

Comrades,
Work for your
Own Press!

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Comrades,
Work for your
Own Party!

OFFICE: 966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., FEBRUARY 11, 1911.

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No. 523

A CALL TO ACTION

To the Socialists and Workingmen of St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 1911.
Comrades—Another campaign of the greatest interest to the working-class of St. Louis is before us. Matters of vital importance to every citizen will be decided at the April election.

In order to get a full Socialist ticket safely on the ballot we must comply with the primary law, which compels us to pay a filing fee of \$20.00 in each ward. In round figures this means that \$500.00 must be secured in the next two weeks.

The campaign last fall was a splendid success. The united efforts of the Comrades raised a campaign fund of over \$2,000.00, and the splendid gain in our vote was the best indication of the solid work done.

The Charter election, just past, exhausted the money on hand, and funds must be secured at once for the 1911 municipal campaign. It is quite possible that we can elect one or more Comrades if we go at it with vigor and determination.

The proposed new Charter was defeated, and this victory will greatly increase the prestige and power of our movement and place us in an excellent position for this municipal campaign.

But nothing can be done without money. Every friend and Comrade is urged to contribute as generously as possible Campaign lists have been sent out. If one is presented to you, then put yourself down for a good sum. If you will circulate a list and secure the contributions of others, then notify Otto Pauls, 966 Chouteau avenue, and a list will be sent you. Individual donations should be sent direct to the address given below. All items will be receipted in ST. LOUIS LABOR and Arbeiter-Zeitung.

PROMPT ACTION is the word, Comrade! This is a matter of duty that all should take pleasure in performing. LET US SHOW THAT WE ARE AWAKE AND ALIVE TO THE OPPORTUNITY BEFORE US. Send all contributions to

SOCIALIST PARTY,
966 Chouteau avenue.

Jewish Bakers Are Locked Out.

Men Determined to Win the Battle for Labor's Rights.

Last Sunday the fifty members of Local 121 of International Bakery and Confectionery Workers (better known as Jewish Bakers' Union) were locked out by the employers in seventeen shops. These Union men are making a brave fight and are

convinced that the battle will soon be won. The Union's headquarters are at 903 North Ninth street.

Comrades Chris. Rocker, Peter Beisel, Littman, Miller and Cohn are very active in behalf of the strikers, and the general sympathy in the Ghetto district is decidedly with the strikers. Some of the daily papers published sensational news items about alleged strike disturbances, which, however, were mere inventions and fabrications on the part of some fool reporters or busybodies of police officers, who seem to do some work for the bosses.

LABOR PAPERS, PLEASE COPY.

The fight of the Marx & Haas Clothing Company in St. Louis against Organized Labor is still on. The United Garment Workers are more determined than ever before to win this fight for Trade Unionism. District Council No. 4 of St. Louis Garment Workers is to-day in better condition than at the time this unfair firm began the brutal fight against Union Labor.

Organized Labor everywhere will bear in mind that Marx & Haas are not entitled to their patronage, and should get the treatment that a first-class anti-Union Labor concern deserves.

No court in this country can compel a Union man or friend of labor to spend his money for boycotted clothing manufactured by an unfair firm. Any further information concerning the Marx & Haas fight may be obtained by writing to

OTTO KAEMMERER,
President District Council of United Garment Workers,
966 Chouteau Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

The Victims of Mining

29,293 Miners Lost their Lives in Decade Ending 1908.

Foreign born workmen, without actual experience in mining who are employed in large numbers in this work, often imperil not only their own lives but also the lives of trained and experienced workers, according to a bulletin on "fatal accidents in coal mining," made public January 22 by the Federal Bureau of Labor.

The number of fatal accidents in the coal mines of North America during the twenty-year period ended with 1908 was 29,293, and the rate per 1,000 employes in the industry was 3.11. In the decade ended with 1906, the latest period for which figures for other coal-mining countries are available, the average fatality rate in North America was 3.13 per 1000, which was decidedly higher than the fatality rate in any other important coal field in the world. In the United Kingdom, for example, the rate was 1.29 per 1,000 employes, in Austria 1.35, in France 1.81, and in Prussia 2.13.

The full extent of the risk in coal mining in North America is, however, not clearly shown by these figures for the coal field as a whole, but consideration must be given to the rates for each geographical section. These show that in the East Central section, which comprises Western Kentucky, Illinois and Indiana, the fatality rate for the twenty years ended with 1908 was only 2.25 per 1,000 employes, while in the Western section (Colorado, New Mexico and Utah) it was 6.4 per 1,000, and in the Pacific Coast section (Washington and British Columbia) 7 per 1,000. It would appear that the variation in the fatality rates is due to different mining methods and to differences in the coal seams.

The fluctuations in the rate from year to year are considerable, but since 1899 it has never fallen as low as 3 per 1,000. In 1907 the death toll exceeded 2,800 lives and reached a rate of 4.15 per 1,000 employes.

The present industrial and social importance of the problem of coal-mine accidents will appear from the fact that in 1908 over 700,000 men were engaged in coal mining, and the deaths from mine accidents numbered 2,623, or 3.82 per 1,000 employes.

A single mine disaster may cause the loss of many lives and, therefore, attract national attention, yet the loss of life by such disasters from 1869 to 1910 in the aggregate represented only 12.6 per cent of the total loss of life. The vast majority of accidents occur singly or in small groups, and thus fail to attract public attention. This is indicated by the causes.

By far the most important single and well-defined cause of accidents is fall of coal or roof, 46.6 per cent of all fatal accidents in the ten-year period being due to this cause, while explosions of various kinds accounted for 25.2 per cent and mine cars for 12 per cent.

From the nature of the work it is expected that the greatest loss of life would be among the miners and their helpers, so it is not surprising to learn that 55 per cent of the total persons killed in 1908 were so classed.

The length of mine experience has an important relation to the number of fatalities. Of 1,669 persons killed in West Virginia in the ten-year period ended with 1908, over one-fifth were men who had been less than one year at work in the mines, and over 60 per cent had been at work less than five years.

The average age at death of men killed by coal-mine accidents during 1908 was 31.8 years. At 32 years of age the normal expectation is 31.51; therefore, if this number is multiplied by the number of persons killed (2,660), the net loss in years of life as a result of coal-mine accidents in 1908 may be conservatively estimated at 84,000.

Mining methods in the United States are often crude, and known safety precautions are either disregarded or not used. Child-labor laws have been and still are indifferently complied with in many states, and a number of fatalities occur each year

among children at an age when they should be in school. In 1908, 10 children of 13 and 14 and 13 children of 15 years were among those whose deaths in the mines were recorded in the official reports.

CONVICT MADE GOODS AND PRISON LABOR.

By Henry W. Bullock of the Indianapolis Bar.

