. of C. affiliation and to revoke the national charter of the A. S. of C. at the Atlanta convention.

Bell Telephone Directory Scab Product.

Delegate Hertenstein introduced a resolution protesting against the Bell Telephone Co. having its directory work done at the shop of the Chicago scab firm of R. R. Donnelly & Co. To Prosecute Murderer of Union Men.

The Teamsters' Joint Council informed the central body that James Weathers, who killed the two Union teamsters, William Keans and Patrick Kane, had been charged with murder in the second degree by the Circuit Attorney. The Citizens' Alliance is furnishing the funds for the defense, so it is claimed, and, therefore, the Teamsters' Council asks Organized Labor for financial aid. A committee of five was appointed to assist the Teamsters. Goodman, Morrin, Mrs. Spraggon, Conroy and Kaemmerer were appointed as the committee.

Grocery Employees' Ball.

Wholesale Grocery Employees' Union No. 155 announced that their annual ball would be given on November 25 at 2301 South Broadway.

Shoe Repairers' Union.

Joint Council No. 25 reported that a Shoe Repairers' Union had been organized.

Arbitration Treaties Indorsed.

By request of the Citizens' National Committee, this resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, The general arbitration treaties now before the Senate of the United States are believed to be the most effective means yet proposed for insuring permanent world peace; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the members of this Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, in regular session assembled, That we hereby express our active interest in and earnestly urge the prompt ratification of those treaties."

The Electrical Workers' Trouble.

President Gompers of the A. F. of L. notified the central body that the General Executive Board had sustained the appeal of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers against the action of the C. T. & L. U. in unseating Electrical Workers' Local No. 1, and ordering the central body to comply with the laws by re-seating Local No. 1 of the Electrical Workers. Union No. 1 was informed to have credentials submitted at the next meeting.

For the McNamara Brothers.

It was reported from A. F. of L. headquarters that films of the McNamara kidnaping could be had, and that the central body should appoint a committee to see that these pictures be shown in theaters. Mrs. Spraggon, Morrin, Stone, King and Hodgson were appointed a committee.

Union Laundry.

In a letter from the Belleville Trades Assembly attention was called to the Union Label Laundry Co., with branch office at 1642 Texas avenue.

To Secure Bailey's Pardon.

The Industrial Council of Kansas City, in a letter, asked for co-operation of the St. Louis central body in securing the pardon of Edgar Bailey, now imprisoned in Jefferson City.

TO PROTECT CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES AGAINST BURAUOCRACY.

Indorse Lloyd-La Follette Bill.

On motion of Delegate Shanessy, the Lloyd-La Follette bill for the protection of civil service employees against the encroachments of government bureaucracy was endorsed.

To Inaugurate McNamara Movement in St. Louis.

Fannie Sellins, McDonough, Hertenstein, Kreyling and Morrin were appointed a committee to work in behalf of the McNamara brothers and to organize a McNamara League.

BUTCHERS AND MEAT CUTTERS TO HAVE OPEN MEETING.

On Sunday afternoon, November 19, Butchers and Meat Cutters No. 88 will hold an open meeting at New Club Hall, Thirteenth and Chouteau.

All butchers and meat cutters are invited to attend and learn of the better conditions being secured by this organization. David Kreyling, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Union, and Joseph Hahn of Brewers' Union No. 6 will address the meeting in English and German.

William Burger, the hustling secretary of No. 88, has purchased the butcher shop at Missouri and Utah, and is conducting same as an up-to-date union butcher shop.

THE LARGEST THEATER.

Talbot's Hippodrome, on Sixth street, between Walnut and Market, was opened to the public last Sunday, and during the afternoon over 6,000 people were admitted to see the performance. This is the largest theater in the West, and seats 3,004 at one time.

Union labor was and is employed in all capacities by the management. The musicians, electricians, stage hands and picture operators are all union men. The printing bears the union label.

## Central Trades & Labor Union

CENTRAL BODY HOLDS FIVE-HOUR SESSION.

Fannie Sellins and Kate Hurley Stir the Delegates.

Movement in Behalf of McNamara Brothers Started.

"WE ARE SOCIALISTS NOW!" SAY FANNIE AND KATE.

Legislative Committee Gives Interesting Review on the Bond Issue Fight.

PRAISE FOR THE LABOR PRESS.

Protest Against Hospital Commissioner Morfit's Dismissal.

NEED OF DAILY LABOR PRESS DISCUSSED AND COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE.

THE GRAND LEADER "UNFAIR."

Organized Labor for International Peace.

Last Sunday's regular meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union was well attended. In the absence of President Philippi, who had left for Atlanta, Ga., to attend the A. F. of L.



**THEORY VS. PRACTICE.**

By J. E. Nash.

Long years ago, when a little boy,  
I was taught in the Sabbath school  
To sing and pray in the good old way,  
And practice the Golden Rule.  
That God was father of all mankind,  
At home or across the sea;  
That we were brothers to all the  
others,  
Wherever they chanced to be.

That God commanded—thou shalt  
not kill,  
Or steal—and approved the plan  
That a man be hung, be he old or  
young,  
Who murders a fellow man,  
But I was taken from Sabbath school,  
Along with a host of others;  
Was armed and sent by the govern-  
ment  
To murder our southern brothers.

The southern brethren, likewise  
taught  
By equally pious mothers,  
Instead of running, were all out gun-  
ning,  
And hunting their Yankee broth-  
ers.  
Both sides had cannons, guns, bullets  
and shells  
For tearing men's bodies in twain;  
And surgeons, yearning to prove their  
learning  
By patching us up again.