There is a growing and well founded feeling that many of our prisons are being conducted not so much to reform the inmates as they are to exploit the labor of the unfortunate convicts and enrich private contractors and manufacturers of prison-made goods. The twentieth annual report of the United States Labor Commissioner shows that in 1904 there were 51,172 convicts employed in producing \$34,276,205 of goods that were placed upon the market in competition with free labor and free factories.

Our penal institutions are for protection of society by confining prisoners to prevent further misdeeds and to make better citizens by training them and strengthening their weak, diseased, vicious or otherwise defective natures. It is the purpose of the law that all prisoners be discharged as stronger and better men, equipped to battle with the world more effectively.

Any system that weakens the arm, dwarfs the mind or poisons the soul is a gross perversion of our penal system. Prisoners must be employed in some honest and productive service. They were self-supporting before incarceration and to continue in their old or kindred lines of employment would cause no disturbance of the industrial conditions. In their free life they raised their own food, built their own houses, made the roads, drained the swamps, felled the forests and performed other useful service. They worked at diversified employment, mostly in the open air.

The modern prison contract system confines men in their cells or stuffy factories at work which many do not like and which they will not follow when free, producing goods for firms or corporations who pay from 20 to 75 cents a day for their labor, to make goods that will be placed on the markets on terms that reduce prices of articles made by free labor below reasonable rates and yet yield an enormous profit to the prison contractor, who not only gets his labor cheap, but has his factory furnished him free, with heat and power thrown in for good measure.

This disturbance of the market in the garment line, for instance, brings down the wages of the shop girl to a starvation wage, reduces the wages of the molder, cabinetmaker and others so low that the children must be taken from school and placed at work at such early ages that their efficiency as citizens is seriously imperiled.

FROM ALASKA.

The Marx & Haas "Unfair" Goods to be Driven Out of Nome.

Nome, Alaska, Dec. 20—We have received communications in reference to Marx & Haas' fight against the United Garment Workers of St. Louis. If the workers everywhere would take a lesson from this and other strikes and realize that an injury to one is the concern of all, they would soon be able to fight the employing class more successfully. I hope the day is not far distant when the workers will get the full product of their toil.

We have visited the stores that handle Marx & Haas clothing in this city, and they have promised not to handle any more of the Marx & Haas Clothing Company good until said firm has again established friendly relations with Organized Labor.

Fraternalty yours,
ROBERT BURTON,
Secretary-Treasurer Local Union No. 240, Western Federation of Miners.

Register Feb. 16.

Thursday, February 16, is the Only Registration Day for the Spring Elections.

There will be but one day of registration. If you have moved since last registration day, then you must register on February 16.

Do not call yourself a Socialist unless you are registered and can vote on April 4. The man who talks about what a good Socialist he is, and then fails to take the trouble to even register is not worthy of consideration by earnest people.

If there is any doubt about your name being properly on the registration and primary books, then you should go to the polling place in your precinct and see for yourself that you are registered on both the registration and the primary books.

Do your duty! Get your neighbors to do likewise!

Rose of Mississippi

Must Do Jail Service

After a two years' fight against a most obnoxious and what is believed to be an unconstitutional street tax law, ending recently in the Supreme Court of the State of Mississippi, it is now announced that Comrade S. W. Rose, recently elected to the City Council of Biloxi, Miss., on the Socialist ticket, must pay all fines and court expenses or go to jail.

The following letter, written by Comrade Rose, February 1, to the Sheriff, will to some extent explain matters:

"Sheriff of Harrison County, Gulfport, Miss.:

"Dear Sir—Through the public press (but so far not officially) I am informed that I must go to jail on account of that most unfair of all laws, the street tax law.

"If this is true, will you not so inform me? Also, will you kindly state how many days of freedom I have still before me?"

"I am a member of the City Council of Biloxi, and am on some important committees that are to report at the coming Tuesday evening meeting of said City Council, and if I can have my liberty until that time, I will thereafter be at your service.

"Some one must suffer in order to arouse public interest to a point where the repeal of unjust legislation will be demanded, and I suppose it had as well be myself as another.

"The Declaration of Independence says that 'When laws become oppressive to the people, they have the right to alter or abolish them.'

"The State Constitution says there shall be no imprisonment for debt in Mississippi, but the Supreme Court of the state says there shall be such imprisonment; in fact, that the undersigned shall be imprisoned for being in debt to the city of Biloxi the amount of the street tax and for failure to pay that debt.

"This street tax is not only a debt, but it is a debt not of my own making. It was legislated against me by the State of Mississippi and the city of Biloxi.

"The United States Constitution says there shall be no imprisonment for debt, but the Supreme Court of the State of Mississippi says there shall be. It makes no argument and gives no opinion showing the justness of its decision, nor in what manner the same is in harmony with constitutional provisions. It merely says: 'The decision of the lower court is affirmed.'

"I know that some lawyers say that this is not imprisonment for debt, but is punishment for not obeying the law. But what is the law? A command that one must pay this street tax debt, is it not? Only that, and nothing more.

The matter of imprisonment for debt was recently decided in the federal court in a case from Alabama, involving contract labor. The federal court said in that case: 'You cannot imprison for debt.' The decision of the Alabama court had been that you can imprison for debt, but that decision of the Alabama court is now 'down and out.'

"All civilized nations have long since relegated their laws granting imprisonment for debt to the lumber rooms of the dark ages.

"When the jail doors close on me for the offense of fighting for the poor of Mississippi—who are required to do nine dollars' worth of work because they are not possessed of three dollars in cash with which to purchase their freedom—this state advertises herself as one hundred years behind the times. She may thereafter advertise her many industrial and agricultural advantages, but it will be very largely in vain, for clear-headed, up-to-date state builders will refuse to come within the clutches of rampant injustice.

"She may get the sodden and uneducated from other shores, who have been born in tyranny, and know nothing else, but she will fail to attract those who will speedily assist in making a greater Mississippi.

"S. W. ROSE,
"Biloxi, Miss., Feb. 7, 1911."

AN APPLE STORY.

They raise some fine apples in Washington state. A bushel box of them was recently opened up in a West Texas town, and a note was found stating that the apple raiser got \$1.50 for the box of apples, packed ready for shipping, and asking that the person opening the box inform the writer of the note what price the retailer might get for the lot. It turned out that the retailer paid the wholesaler \$3.50 for the apples and then sold them for \$4.50. The retailer got a price that was 300 per cent greater than the price realized by the man who grew the apples, gathered them and prepared them for distribution. Wonder if that apple grower gets mad when they mention Socialism to him, like some cotton growers?—The Farmers' Journal.

The Fight Against Marx & Haas

Organized Labor in Colorado Making Things Interesting in War Against Unfair St. Louis Concern.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 4.—Organized Labor in this city is taking a hand in the fight of the Marx & Haas Clothing Company. The union men of Colorado are doing good work for the United Garment Workers of St. Louis.