Both sides sent chaplains in Jesus'  
name,  
Imploring us not to rebel;  
And both served whisky to make the  
boys frisky  
And fit is to raise the devil.  
These chaplains prayed to the self-  
same God  
That he would the missiles guide  
To kill the others, God's sons, their  
brothers,  
Who stood on the other side.

A host went out and a few returned;  
Some crippled; some strutting  
about,  
With stories thrilling of wholesale  
killing;  
You think they were hanged, no  
doubt.  
Well! Grant, the chief, was made  
President;  
The rest, it is understood,  
Are drawing pensions for good in-  
tentions,  
And killing the most we could.

But useful workmen are drove like  
slaves,  
And docked if they're late or shirk;  
Till more is made that required for  
trade,  
Then, clubbed, if they beg for  
work.  
Kicked out to starve; if they steal a  
cent  
They're jailed for a crook or  
tough;  
But the crafty gent is to Congress  
sent,  
Provided he steals enough.

We claim to worship the Prince of  
Peace,  
But trust in the sword and gun;  
We pay men pensions for wholesale  
murder;  
But hang them for killing one.  
So we conclude it's a crime to kill  
One brother, or steal a cent;  
But kill a half million, or steal a full  
billion,  
You're boss of the government.  
poa kvvhy, HK, ,a gwigua.l aafwya

**"ELEMENTS OF SOCIALISM."**

The Macmillan Company, the great  
New York publishers, have sent to  
the press, and will issue immediately,  
an important work on Socialism. Its  
title is "Elements of Socialism," and  
its authors are John Spargo, author  
of numerous important Socialist and  
sociological works, and Dr. G. B. L.  
Arner, who is a newcomer into the  
Socialist literary field. Dr. Arner  
was until quite lately an instructor in  
economics at Dartmouth College, and  
before that at Princeton University.  
John Spargo has lectured in more  
colleges and universities than any  
other American Socialist—perhaps  
more than all put together. It is fit-  
ting, therefore, that these two Social-  
ists should write a book especially  
intended for use as a text-book in  
colleges and universities and Social-  
ist study classes.

This is probably the first time  
that a great publishing house has  
ever undertaken to issue a regular  
Text-book on Socialism, written  
wholly from the Socialist point of  
view. The book is said to be very  
comprehensive. It gives the Socialist  
criticism of society; the philosophical  
and economic theories of Socialism,  
with replies to attacks made upon  
them; a statement of the Socialist  
ideal; a survey of the history of the  
movement in every country; and a  
complete reply to all the principal  
objections to Socialism which have  
been made. The statistics of the  
movement have been brought right  
up to date, and each chapter has its  
own summary, list of questions and  
bibliography. The appearance of the  
book is being eagerly discussed in  
some of the big colleges, and its  
adoption by several is said to be cer-  
tain.

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**Progress of Labor Legislation in 1911**

(Reported by American Association for Labor Legislation, New York City.)

**FORTY STATES FURNISH RE-  
MARKABLE GRIST OF PRO-  
TECTIVE MEASURES.**

"As a result of the widespread  
movement for reform in dealing with  
industrial injuries, ten states have  
this year passed laws providing ac-  
cident compensation for injured em-  
ployees, and six states, for the first  
time in America, now require the re-  
porting of several well-defined occu-  
pational diseases and industrial  
poisonings," says the Review of La-  
bor Legislation of 1911, just issued  
from its New York headquarters by  
the American Association for Labor  
Legislation.

This interesting and convenient  
volume of 160 pages summarizes the  
activities of the forty legislatures  
which have passed laws during the  
present year for the promotion of the  
health, comfort and safety of the  
millions who toil in factories, work-  
shop and mine.

**Workmen's Compensation and In-  
surance.**

A convenient table, prepared by  
Hon. P. Tecumseh Sherman of New  
York, and published in this Review,  
gives at a glance all the main provi-  
sions of the ten new compensation  
laws. It shows that the scheme of  
elective compensation is adopted in  
California, Illinois, Kansas, New  
Hampshire, New Jersey and Wiscon-  
sin; compulsory compensation, mod-  
ified by the rule of comparative neg-  
ligence, in Nevada; and elective in-  
surance system in Ohio and Massa-  
chusetts; and in Washington a state  
insurance system compulsory as to  
certain enumerated employments  
and elective as to all others. The  
employer bears the cost in all states  
except Ohio, where the employe con-  
tributes 10 per cent of the insur-  
ance fund. In half of the states the  
laws apply to a specified list of dan-  
gerous employments, but in Califor-  
nia, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio  
(where five or more are employed,  
and Wisconsin (except casual) all  
employments are covered. The com-  
plete story of these laws, as pub-  
lished in the Labor Legislation Re-  
view, is written by the well-known  
authority, Prof. Ernst Freund, of the  
University of Chicago.

New commissions to study the sub-  
ject of compensation for accidents  
are created this year in nine states,  
making a total of twenty-one com-  
missions on this job during the last  
three years. Many states are chang-  
ing their existing liability laws by  
taking away the defenses of the em-  
ployer, and making recovery of dam-  
ages more easy for the workman. In  
Wisconsin no release signed by an  
injured employe within seventy-two  
hours after suffering an accident can  
be used against him when seeking  
damages. More complete reports of  
accidents are required in thirteen  
states.