Local clothing houses handling the Marx & Haas goods are visited by committees, and practically all the merchants promise to discontinue their business relations with the unfair St. Louis firm. Organized Labor of Denver is composed of men of action, and when these men and women decide to do certain things, they'll do them, too.

Sisters Fannie Sellins and Katherine Hurley have been here for some time and have been doing splendid work in behalf of union labor in connection with the Marx & Haas fight.

On February 2 a union labor parade took place in Denver, in which the delegates of the St. Louis Garment Workers, Fannie Sellins and Kate Hurley, took part. These two fearless women also visited the sixteen union miners in jail, who are imprisoned for violating an "injunction." It was in behalf of these miners that the parade took place.

The circular issued for this parade and mass meeting contained the following striking sentences:

"Do You Live in Free America or Czar-Cursed Russia?"

"Is this the land of liberty, where we have a government of the people, by the people and for the people; or is it the land of slaves and cowards, where we must calmly submit to government by the injunction route?"

"Judge Greeley W. Whitford has ruthlessly torn away from their fire-sides, wives and helpless little children sixteen union coal miners and thrown them into jail.

"He has then sentenced them to one year's imprisonment for an alleged contempt of his court, thereby depriving them of a right, specifically provided for in our Constitution, which says that any one charged with a crime must be given a fair and impartial trial by a jury of his peers. Right here we should not forget that this right was one that our forefathers died to protect.

"Now, if you are not aware of these facts, come and participate in

our monstrous parade and mass meeting on February 2d, at 12:30 in the afternoon. Immediately after the parade we all go to the Auditorium, where we will be told all about it by good speakers.

"Hon. I. N. Stevens, the great constitutional lawyer, also owner and editor of the Pueblo Chieftain, will be one of our speakers.

"John M. O'Neil, editor and manager of the Western Federation of Miners' Magazine, will be another.

"Speaking will start promptly upon arrival of the parade at the Auditorium, which will be about 3 o'clock p. m. Be on hand early if you expect a seat, as all organized labor has declared a holiday for this occasion. Bring your wives and all the children, and have them learn about government by injunction under the Stars and Stripes in this great America of ours, and what it will mean to the future generations.

"We expect at least 25,000 people will be present, and each and all will have an opportunity to express their righteous indignation against the acts of this man, who poses as a just, true and help judge. Let every city and town in the great State of Colorado send their pro rata of citizens to this vast protest meeting.

"Yours for a square deal and good government,
"Colorado Anti-Injunction League."

Strong Grip on Zanesville.

Zanesville, O., February 4.—Comrade Fred G. Strickland spoke at Zanesville two weeks ago, and next day the Times-Record of that city said editorially:

"To one who has not kept in touch with the local growth of the movement, a visit to Memorial Hall Wednesday night would have been a distinct surprise. That the Socialists have gained such a strong grip on Zanesville in the past year or so surprises even those who are intimately acquainted with local affairs. The same growth is noted in every section of the north. The writer happens to be somewhat informed on conditions in Columbus, and ventures the opinion that the state capital will have a Socialist Mayor within the next five years. Whether this rapid growth is merely a bit of political phenomena, due to temporary conditions, or is a normal growth that will eventually develop a great political party, time alone will tell."

National Conventions

Where the National and International Unions Will Meet this Year.

During this year the following national and international conventions will take place:

- May 1, New York, N. Y., United Cloth Hat and Cap-Makers of North America.
- May 1, Chicago, Ill., International Union of Cutting Die and Cutter Makers.
- May 8, Boston, Mass., Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.
- May 8, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, The Order of Railroad Telegraphers.
- May 8, New York, N. Y., United Hatters of North America.
- May 27, New York City, N. Y., International Print Cutters' Association of America.
- June 5, Cincinnati, Ohio., International Association of Steam, Hot Water and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers.
- June 19, St. Paul, Minn., Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.
- July —, Atlantic City, N. J., National Brotherhood of Operative Pottery.
- July 4, —, Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America.
- July 9, Toledo, Ohio, International Longshoremen's Association.
- July 10, Columbus, Ohio, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.
- July 10, —, International Jewelry Workers' Union.
- July 10, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America.
- July 10, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Theatrical Stage Employees' International Alliance.
- July 15, Springfield, Mass., American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.
- July 17, Boston, Mass., International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union.
- August —, Boston, Mass., Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union of North America.
- August 7, Niagara Falls, N. Y., United Powder and High Explosive Workers of America.
- August 7, Chicago, Ill., Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.
- August 8, Milwaukee, Wis., Glove Workers' Union of America.
- August 14, San Francisco, Cal., International Typographical Union.
- September 5-9, Detroit, Mich., International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America.
- September 11, St. Paul, Minn., International Union of Steam Engineers.
- September 11, Belleville, Ill., International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.
- September 12, Chicago, Ill., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.
- September 13, Kansas City, Mo., Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.
- September 14, Boston, Mass., International Spinners' Union.
- September 18, Milwaukee, Wis., International Association Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.
- Third week in September (place not yet decided), International Union of Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers.
- September 25, Scranton, Pa., International Hodcarriers and Laborers' International Union of America.
- October 2, Atlanta, Ga., International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.
- October 17, New York City, United Textile Workers of America.
- November 13, Atlanta, Ga., American Federation of Labor.

Canada's Unions Demand Reforms

MEMORIAL ADDRESSED TO THE PREMIER.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 5.—The organized wage workers of British Columbia, through the Executive Council of the Trades and Labor Congress, have presented to the executive of the government a draft of some of the legislation desired by them.

Besides a promise of "earnest consideration," Premier McBride declared that he would let the workers know, in a written reply, what action might possibly be taken on the demands.

The Memorial. To the Hon. Richard McBride, Premier, and Members of the Executive Council: Gentlemen—We, the undersigned, members of the British Columbia executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and representatives of organized labor of this province, beg leave to submit, for your earnest consideration and favorable action, the following matters, affecting the

welfare of the wage workers of British Columbia:

1. A weekly payment of wages in cash, and where an employe leaves employment or is discharged, wages then due to be paid within 24 hours.
2. Every laundry open to public patronage to be brought under the working of the Factories Act.
3. Abolition of property qualifications for holding public office, and of election deposit, and revenue tax.
4. Pensioning of all workers permanently disabled in the industries of the province.
5. The careful selection of colonel's jurymen.
6. An eight-hour day on all government construction work.
7. A legal work day of eight hours for all men employed in and around smelters, stamp mills, concentrators and rock crushers, operating in the province.
8. Extension of free text books principle in all public schools.
9. Rigid enforcement of the Factory Inspection Act by the appointment of more inspectors.
10. Inspectors of mines to be chosen by the miners.
11. No assistance to be given to immigration.
12. Government ownership of Tranquille Sanitarium and operation of same as a free institution.
13. Separate schools for Orientals.
14. The strict enforcement of boiler inspection.
15. Amendment of Municipal Act by making the examination and registration of plumbers compulsory.
16. The appointment of assistant inspectors to rigidly enforce the regulating cross arms distances, spaces of wires, inspection of poles, etc., the installation of a telephone signal system in all underground workings, and the compulsory drilling, at least once a month, of every employe in the method of artificial respiration or resuscitation from electric shock, by companies operating electric lines.
17. Government ownership of coal mines, telephones and all public utilities.

Damned if they Do AND Damned if they Don't.

By Ralph Korngold.

I do not agree with any Socialists that Victor L. Berger can't do anything when he gets to Congress.

Trust Victor, he is not going to sit idly by.

And he is going to get plenty of support. Reluctant support, it is true, but support just the same.

Congressman Carey of the Fourth Congressional District in Wisconsin, who defeated Gaylord by an insignificant plurality because the soldiers' home voted for him in a body, is already shaking in his boots and wondering what Gaylord is going to do to him two years from now. And there are a few other Congressmen in Wisconsin, Ohio, Pennsylvania and California who also entertain grave fears of what is going to happen to them if the Socialist vote keeps growing.

Now, if Berger introduces a bill, watch Carey second it, and watch the Wisconsin delegation vote for it in a body. If they don't, so much the worse for them—the Socialists of Wisconsin know how to make capital out of a Congressman's record at election time, and they will not be slow about informing the people of Wisconsin what support their Congressmen gave to bills which Berger introduced, and every one of which the people want. So, if they don't vote for them, so much the worse for them; but if they do vote for them, so much the better for us.

It's a game of heads I win, tails you lose, as far as the working class is concerned.

And it is up to the Socialists of all other states where our friends the "progressives" have been elected to Congress to watch very carefully what support these gentlemen are giving to bills introduced by Berger. The working people want these bills. Tell them what the bills are, and tell them whether their "progressive" Congressman has or has not given the bill his support.

Berger is not only going to Congress, he is going to be a power in Congress if the Socialists throughout the nation back him up with the right kind of propaganda.

A Scotch Answer.

A little Scottish boy was up the other day before the examiners for the navy; the examination was viva voce, designed to discover signs (of any) of "general intelligence." They asked the boy what he knew about the battle of Flodden. He said, "Nothing." "What!" they said. "Don't you know anything about that battle in which the English beat the Scotch?" "Well," he said, "I know it must have been a very exceptional."—London Telegraph.

What of the Harvest?

By Its Fruits Ye Shall Know the System.

A few weeks ago in Chicago a young girl was fished out of the river. Poorly clad. Scanty hair. Drawn features. Thin. Just bones with a little flesh and skin. The ice made her look blue as it clung to her wretched garments.

Who was she? Only a garment worker, gone to her death.

She was but a child. She might have been the mother of men in a few years. A poor, little, withered bud, frozen before it bloomed.

Only three paths lay before her: Faithlessness to her fellows—to scab. Sin and shame—delayed starvation. Death—by suicide.

She chose the third that fate held out to her.

The verdict was hastily rendered, and the little form was sent to a medical school for dissection. There was nothing to identify her but a scrap of a work ticket in a fold of her dress; that indicated she was a worker in some of the great garment-making slaves pens.

The physician in charge of the demonstrating table said that but for the water in the lungs and the other evidences of drowning, which he beautifully showed to the students, she might have been adjudged as having perished from insufficient nutrition.

Yes; if she hadn't drowned herself she would have starved to death.

A fine alternative Chicago holds out to her daughters. No wonder the talk of race suicide is heard.

No wonder women are starving themselves and their children to death in Chicago rather than drag out he miserable farce of life in a scab slave pen on food that is slow starvation in itself; in air that is slow suffocation; in holes that are living hells, called "home."

On the dawning of some day will come terrors for the men and the sons of men, the women and the daughters of women who now look on in indifference and contempt at the struggles of the tens of thousands of freezing, starving, drowning women, children, men, in Chicago.

In France the nobles discussed philosophy, and the peasantry died in the fields they tilled from various forms of starvation.

The awful revolution brought the natural flower that always blooms when young girls drown themselves for fear of want and sin.

The soil of any country is drenched with the blood of aristocrats when it long continues to drench it with the blood of innocents and of toilers.

Hundreds of babies are being murdered in Chicago. Hundreds of women are being murdered in Chicago. Hundreds of toilers are being driven to slow or quick death in Chicago that greed may fatten and privilege flourish.

From year to year the awful slaughter goes on, and the great pyramid of human lives grows wider and higher that is sacrificed to human greed and landed privilege.

Nature will destroy the human race until it develops intelligence enough to put a stop to its own destruction.

The young girl taken from the dirty and icy waters of Chicago was far cleaner and nobler than the throngs of comfortably-clad men and women who live from the earnings and privations of such as she. Others remain to struggle with the inhuman system of society that condemns the little children to a swift or a lingering death.

There is a harvest coming for all this sowing of premature death.—Albert T. Cridge in Portland Press.

SLAUGHTERED FOR PROFITS.

During December thirty-eight persons were killed and five thousand were injured by New York City railroads. Practically all of them fell victims to the money lust. In pursuit of profits roads do not and will not take the trouble really to safeguard their lines. That would cost money. They prefer rather to take risks.

What the risks amount to is shown in the list of the killed in December. Among the injured are many who will drag out an existence as invalids. They, also, have really been murdered, and it was unfortunate, for many of them that they were not killed outright.

This has been going on for many years now, and yet little has been done to change it. New York is practically ruled by its railroads and they will go on killing people so long as it is profitable.—The Call.

What the Call says of New York may also be applied to St. Louis and to most of the leading cities of this country.

In St. Louis about 800 people were killed by the street railways in during the last ten years, and over 800 by the steam railroads within the city limits.

But who permitted this wholesale murder? What have the Democratic and Republican parties done to stop it?

The slaughter still continues.

YOU SHOULD JOIN

THE SOCIALIST PARTY FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT 966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE

City Platform

OF THE

Socialist Party of St. Louis

Adopted December 30, 1910, at New Club Hall Convention.

The Socialist Party of St. Louis, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the Socialist Party of the United States and indorses the National Socialist platform.

The people of this country are gradually awakening and recognizing the fact that too little attention has been paid to the management of the municipal affairs in most of the leading American cities. The great mass of the people themselves are to blame for this general neglect of civic duty and lack of a higher standard of civic pride.

The result of this deplorable state of affairs is general demoralization and political corruption, under the influence and guidance of capitalist corporation interests.