**Diseases of Occupation.**

The recent campaign of the Asso-  
ciation for Labor Legislation to  
promote the study and prevention  
of diseases due to occupation has al-  
ready borne fruit. Six states (Califor-  
nia, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Illi-  
nois, Michigan and New York), for  
the first time in America, now re-  
quire physicians to report cases of  
industrial diseases. These diseases  
include lead poisoning, which endan-  
gers the lives of workmen in 138  
trades; the loathsome "phossy jaw,"  
which disfigures those who work  
with poisonous phosphorus in our  
match factories; the hatters'  
"shakes," due to mercurial poison-  
ing; the caisson workers' "bends";  
anthrax; and poisoning from arsenic.

Occupational diseases will be inves-  
tigated in Ohio, and the evils of poor  
factory lighting in Massachusetts.  
Special protection for employes en-  
gaged in peculiarly dangerous pro-  
cesses, involving the use of poison-  
ous lead, is provided for in Illinois.

**Accident Prevention.**

The terrible loss of human life  
through factory fires has led many  
states to provide better protection  
against fire. Standards of safety are  
raised in many states, and Pennsylv-  
ania now provides for fire drills in  
all industrial establishments where  
women or girls are employed.  
The conditions under which manu-  
facturing in lofts is now carried on  
is under investigation in New York.  
The Review notes a marked ten-  
dency to strengthen the laws relat-  
ing to the protection of workmen  
from dangerous machinery in fact-  
ories and workshops, as well as in  
mines, by allowing the inspectors to  
close down any establishment or to  
prohibit the use of any machine  
which is dangerous to employes.

**Mines.**

Because of frequent disasters,  
causing great loss of life, several  
states have established Mining  
Boards, and the mining laws of sev-  
eral states are completely revised.  
Several other states have greatly in-  
creased the protection for miners,  
with special reference to ventilation  
and to the prevention of fires and ex-  
plosions.

**Building Construction.**

Employes in building trades will  
watch with great interest the results  
of the laws of Nebraska, Indiana and  
Oregon, for the prevention of acci-  
dents in building construction. The  
latter is especially important, since  
it is coupled with the liability law,  
which takes away the chief defenses  
of the employer in case of suit for  
damages.

Workmen who are employed in  
underground rooms or manholes and  
on street cars and who operate corn-  
husking or shredding machines also  
receive additional legal protection.

**Railroads.**

The Review mentions fifteen states  
which enacted new laws for the pro-  
tection of railroad employes against  
accident. These laws relate to the  
authority and duties of railroad com-  
missions, to adequate train crews, to  
standards for caboose cars, to expe-  
rience or training for engineers, fire-  
men, conductors, brakemen or signal  
men, to air brakes and to the safe-  
guarding of frogs and switches. New  
regulations concerning the height of  
bridges, automatic bell ringers and  
signal lights on switches, sheds to  
protect employes on repair work, are  
also enacted. Railroad commissions  
in several states are given authority  
to make and enforce whatever rules  
they deem necessary to prevent ac-  
cidents.

**Child Labor.**

"The year 1911 has been one of  
remarkable progress in regulating  
child labor in the United States. No  
previous year has equalled this either  
in the total number of acts passed  
relating to child labor or in the ag-  
gregate number of states affected."  
The campaign begun against the  
employment of boys in the night  
messenger service on account of its  
unquestionable moral dangers re-  
sulted this year in legislation in  
eight states. Important restrictions  
to regulate street trading are en-  
acted in five states, hours of labor  
for children are shortened in ten  
states, and the eight-hour day for  
children under 16 is established for  
the first time in Colorado, Missouri  
and Wisconsin. Children under 16

have been excluded from all night  
work for the first time in six states,  
while California has excluded all  
under 18 after 10 p. m.

"As will be noted, the greatest  
amount of legislation was passed in  
the most advanced industrial states,  
while very little was secured in the  
southern states."

**Enforcement of the Law.**

"The most important administra-  
tive measure," says this Review,  
"and perhaps the most significant la-  
bor law of the year, is the act creat-  
ing the Wisconsin Industrial Com-  
mission. This is the first thorough-  
going attempt to provide for the es-  
tablishment through state author-  
ity of definite occupational stan-  
dards of safety and at the same time  
to give our labor law greater elas-  
ticity through the work of experts  
clothed with the power of issuing or-  
ders."

A tendency toward specialization  
within departments is illustrated by  
the employment of a physician in Illi-  
nois and by the appointment of an  
inspector of safety devices in Texas.  
In several states inspection bureaus  
or departments have been recognized,  
and Georgia has created a Depart-  
ment of Commerce and Labor.

**Woman's Work.**

The movement for the eight-hour  
day for women is gaining ground, as  
is evidenced from the fact that Cali-  
fornia and Washington enacted  
eight-hour laws for women, and simi-  
lar bills were hard-fought for in Illi-  
nois, Ohio and Wisconsin. Massa-  
chusetts reduced the working hours  
of women from fifty-six to fifty-four  
a week, and enacted a law prohib-  
iting the employment of women for  
two weeks before and four weeks  
after childbirth.

In three states bills were present-  
ed relating to the establishment of  
minimum wage boards. The Minne-  
sota and Wisconsin bills, which pro-  
vided for the creation of such boards,  
were defeated, but the Massachu-  
setts bill, which provided for a com-  
mission to study the subject, was  
passed, and the commission will re-  
port in January, 1912.