The old political party machines degenerated into instruments of graft until the term of public office became synonymous with private graft. Under such misgovernment the very foundation of our democratic form of government is bound to suffer severely. The cause of this political bankruptcy is due to the general neglect of duty on the part of the people, who blindly and carelessly entrust the management of their municipal affairs to the mercenary political machines of Capitalism.

True democracy rests on the will and efforts of the people. In view of the fact that the great majority of the people are workingmen, it is necessary that the working class take a more active part in the political struggles, in order to ring about the desired public improvements and ameliorations.

Both the Democratic and Republican parties have failed to provide the City of St. Louis with a really progressive municipal administration. Both old parties have become the agencies of the capitalist class and carry on their political work, to the great detriment of the wealth-producers.

Municipal government is instituted for the protection of the people, not for the purpose of becoming the instrument of exploitation of the community by capitalist cliques and corporation interests.

The Socialist Party, while realizing that Socialism in its final effects will benefit all the people, insists that no political party can represent the interests of all the people under the present capitalist conditions. The Socialist Party takes pride in announcing that its supreme efforts are to defend and represent the interests of the working class.

It is with this clear conception of our political mission that we enter this municipal campaign to bring about the reforms and improvements in the management of the public affairs of St. Louis, as outlined in our Municipal program, and to strengthen the political organization of the working class, with a view of increasing the power and influence of the great struggle for the emancipation of labor from the bonds of wage slavery.

The workmen of St. Louis must get together, like our comrades in Milwaukee, under the banner of the Socialist Party and take possession of the City Hall by means of their united vote.

Program.

1. Home rule for St. Louis.
2. The city to own and operate the entire street railway system.
3. While the street railway system is still under private ownership and management, we insist that the following rules be enforced: (a) No seat, no fare. (b) All cars to be kept in sanitary condition, well heated and ventilated. (c) Eight hours to constitute a day's work for all street railway employes. (d) No discrimination on account of union.
4. Municipal ownership of gas and electric light and power plant and other public utilities.
5. Public toilet and comfort stations in all parts of the city.
6. Extension of the public bath house system.
7. Rigid pure food inspection.
8. All grade crossings to be abolished, at the cost of the railroads.
9. Extension of the system of small parks and playgrounds in the residence districts.
10. A warm meal to be served for children at public schools during the noon recess.
11. Municipal lodging stations for the unemployed and homeless.
12. Municipal ice plant in connection with city water works.
13. Public employment bureaus; private employment agencies to be abolished.
14. All children in public schools to receive free medical attention.
15. A municipal loan office; private pawn shops to be abolished.
16. Free legal advice and service in suits for wages and against mortgage, garnishment and loan sharks.

17. City forestry department to have sole charge of planting and caring for shade trees along residence streets.

18. Residence building permits to be granted only on condition that dwellings be provided with modern bath and toilet facilities.

19. The contract system in all public work to be abolished; eight-hour workday under union conditions, and civil service for all municipal employes.

20. In order to relieve the serious condition of the thousands of unemployed wage-workers, we urge the inauguration of public works, thus enabling them to properly sustain themselves and those dependent upon them without the bitter crusts falling from the tables of charity.

21. No more franchises to be granted, sold or leased to private individuals or corporations.

22. The establishment of public markets in the residence districts, where the farmers can sell their products direct to the consumers. In this connection, we recommend the Baltimore system of public market houses.

23. The abatement of the smoke nuisance; the railroads to be compelled to substitute electric motive power for coal-burning engines in the city.

Socialist Party Ticket for the April Elections.

City Council.

W. H. Worman, G. A. Hoehn, Max Stopp, Otto Pauls, W. E. Kindorf and Otto Kaemmerer.

Board of Education.

F. F. Zeller, L. G. Pope, J. A. Weber, W. P. Mason.

House of Delegates.

- Ward 1—Everett Ely.
- Ward 2—L. F. Rosenkranz.
- Ward 3—Henry Schwarz.
- Ward 4—John Muraski.
- Ward 5—M. Finkelstein.
- Ward 6—T. C. Stephens.
- Ward 7—Chris Rucker.
- Ward 8—W. H. Kaufman.
- Ward 9—Peter Ehrhard.
- Ward 10—W. M. Brandt.
- Ward 11—Edw. Ottesky.
- Ward 12—W. M. Holman.
- Ward 13—Fred Berke.
- Ward 14—G. Bolfing.
- Ward 15—W. F. Crouch.
- Ward 16—Samuel Resh.
- Ward 17—Mark Stanley.
- Ward 18—P. H. Mueller.
- Ward 19—F. J. Heuer.
- Ward 20—L. E. Hildebrand.
- Ward 21—Louis Krueger.
- Ward 22—H. A. Spradling.
- Ward 23—Henry Siroky.
- Ward 24—L. H. Schwarz.
- Ward 26—Edw. Kummings.
- Ward 27—Hubert Morrison.

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Socialism in Belgium

Powerful Socialist and Trade Union Movement in Little Kingdom.

The number of affiliated members of the Socialist Party of Belgium at the end of December, 1909, was 185,316, making up 906 groups, including co-operative and benefit societies, trade unions and political groups.

The resources of the Central Committee are very limited, amounting to about 20,000 francs per annum, of which about half is used as assistance during strikes or industrial crises.

Election laws in Belgium are so calculated as to give all the advantage to the conservative classes, allowing extra votes to tax payers, land owners, etc.

Eight hundred and fifty municipal officials have been elected, and have done much to further working-class legislation.

Four national newspapers with circulation are issued by the Socialists, and there are about 142,000 copies of the daily press printed and circulated.

The Central Committee of Belgium have established a Socialist school, with one weekly meeting in 1908 and two in 1909.

Carnegie "Gives"

Another gift of \$10,000,000 from Carnegie gets the cartoonists and news writers busy.

This shrewd old Scotchman is a good press agent, says the Chicago Daily Socialist. He can get his name into print almost any time he pleases.

Of course, it takes a few million dollars every now and then, but what are a few paltry sums like that compared to a nice write-up, especially since these little paltry millions—only 192 of them—never cost Carnegie as much as a toothpick.

The steel workers over in Homestead and McKees Rocks and Pittsburgh and Bethlehem just grabbed a hold of the pig iron and steel bars and poked the money into Carnegie's pockets.

But the piled up millions for Carnegie. When they got tired and sick and wanted a little rest and a little better conditions Carnegie shot them full of steel bullets.

But these stories do not go good with the stories of "great and benevolent gifts" and you will not find them in the capitalistic rage.

The prime object of this last hand-out is to promote discoveries of new worlds. Carnegie's professor, Mr. Hale, of Mount Wilson, Cal., has discovered 60,000 new worlds with a Carnegie telescope.

This delights old Andy. Now he wants to find a few more. What the husky Scotchman is going to do with them is not revealed.

Why shouldn't Carnegie give away a few million worlds as well as a few million dollars? He has as much right to the former as to the latter.

And he will get a new story into the papers and the sweet smiles of the dear people.

In the meantime the Socialists are determined to reserve this little earth in which we sojourn to the workers, get bread for hungry children, comfort slaving women and freedom for shackled men.

Carnegie can go right ahead looking for new worlds, but we are going to make a new world out of the one we have right here.

Big Navy Plot to Kill Eight Hours.

Washington, D. C.—After sending admirals and naval constructors to congressional committees to fight the eight-hour law, the Secretary of the Navy has himself appeared in open opposition to an eight-hour day.

Extreme suspicion has been aroused by the complete absence of

followed at Ghent, Huy and Liege, where classes have been instituted.

Annual congresses are held for the purpose of discussing questions of moment to the country and to decide the attitude to be taken by the Socialists.

An extraordinary congress decided against individual participation in the government without the consent of the party and the labor international.

The trades unions of Belgium are increasing steadily in membership. The number of members affiliated with the trades union commission of the Labor Party and of the independent trades unions amounted to 72,000.

The number of members of trades unions, who take part in the class struggle, was 125,943 in 1908. Extraordinary unemployment in 1908 caused a temporary decrease in the membership.

The federation of co-operative societies is steadily gaining more and more ground in Belgium. In December, 1909, it comprised 174 societies with a membership of 140,730 and a paid capital of 1,902,266 francs and 17 centimes.

bids for the construction of war vessels, and Representative Calder of New York has introduced a resolution in the House directing the Secretary of the Navy to report as to "whether there is evidence of any combination or agreement among ship builders that is operated to the disadvantage of the government; also whether there is any evidence of an agreement among ship builders respecting bids for contracts for warships."

A REMEDY FOR WORRY.

Hearts sometimes grow sick and weary

With life's problems to be met, And the cares for aye corroding With eternal jar and fret; But the love that shields and keeps us Safe through worry and distress If we realize its power, Grants us peace and happiness.

Hope and harmony eternal Are the privilege of men, Bible promises repeated O'er and o'er and o'er again; If we fear not any evil Knowing Love is always near, Optimistic thought will life us— Perfect love shall cast out fear.

Hearts sometimes grow sick with longing,

Sighing for their own mild way, Weary with the rush of living And events we cannot stay; But Love's infinite protection If we would but understand, As a cure for every trouble Is always at our command. MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

SOCIALISM IN FRANCE.

Unprecedented Success.

INFLUENCE OF PARTY PRESS.

In the course of a report to the National Council on the position of the party, Dubreuilh, the Secretary of the Socialist Party of France, gives us the following figures:

During the last twelve months the membership of the party has risen from 57,977 to 68,950, an increase of nearly 11, as compared with 2,000 the previous year. In the electoral field the party progress is revealed by the increase of the party vote from 877,999 to 1,106,047. This is an increase of 228,048 votes, or an augmentation by 20 per cent, at the last general election over the previous one.

Some three years ago "L'Humanite," the central organ of the Socialist Party in France, was in difficulties, but a strenuous effort was made to pull through the crisis, and the figures recorded by Dubreuilh show that the famous daily journal is now very much alive and flourishing.

per press—the circulation never fell below 36,000. In France, generally, the circulation is steadily rising. Taking the average daily circulation of this journal, we find that during the months of July this was 106,000, and in August from 90,000 to 95,000. During the great railway strike, when special editions were rushed off the press, the figures reached 220,000. At the present moment the daily circulation has reached an average of 115,000.

"L'Humanite," it is estimated, will make a profit this year of about 25,000 francs. These profits are merely nominal, judged by the British newspaper press standard, but then it must be remembered that "L'Humanite" is a propagandist and not a commercial organ, and that is a fact which makes a considerable difference.

THE RED BOOK

Says Missouri Women Are Organizing.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 20.—The annual Red Book of the Missouri Bureau of Labor, which contains statistical matters in relation to labor for the year 1910, shows a remarkable increase in the number of women members of trades unions, amounting to a gain of 75.44 per cent.

Wages, according to the Red Book, have increased four cents an hour on the average, brought about by the militant attitude of organized labor.

Thirty unions have had strikes against their employers. Of this number thirteen settled their differences, three accepted compromises, one lost its fight and thirteen are still out.

The Red Book asserts that the majority of the members of organized labor in St. Louis work eight hours a day.

The resolutions against the introduction of rifle practice in the city's public schools which were passed and circulated by the Central Trades and Labor Union receive a passing notice, although much bitter denunciation against the unions appeared in the daily press at the time of the incident.

Under the heading, "Legislation

Needed by Organized Labor," Commissioner Hiller states that the most important question to be settled by legislative action is that of the competition of the products of convict labor against those of free labor.

To remedy this it is suggested that the "New York" plan be tried. Under this system convict production can only be used by the inmates of the prisons.

St. Louis has 41,000 men and women in the organized trades, far outnumbering Kansas City.

ARISE, SLAVES, ARISE!

By W. L. Needham.

All ye toilers, ye slaves, come and join us to-day,

In our fight to make life worth living, For the sake of the right, for the sake of us all, We're our strength and substance giving.

All that's free is the air, most that heaven hath bequeathed, Wrongly held by a few oppressors, To fight we're compelled, nature's laws are transgressed, We'll put to rout the transgressors.

Chorus—

Then, arise and o'er fate cease weeping, Yes, arise, slaves, and cease your sleeping. Let us die if we must for our cause which is just, We have sown, let us do the reaping.

By God 'twas designed that earth should belong To one class, one alone, the workers,

We have slaved long enough for an unworthy few, Parents of all sin, the shirkers. We ask, we demand, our whole rights, nothing more. We'll secure them, behold our numbers! Awake to your duties, all ye who still sleep, Waste no time in idle slumbers.

Price, 10c a dozen, set in music, complete piano copy, 10c. Address NEEDHAM MUSIC HOUSE, 3547 Laclede Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

"ARISE, SLAVES, ARISE!"

Only Socialist song that covers all

the ground. A Battleship in words and music; destined to be sung in every tongue and on every shore. To Comrades, 10c a dozen. Address NEEDHAM MUSIC HOUSE, St. Louis, Mo.

Socialism in California.

(California Socialist Bulletin.)

The magnificent and unparalleled gain made by the Socialist Party of California during the past eight months has been due to the energy and enthusiasm of the various locals of which it is composed. If we are to retain our place as the leading Socialist state of the Union, our enthusiasm must continue and our work must go on without ceasing.

There is absolutely no reason why we should relax our efforts simply because the political campaign is over. Now is the very best time for active organization work, and if every local will take it up with the same energy they have shown in carrying on the directly propaganda work of the campaign we can easily have 10,000 members in good standing before the close of the year. The State Headquarters stands ready to help you in this, and suggests that as we have 20,000 readers of the Appeal to Reason who are not members of the party, that the comrades make a start by getting after them. At least one-half of these will come into the organization if properly approached; so right here we have the material for over 10,000 new members. Take this matter up at the next meeting of your local, and when you decide to go to work let us know, and we will send you a list of all the Appeal readers in your vicinity as a starter.