**Unemployment.**

The establishment in New York of  
the first American industrial farm  
colony for tramps and vagrants is an  
especially significant step. It marks  
a belated tendency to recognize the  
tendency of unemployment, which  
statistics show is increasing. Illi-  
nois authorized the appointment of a  
woman investigator of domestic em-  
ployment agencies, and in other  
states laws were enacted protecting  
private agencies or extending public  
employment offices. The commission  
which has been investigating em-  
ployment agencies in Massachusetts  
is continuing its work.

**Trade Disputes.**

Little direct legislation has been  
enacted during the past year upon  
the important subject of the settle-  
ment of strikes. Massachusetts has  
taken her lesson from England and  
has made it legal for a union to im-  
pose fines upon its members. Four  
states have endeavored to prevent  
the breaking of strikes through em-  
ployees secured under false pretenses,  
and Colorado has made illegal the  
type of labor contract which has been  
used, by mine operators and others,  
since the labor disturbances of 1904,  
to prevent the growth of trade unions  
by forbidding an employe to join  
trade organizations. Several states  
have attempted to prevent blacklist-  
ing by requiring employers to give  
explicit letters stating cause of dis-  
missal, and Connecticut has carefully  
regulated the conduct of blacklisting  
agencies. The Wisconsin law, re-

quiring the publication of contracts  
or agreements between employers  
and employes, which has long been  
urged by Socialists and trade union-  
ists, is also interesting.

**Immigration.**

New York has passed three laws  
for the protection of immigrants, in  
connection with immigrant lodging  
places, the surrender of tickets of  
immigrant passengers, and with the  
selling of transportation to or from  
foreign countries. Congress is peti-  
tioned for legislation restricting im-  
migration, and New Jersey has ap-  
pointed a commission to study the  
subject.

**Hours of Labor.**

The long-fought battle in Massa-  
chusetts for an effective eight-hour  
law on public works has at last  
brought results. Wisconsin also  
amends her eight-hour law by mak-  
ing the proved fact of work for more  
than eight hours prima facie evi-  
dence of a violation and by carefully  
defining the meaning of "emergen-  
cy"; the Federal eight-hour law for  
navy employes was also strength-  
ened. For private employments,  
Connecticut passed a "one day rest  
in seven" law; the eight-hour laws  
in several mining states were strength-  
ened; and the hours of work for rail-  
road employes are regulated in four  
more states.

**Prepare for 1912.**

During the next few months sev-  
eral leading industrial states will be  
face to face with this problem of pro-  
gressive legislation. The Review fur-  
nishes the facts in convenient form  
at the time information is most need-  
ed, and is a valuable feature of the  
"Bureau of Information" estab-  
lished by the Association for Labor  
Legislation.

**THANKSGIVING.**

By Mary F. Betts.

That fields have yielded ample store  
Of fruit and wheat and corn,  
That nights of restful blessedness  
Have followed each new morn;  
That flowers have blossomed by the  
paths  
That tread our working days,  
That love has filled us with delight,  
We offer heartfelt praise.

What shall we say of sorrow's hours,  
Of hunger and denial,  
Of tears, and loneliness, and loss,  
Of long and bitter trial?  
Oh, in the darkness have not we  
Seen new, resplendent stars?  
Have we not learned some song of  
faith  
Within our prison bars?

Not only for the earth's rich gifts,  
Strewn thick along our way,  
Her looks of constant loveliness  
We thank our God to-day;  
But for the spirit's subtle growth,  
The higher, better part,  
The treasures gathered in the soul—  
The harvest of the heart.

**Union Bakery.**

The Minneapolis union bakers have  
started a new bakery in that city and  
have good prospects of making it a  
successful enterprise. The capital  
stock is \$50,000 and consists of 10,-  
000 shares of \$5 each. No stock-  
holder can own more than twenty  
shares. It is to be conducted on the  
co-operative plan and will be known  
as the United Bakery Company. A  
similar concern was established in  
the city of St. Paul about two years  
ago and is said to have been very  
successful, as this new one in Min-  
neapolis will also be, if the union men  
there give it the patronage it merits,  
and this they should do.

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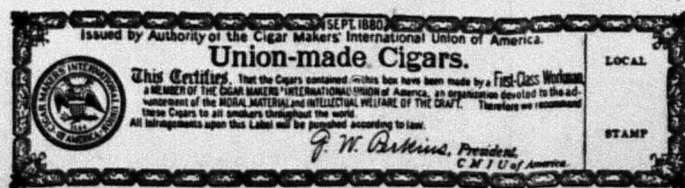
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feel like.



# TOO MUCH FOOD FOR ALL

America will soon be face to face with a famine problem. The hundreds and millions of fertile acres of this nation will soon be insufficient to produce enough to satisfy the people's wants. At least that is the opinion of William Howard Taft, who was elected to the White House by the votes of the farmers and other working people.

"God knows Bill" has again demonstrated his utter ignorance of the affairs of the world by declaring in a public speech September 16 at Erie, Pa., that unless the farmers get instructions along the lines of scientific farming the United States will be confronted with a food problem two or three generations from now.

The best authorities have figured it out very clearly that the rich farming lands in the Mississippi valley alone, if their productive power were properly utilized, would be capable of producing food enough for the entire population of the earth. And the same authorities say that the productive power of our state, that of Texas, is great enough to produce an abundance of food for the entire 90,000,000 of the United States. And the authority of this statement was no other person than a college professor at Yale University, where Mr. Taft secured his college degree. And two other professors and investigators from Harvard University come to a similar conclusion after making a thorough study of the situation.