Bait.

She—Why, Charlie, you seem to have become quite a man of fashion—such clothes! such jewelry!

He—Yes, you see, my creditors are very anxious that I should get married.—Simplicissimus.

Our Humane System.

On January 8 a man was run over by a train in Lincoln, Ill., while stepping out of the way of one train in front of another. Both legs were cut off, and he was left lying there until the railroad doctor came, as

the depot agent would not summon another doctor. The man bled to death before reaching the hospital. Comment unnecessary. L. F. R.

To Raise the Temperature.

Frank had been sent to the hardware store for a thermometer. "Did mother say what size?" asked the clerk.

"Oh," answered Frank, "give me the biggest one you've got. It's to warm my bedroom with."—Success.

Beer Drivers' and Stablenen's Union No. 43

Will give its annual ball Saturday, March 10, at the New Club Hall Thirteenth and Chouteau avenue.

21ST WARD SOCIALIST CLUB.

Twenty-first Ward Socialist Club meets every second and fourth Thursday at 4444 Penrose street. Every Socialist working man and woman is invited.

CHAS. BUTLER, Sec'y.

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.

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PLATFORM OF THE Socialist Party OF THE UNITED STATES.

What Human Life Depends On.

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

The Cause of Class Rule.

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

Men Are Made Slaves.

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

Ruling Class as Parasites.

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

The Class Struggle.

A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting propertied classes on the one hand and the exploiting propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the wage working class cannot expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order at the hand of the dominant class. The wage workers are, therefore, the most determined and irreconcilable antagonists of the ruling class. They suffer most from the curse of class rule. The fact that a few capitalists are permitted to control all the country's industrial resources and social tools for their individual profit, and to make the production of the necessities of life the object of competi-

tive private enterprise and speculation is at the bottom of all the social evils of our time.

Overproduction and Idleness.

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

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

Labor's Exploitation.

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

Power of Corruption.

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

The Vital Issue.

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

The Rock of Class Rule.

The private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation is the rock upon which class rule is built; political government is

its indispensable instrument. The wage-workers cannot be freed from exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting collective for private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation.

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

Land and Public Welfare.

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

Labor's Interests Identical.

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

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

PROGRAM.

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

GENERAL DEMANDS.

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

will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class.

- 2. The collective ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steamboat lines and all other means of social transportation and communication.
3. The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.
4. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.
5. The scientific reforestation of timber lands, and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained as a part of the public domain.
6. The absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage.

INDUSTRIAL DEMANDS.

- 7. The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers.
(a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productivity of machinery.
(b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.
(c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories.
(d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.
(e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all unspected factories.
(f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against employment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.

POLITICAL DEMANDS.

- 8. The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin.
9. A graduated income tax.
10. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction.
11. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.
12. The abolition of the senate.
13. The abolition of the power usurped by the supreme court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation enacted by congress. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by act of congress or by a referendum of the whole people.
14. That the Constitution be made amendable by majority vote.
15. The enactment of further measures for general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department. The creation of a department of health.
16. The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and the establishment of a department of labor.
17. That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation.
18. The free administration of justice.
Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance.

ST. LOUIS LABOR

Published every Saturday by the
LABOR PUBLISHING COMPANY.

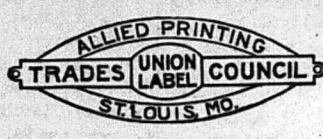
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966 Chouteau Avenue.

"A Sad Dilemma"

The Post-Dispatch cannot get over its New Charter defeat of January 31. We understand its soreness and appreciate the compliments the yellow sheet pays to the Socialists.

In its last Sunday's issue the Post-Dispatch came out with this editorial lamentation and wailing against the St. Louis Socialists:

"A Sad Dilemma."

"What is Socialism?" is a question answered in as many different ways as there are men to answer it. The only certainty about it is that it has come into respectability and certain problems of government are considered by certain people in the bearing their solution will have on each one's idea of Socialism. Perhaps this is what makes of Socialism a question to be considered in all present day affairs. It isn't that in itself it is anything to be either specially feared or specially desired, but in its various and varying guises it has a distinct influence in regard to other matters on the thoughts and opinions of those who profess it.

Socialism thus becomes one thing in France, another in Germany and something else in Milwaukee. Here in St. Louis it is still different. The latest manifestations of their activities against progress forbids the thought that the local advocates of the system or philosophy or whatever it is are of progressive mind. They are certainly not content to grow away from existing conditions by any slow process. They must be ambitious to reach their undefined goal by one revolutionary bound and if that is impossible of instant attainment, they prefer that things remain as they are. Of this preference they have given concrete demonstration. In the light of it they must be viewed as opposed to anything between positive reaction and positive revolution. They take the anarchist stand that the ruthless and complete destruction of the existing order is necessary to obtain the ruins on which alone may be built the new order.

"The new order, in respect of Socialism, is not to be built by any sudden process, or to come as the result of any immediate upheaval, as a matter of fact. Practically then the Socialists in St. Louis are not Socialists at all—merely the allies of those who yield a stiff-necked adherence to reactionary resolves.

"The clear logic of the situation will, of course, have no weight with those who exercise the privilege of calling themselves Socialists after trimming the assorted theories to fit their own views. But the sane majority can see nothing in the local situation except that the Socialists have belied themselves by actively supporting what is. Reason dictated that opposition to what was proposed could have been maintained only by complete aloofness. St. Louis Socialist leaders are in a sad and theoretical dilemma."

We reproduce the Post-Dispatch editorial in full in order to show how seriously the Charter defeat of January 31 wounded the very heart of the yellow Big Cinch organ.

What the Post-Dispatch wanted the Socialists to do during the City Charter campaign was simply to sit down, do nothing, talk about the Co-operative Commonwealth and about the problem of life on Venus or Mars, forget all about St. Louis and permit the Big Cinch corporation crowd, with the help of Joe Pulitzer's newspaper factory, to rob the people of this great city of their political rights, and place the entire machinery of municipal government into the absolute possession of a handful of industrial despots and commercial mountebanks.

We feel proud of the attacks the Post-Dispatch makes on the St. Louis Socialists. In this connection we remember the words of August Bebel: "Whenever the enemy praises you, remember that you must have made some serious mistake."

Judging from its wailing and whining, the Post-Dispatch must have suffered a terrible blow on January 31.