## Food for Five Billion.

Other careful investigators along the same line of inquiry have made the broad claim that this nation, with the present knowledge of producing things, was capable of supporting a population of five thousand million people.

Five thousand million people! Read that over again and then read Taft's stupid intimation that the people of this great productive nation will be confronted with a problem of not having enough food when the population reaches the 200,000,000 mark. Here are Taft's exact words:

"In the next 100 years, if this is to be a self-sustaining country, we must adopt new methods of farming and pursue them with eagerness and intelligent enterprise.

"We are spending \$15,000,000 a year on the department of agriculture and we might as well face the truth and realize that this expense, instead of decreasing, is bound to increase.

"If our population increases as rapidly as it has heretofore, in fifty years we shall have 200,000,000 people in this country to support on 873,000,000 acres of land."

We wish to say, without fear of contradiction from any reliable source, that the United States, especially, is in no fear of not being a self-sustaining country for centuries to come. The nation today is capable of producing too much—too much food as well as too much clothing, machinery, shelter and every other kind of wealth. And yet, Mr. Taft, because of the ingenuity and industry of the working people of this nation, when the time of our overproduction arrives the great industrial class which provided the "too much," the majority of the people has to worry about the high cost of living, and restrict the capacity of their stomachs.

## "Too Much Prosperity."

The writer well remembers that Taft once made a ridiculous statement in public when he was Secretary of War that the "time was not far away when the people would be suffering with too much prosperity." Too much prosperity he regarded as an evil to be dreaded, and now the great Taft is apprehensive that a famine will overtake us if we do not resort to scientific farming. "Too much" was his statement before; now it is "too little."

Without any reservation we do not hesitate to say that the official life at Washington is made up of as idiotic a set of numbskulls as the capitalist system ever produced, and Taft appears to be the premier of the list, especially when the real problems of life are up for discussion. And to refer to any of the clique now there, in view of their past performance, as statesmen is a reflection upon the word we find defined in the dictionaries.

## Tangling Your Thinking Box.

Taft and other "statesmen" of his plutocratic ilk attempt to make the people believe that the present high cost of living is due to a threatened shortage in the food supply. Statements of this character are proof that the gang of big business traitors in control of the national capital are attempting to lull to sleep the spirit of protest that is abroad in this land today. The traitors at Washington who represent the big business interests are more concerned about the profits from high prices, than they

are in establishing legislation that would insure relief to the millions of consumers in this country, and when Taft and his aids deliver themselves of such nonsense as is quoted in the foregoing it is about time that the people recognized the utter futility of having such capitalist representatives at the nation's official helm.

If this nation is in any danger of being confronted with the problem of a short food supply one hundred years from now, Germany should have been face-to-face with the same problem a century ago, and starved to death by this time. For Mr. Taft's enlightenment we will say that the total land and water area of the German empire is 204,992 square miles. The total land area of the state of Texas, exclusive of the water area, is 262,290, or more than 58,000 square miles larger than the domain of Emperor William. In other words, if the German Empire could be picked up and placed on the face of Texas there would be enough space left to put the entire state of Michigan, and even then there would be 3,490 square miles of water area left, besides land space enough to deposit the state of Rhode Island.

So it is evident to any one possessing a grain of reasoning power that if Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, Germany, Austria-Hungary and France, with their

crowded population when compared with the United States, are not concerned in 1911 about the problem of being self-sustaining, it is absurd for us to think about it when our boundless resources are compared with those of the three nations named.

Taft made himself infamously ridiculous when he gave out his "God knows" reply to a sensible inquiry from a workingman at Cooper Union in New York City several years ago, thereby adding to his laurels as a statesman when he claimed that too much prosperity was a bad thing for an industrious people. But in view of the foregoing demonstration of facts and figures showing our boundless resources, his recent claim that the United States is not far from a period when it will not be self-sustaining proves that the mighty Taft is unfit to hold any kind of a public office in this enlightened age.

No, Mr. Taft, the trouble is not that we can not produce enough. The trouble is that we can produce too much, but the producers are not able to get the fruits of their toil. In addition to this the capitalist system which Taft, Bryan, Clarke, Wilson Harmon uphold and advocate does not be self-sustaining proves that the end time for fully five million men who are willing and anxious to pro-

duce more of the abundant things of life. These "statesmen" also uphold a system that creates "hard times" and those who are in the mills, mines and factories and on the railroads are permitted to work only part of the time.

Under the painless and wasteful capitalist system of Taft and the rest of the Republican and Democrats there is at the present time a short food supply in the larders of the millions of industrial workers. The people of the nation today are underfed because the Taft statesmen favor a system of making things for profit, instead of for use.

## Remedy and How to Get It.

There would be no excuse for the existence of a Socialist party if Socialism did not provide a remedy for the evils of underfeeding, poverty and unemployment. But Socialism does provide the remedy. The collective control of 873,000,000 acres of land in this nation, together with the collective ownership of the machinery of production and distribution is the remedy. And every vote for Socialist Party candidates is an expressed desire to have that collective ownership. And when the people become enlightened enough to put a Socialist in the White House, a system can and will be inaugurated that will wipe the disgrace of poverty and enforced idleness from the earth.

## Still Lying About Milwaukee

The following letter has been sent by Frederic Heath to the Kansas City Post:

"Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 7, 1911. Editor Kansas City Post:

"A copy of your paper, of date of November 1 has been sent to me, and I ask a little space to acquaint your readers of the utter and complete falsity of the dispatch when they printed under the heading, 'Twelve-Year-Old Girls Are Affinities of Married Men in Milwaukee.' A newspaper cannot, of course, know of the absolute accuracy of news matter sold it from other cities, so I am making no complaint against your having published the miserable stuff. If the facts had been correct you would be justified in giving them to the public. But in this case you were shamefully imposed upon, and the scoundrelly individual who sent out such a mass of deliberate untruth from Milwaukee shows himself to be deprived beyond the hope of redemption. There is no wave of immorality among Milwaukee public school children. Milwaukee resents such a vile imputation. Milwaukee public school children are every bit as moral as the school children of other large cities. And the 'more radical Socialists in control of city government' are not teachers of 'free love,' or forced love, or free lust or any other thing of that description. On the other hand, we fight immorality for the sake of the working class, and for the sake of society. Let me give you the facts:

"Dean Delaney of All Saints (Episcopal) Cathedral, following the arrest of two girls and a dozen boys for unpeppable immorality, made a hasty claim that the public schools, by not teaching religion, had contributed to such a development. The dean was roundly scored by leading citizens and by ministers for the

gross imputation he had put upon the public schools, and his position became still less tenable when it transpired that the two girls in question had been educated in a convent and that the boys were students at the Marquette (Jesuit) College. The public schools were thus relieved from any responsibility for the case, either far-fetched or otherwise, and for any Milwaukee newspaper man to disgrace his calling and to blacken the city, which has now the best administration it has ever had, by sending out such a report as you published is unpardonable.

"But this sort of stuff is not new. Similar stuff was sent out some time after the Socialists came into power by a young man named Bullock, and it became so flagrant that the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, which will certainly not be credited with marked Socialistic leanings, made a complaint and got the young man on the carpet before his employers for sending out matter tending to defame Milwaukee. The young man's excuse, as given us by a member of the association, was that Mayor Sidel had refused him an interview and that he had been trying to get even.

"Now, Mr. Editor, since you have given space to the infamous dispatch I complain of, I feel sure that your sense of fair play will move you to give this reply at least the same space that 'Letters to the Editor' usually receive. It is due your readers and due Milwaukee that you correct to this small extent the injury that has been done in their minds by the article complained of.

"Thanking you in advance for your good will in the matter, I am, very truly,

"FREDERIC HEATH,  
"Editor Social-Democratic Herald,  
"Milwaukee."

## Here's To You, Los Angeles!

Job Harriman, here's to you! No, on second thought here's not to you, but to the people of Los Angeles, the people who, on last Tuesday, voted, not primarily for you, not for Socialism per se, but in just and righteous protest against enormities of the past and outrages of the present which have characterized, and still characterize, the conduct of affairs in the Angel City. It was a time when honest men found their opportunity to vote for justice and fair play, and, regardless of party affiliations in many instances, they used the opportunity.

Job Harriman, the Socialist candidate for Mayor of Los Angeles, the man who secured 21 per cent more votes than his chief competitor, also is of counsel for the McNamara brothers. Time was when the unprejudiced public hoped that the brothers might be given a "square deal" in their trial, but that time is past. Talesmen who admit it say that they are opposed to labor unions, that they were convinced the times building was blown up by dynamite, and that they believed McNamara to have committed the deed, were retained among prospective jurors by the judge, compelling the defense to employ peremptory challenges to rid itself of them.

Against this manifest injustice, this outrageous distinction against the human life at stake, 21,108 protests were solemnly registered last Tuesday in Los Angeles. Los Angeles has suffered because it supported, and too often indorsed the deeds of, one vindictive and malicious old man, viz., Harrison Gray Otis. For the men who labor with

their hands, and who must organize if they would escape wage-slavery, this wretched man has displayed a hatred not less than fiendish in its malignity.

In the great lexicon of abuse there is no foulest term of vilification which he has not heaped on all toilers who realized that their salvation lies in united effort for betterment of their condition. In his ceaseless attacks on them he has descended to a vocabulary of filth compared with which the argot of Billingsgate might seem as words of commendation.

And in all these years there has been at least an implied presumption that a majority of the people of the southern city sympathized in purpose and malice with this wretched old man.

Thank God, at the polls last Tuesday 21,108 of their number declared that such a presumption, so far as they are concerned, at any rate, is erroneous. There are 21,108 people down there who do not believe that workman and wage slave should be synonymous terms.

So it is to the people of Los Angeles, rather than to Job Harriman and his confederates, that the Star extends its congratulations. He and they are but incidents in a popular protest, and it is the protest that counts. If it give Socialism temporary power in the southern metropolis, let it. Some power entirely different from that which has existed there in the past is needed, and, whatever it may be, it is not likely to be other than an improvement. An Otis-guided city can not be desirable anywhere outside of sheol.

Mayor Alexander comforts him-

self with the assurance that he will secure a large part of Mushet's vote. This is disputed, but it should be small comfort in any event, for 70 per cent of the Mushet vote might go to Alexander, and still Harriman would have a majority over him.

It is said, too, that a large proportion of the women will vote for Alexander. The Star is willing to take chances on the women. What they lack in political knowledge is more than compensated by their inherent love of justice. They will not look with indifference on the "under dog."

Los Angeles has done well. Now let it do better on the fifth day of next December.—San Francisco Star.

## VOTING SCHOOLS FOR WOMEN.

Los Angeles Socialists to Teach Them How to Mark Ballots.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 9.—To teach them how to conduct themselves on December 5, when women will have their first chance to exercise the right of the ballot, voting schools for women were established to-day by Los Angeles Socialists.

The women will be taught to mark the ballot and mark it right. They will also learn that a rubber stamp and not a pencil must be used and that there must not be any distinguishing marks left on the ballot. Before the registering booths close at midnight, it was estimated, the registration of women would amount to 70,000.

Labor must become a seeing national giant, with a soul in the body of him, and take his seat in the throne of things.—Thomas Carlyle.

## MEETING DIRECTORY

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

### NINTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB

Meets every second and fourth Thursday, at 8 o'clock p. m., at northwest corner of Ninth and Lami streets. All working men and women in sympathy with the Socialist Party are welcome. E. J. Mueller, Sec'y, 2722 S. Tenth street.

### TENTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB

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

### 26th AND 27th WARD SOCIALIST CLUB

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

### WORKINGMEN'S CONSUMERS' SOCIETY "FORWARD"

Meets every second Thursday at Labor Hall, 966 Chouteau avenue. All friends of the co-operative idea are welcome to attend and join the organization. Payments on shares are accepted in any business meeting and at the store, 1109 South Jefferson avenue, where any desired information about the organization may be had.

PETER KIEFER, Secretary,  
5116 Cologne Avenue.

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

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## 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.

## OFFICE HOURS SUNDAYS.

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

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# SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ward 7—2d and 4th Thursday, S. W. Turner Hall, Ohio and Potomac. A. Dambacher, Sec.

Ward 8—3rd Thursday, Chippewa Hall, Oregon and Chippewa. Frank Six, Sec.

Ward 9 (East)—3d Monday, 6101 Michigan. Robt. Poenack, Sec.

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

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

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

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

Ward 17—1st and 3d Tuesday, 2816 Delmar. H. L. Hunter, Sec.

Ward 18—1st and 3d Wednesday, 1813 N. Twenty-third. F. Nelson, Sec.

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

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

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

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

Ward 27 (South)—1st Wednesday, Lazarus Hall, Union and Easton. T. Frendergast, Sec.

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

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

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

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

# THE McNAMARA TRIAL

## ANOTHER McNAMARA VENIRE.. Seventh Is Ordered to Report To-Day—Selection Still Dragging.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., November 15.—Six talesmen were disqualified and one was accepted to-day in the McNamara murder trial. With one more-accepted talesman in the box will be filled for the second time and counsel will exercise peremptory challenges. The talesman accepted is C. A. Heath, a farmer of English birth.

When court closed Attorney Darrow of counsel for the defense was endeavoring to show that Talesman J. J. Rose, formerly of Richland Center, Wis., was not mentally qualified to do jury service in this trial.

Another venire, the seventh, was drawn to-day, the veniemen being ordered to appear to-morrow.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 14.—By twists and turns the McNamara case slowly forged ahead to-day, weathering snags, old and new, until the inventory of the day disclosed at adjournment three sworn jurors, eight talesmen passed for cause by the defense, though still under examination by the state.

James B. McNamara sat with his chair tilted and a smile of amusement on his face as counsel for both sides tossed about in apparent dissatisfaction with some of the talesmen, yet unable to find food for challenge and thereby were compelled to leave them in the box to await elimination by peremptory challenge.

Though William J. Andre, a carpenter, and T. H. Elliott, an aged gardener, joined the "talesmen's club" to-day and left only one seat in the box undecided before the process of peremptory challenges will be in order.

Kinks in the progress after events during the day began to appear when Talesman Andre did not come up to the expectations of Attorney Lecompte Davis of the defense.

Argued Guilt With Wife.

In a big book before him in which is contained information about the talesmen, Attorney Davis had a statement that Andre had argued with his wife, declaring the McNamaras guilty. On the stand Andre said he had not discussed the case with anybody or formed an opinion. Attorney Davis passed him, although he let it be known outside of court that Andre's term in the jury box would be short-lived, as a peremptory challenge surely would be used against him.

Another obstacle was furnished by T. H. Elliott, who spoke unintelligibly at times from a profusion of beard. Seventy-five years, he said, he had lived, and had never expressed an opinion on any subject with which he was not entirely familiar.

Counsel for the defense finally passed him for cause, though here, too, the defense informally expressed its intention of using a peremptory challenge.

The next tangle of the day came when Burton Collins was on the stand. Collins is the head of a tile and marble manufacturing plant here and employs 100 men. He disclosed the fact that as a member of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association he had contributed to funds other than dues, but that he supposed that it was to further the efforts of the association in its contest for the open shop. Asked if he knew whether any funds had been used toward investigating the Times disaster, he declared that he did not know, but that he would not have contributed for such a cause.

Inspector of Ruins Excused. Collins said he had had difficulties with labor unions and was prejudiced against them. His opinion about the case simply extended, however, through the notion that the Times building was dynamited through the instrumentality of the unions, but he had no idea as to whether the McNamaras were guilty. Collins had seen the twisted beams and crumpled girders of the wrecked building.

Personal investigation of the wreckage hitherto had disqualified talesmen, and the court allowed the challenge against Collins on this ground. He was permanently excused.

# Atlanta Convention of A. F. of L.

## Labor Parliament Meets to Discuss Vital Problems.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 13.—The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was opened this morning in this city.

President Gompers predicts one of the most significant meetings in the history of the organization.

"We are hopeful of doing good work," said Mr. Gompers. "I anticipate an intensely interesting convention to agree upon the constructive plans for a more thorough organization of the working people of the country."

"I have full confidence in the intelligence, the faithfulness and the loyalty of the organizations in meeting the high expectations of the liberty and justice loving American people."

Mr. Gompers declined to forecast the action of the convention on any measure now engaging the attention of organized labor. The Executive Council spent a busy day discussing the tentative draft of its annual report. It probably will be presented to the convention Tuesday or Wednesday.

Although there are approximately 2,000,000 union laboring men represented in the Federation, the convention membership is limited to about 400.

## Carpenters' and Electrical Workers' Disputes Before Convention.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 14.—"International insurgency against aristocratic, governmental and judicial tyranny" is the way James Duncan, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, described "a craving for better conditions and for freedom that is permeating all movements of the middle class before that organization to-day."

He described labor conditions in Europe in a speech of two hours' duration.

Duncan consumed the morning session by reading the voluminous report of the Executive Council.

For the next two days committee work will engage the attention of the

delegates. President Gompers invited them to offer any resolutions they had, and in a few minutes the hopper was swamped. Action must be taken on every one of them, and some report must be made on each to the convention.

Rochester, N. Y., and Seattle, Wash., have entered the field with Richmond, Va., in the contest for the 1912 convention.

Recent conviction for conspiracy of three officers of the Cigarmakers' Union at Tampa, because they advised their fellow-workmen not to return to work, was condemned by the Executive Council of the Federation.

"Outrages such as those that occurred in Tampa," declared the council, "tend to intensify the feeling among our people that 'equality before the law is a sham and delusion.'"

Steamfitters upheld. Reinstatement of the Carpenters and Joiners and the International Association of Steamfitters, suspended from the Building Trades Department of the American Federation at the St. Louis convention last year, was recommended by the Executive Council. The committee recommended that steps be taken to unite the warring McNulty and Reid factions of the Electrical Workers.

President Phillippi, representing the St. Louis Trades and Labor Union, writes from Atlanta that the International Association of Steamfitters will hold their charter and that everything looks favorable for the association.

## National Secretary Acceptances.

The following comrades have accepted the nomination as candidate for National Secretary:

J. O. Bentall, Chicago, Ill.; John M. Work, Chicago, Ill.

# Local Labor Field

BY OTTO PAULS

## ELECTRICIANS ARGUE FOR

### RETRIAL OF TATE CASE.

Further argument will be heard by Justice Miller on the Tate libel suit on December 2. The motion for a retrial came up for argument on November 5, but was not finished. The defendants, John T. Kline, Wm. Pollard and W. A. Sherwood, claim that Judge Miller made gross errors in the admission of improper testimony.

## BEER BOTTLERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY SELECT PARTY.

To strengthen their sick fund, the Beer Bottlers' Benevolent Society will give a select party at National Union Hall, 2914 South Jefferson avenue, on December 16. Tickets are \$1.00 per couple; extra lady, 25 cents; refreshments free. All friends are invited to attend.

## SHEET METAL WORKERS TO HOLD SMOKER.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 247 have engaged Druids' Hall for a smoker on November 23. Good speakers will be present and an enjoyable time is expected.

The boycott on the Home Comfort Range Co. has been endorsed by the national organization of the sheet metal workers, and Local 247 is pushing the same to the best of their ability.

## ST. LOUIS MEN WHO ARE SEEKING NATIONAL OFFICES.

Bakers' Union No. 4 has two candidates on the ballot for international officers of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union. Peter Beisel is a candidate for corresponding and recording secretary and Gus Goeckler desires to be a member of the General Executive Board from the Fifth District.

Charles J. Lammert of Painters' Local Union No. 137 is a candidate for the office of general president of the Brotherhood of Painters, Deco-

rators and Paper Hangers of America. He has the unanimous endorsement of St. Louis locals.

Edward Leberman of Metal Polishers No. 13 will, in all probability, be elected as one of the five general organizers of his international union.

## WHERE TO GO.

Bakers' Union No. 4 has a grand masquerade ball under way for December 16 at New Club Hall. Tickets are 25 cents a person.

St. Louis Lodge No. 5, Theatrical Mechanical Association, are preparing a midnight vaudeville entertainment for New Year's Eve at Talbot's Hippodrome, on Sixth street. The proceeds will go to the sick and death benefit fund of the organization.

## The I. C. Strike

### COLD WEATHER CRIPPLES MOTIVE POWER AND AIDS STRIKERS' CAUSE.

All Crafts Remain Solid for Recognition Demand.

The opening of the third month of the Federated Shop Employees' strike on the Illinois Central Railroad finds the company in a very bad shape, while the men are more confident of winning than ever.

Every possible means is being resorted to by the I. C. officials to discourage and mislead the strikers. A regular campaign of lying and misrepresentation has been carried on in the capitalist papers, but all to no avail. After two months of strike the desertions are practically nil, while the equipment is on its last legs and rapidly getting worse. Very little traffic is moving on the Illinois Central lines and none of it is on time.

Cold weather is a powerful aid to the men on strike, as it puts the engines out of commission, and the "scallies" are unable to get them going again. The men state that a prolonged cold snap would bring the company to terms in short order.

Injunction Tyranny. Judge Wright's injunction is being used by the company whenever opportunity offers. Edward McClurg

# Annual Reception

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