It was a well-directed blow of the people against a leading Big Cinch corporation organ, and well-deserved, too. Indeed, it is a most encouraging sign of the times that newspapers "100 YEARS OLD WITH 100,000 CIRCULATION," and newspapers "FIRST IN EVERYTHING AND A QUARTER-MILLION CIRCULATION" cannot muster 25,000 voters for their corporation charter, while the Socialists, Trade Unionists, and those in sympathy with them, lined up over 65,000 strong.

The vote of January 31 was a vote of condemnation for just such sheets as the Post-Dispatch and Dave Francis' organ on Olive street.

Indeed, A Sad Dilemma—for the Post-Dispatch!

Comrade Henry Bartel of Chicago addressed two Socialist gatherings in St. Louis. Last Saturday evening he spoke at the Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards' festival at Southwest Turner Hall, and Sunday afternoon he addressed a well-attended meeting at Dodier Hall, in North St. Louis. The 11th and 13th Ward entertainment was a decided success and lasted until after 3 o'clock Sunday morning. Comrade Mason acted as chairman. Comrades Bartel and L. G. Pope were the speakers of the evening. The two young daughters of Comrade Mrs. August Zimmermann rendered several songs, with piano accompaniment. The Swiss Club Double Quartet sang some Alpine Yodler songs, and the Eleventh Ward Socialist Trio (Mr. and Mrs. Louis Volkert and F. G. Kessling) rendered several fine songs amid great applause. There were about 300 people in attendance. Mr. Wm. May of Cigar Makers' Union No. 44 enlivened the festival by his excellent recitations, which were liberally applauded.

Over 150,000 Socialists marched in the Paul Singer funeral parade in Berlin last Sunday, while 300,000 people crowded the sidewalks along the line of march. Wonder how Kaiser William felt about this monster demonstration of the Berlin proletariat in honor of their dead leader.

The Charter Publicity Committee of the Big Cinch has a campaign deficit of \$5,492.00. This sounds queer, in face of the fact that the leading corporation chiefs and Washington avenue business lords were members of the General Committee. The total expenditures of the People's League were less than \$2,000.00.

President Taft Pardoned Fred D. Warren. Why? What for? Was Warren guilty? Was he justly sentenced by the court? Had he committed any crime? No. He was neither guilty, nor justly sentenced, nor had he committed a crime. President Taft knew this; hence he pardoned the man, because he feared the political consequences. Warren had not asked for a pardon. He considered it an act of cowardice and humiliation to act for clemency. Taft's pardon is a condemnation of the court that sentenced Warren.

Comrade Rose of Mississippi is having a live time. In this battle for right and progress he is supported by a small number of brave comrades. These few men are in need of some outside help. Our readers' attention is called to the report from Biloxi, Miss., in this week's ST. LOUIS LABOR. Comrade Rose writes us: "We ask you to call attention to it editorially, and to say that we are getting out a pamphlet giving a history of our two years' fight and a copy of the obnoxious and unconstitutional street-tax law. This pamphlet we will send to any address for 10 cents, or three for 25 cents. The funds received thus will be devoted toward helping us carry this case to the federal court. It has been a long fight, and our funds are exhausted. We thought to get a little outside help in this manner. Fraternally, Sumner W. Rose, 448 East Water street, Biloxi, Miss."

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN EDITIONS.

Ward Clubs and Branches, Place Your Orders!

The first campaign special will be distributed on March 12. All orders from branches should be placed with the office by March 1. This is important, and branches must act promptly. Our literature distribution must be more thorough and effective than ever this spring. The prospects of electing comrades to the House of Delegates are good, but only a complete literature campaign will do it.

Moving Upwards.

The 1911 Campaign Fund makes a nice jump upward this week. It is encouraging to see the response made to our appeal for the sinews of political war. Many lists are now in circulation and should be promptly accounted for. The money is needed right now. The expenses of holding a primary are heavy, but unavoidable; so do your best.

Let us go right after that first \$500.00 and see how quick we can arrive.

New Subscribers

Have been reported by the following comrades and friends:

W. F. Crouch 2
Wm. Ehrhard 1
Aug. Werdes 1
O. A. Werdemann 1
M. Brosin 1
C. C. Langsdon 1
C. Hirschenhofer 3
Hy. Schwarz 3
F. J. Kloth 2
M. Brosin 1
Ed Ray 1
F. Berkel 1
J. J. Leuenberger 3
Hy. Werdes 1
John Bachmann 1
John Boltres 1
J. E. Akins 2
F. G. Cassens 1
Fred Stocker 3
Eugene Lieberich 1

Milwaukeean Rejoices Over Anti-Charter Victory.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 5, 1911.

St. Louis Labor, St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Comrades—Enclosed find U. S. postal money order for \$1.00 for my subscription to ST. LOUIS LABOR. Hurrah for the glorious victory in the anti-Charter battle!

Yours for the revolution,
AUG. C. JENNRICH.

Membership of the Socialist Party.

The membership of the Socialist Party of the United States is determined by the number of dues stamps sold within the year, the total number of the stamps sold being divided by twelve, so that the membership reported represents the average for each month throughout the year. Dues stamps are sold at 5 cents each to state committees and 10 cents each to locals in unorganized states and members at large. Upon this basis the paid-up membership for the entire year is as follows: In unorganized states, 41; foreign speaking organizations (directly affiliated), 280; organized states, 57,319, making a total of 58,011. The membership for the respective years noted is as follows:

1903.....	15,975
1904.....	20,763
1905.....	23,327
1906.....	26,784
1907.....	29,270
1908.....	41,751
1909.....	41,479
1910.....	58,011

Social Progress.
"What is bric-a-brac?"
"Junk that's got into society."

Nerve, Backbone and Brain

By Oscar Ameringer.

Many years before Noah ran the first excursion boat, when man was still some kind of a worm, with a name that only people can pronounce who have taken a post-graduate course in voice culture, he developed a tiny string on the upper part of his body. It appears that the main function of the string was to let one-half of the worm know what the other half was doing. If, for instance, the front end butted up against a granite boulder a message was flashed to the rear end, which, translated in modern lingo, meant "quit your pushing." Whereupon the rear end, wired back "What's the matter?"

For a long time there came no answer to this query, and the questions accumulated in the front end of the string until it had to form a kind of a hollow knot to store them away.

For some cause or other the worm took an unreasonable fancy to this private telephone system, and he devoted the next three or four million years to build a bony structure around his line of communication for protection.

The tiny string was the beginning of the nervous system. The knot at the front end in which the "what's the matter" was stored became the brain and the bony pipe line developed into the spinal column.

People with little brains and a backbone extension which is in the way when they sit down are called monkeys.

Graet minds differ as to the origin of monkeys. A Hebrew gentleman by the name of Moses, writing about four thousand years ago, put it down as his opinion that the monkeys were especially created for the edification of the Sunday crowds who visit the Zoo, while Mr. Darwin of England stoutly maintained that the folks in the cage were only the poor relations of the poor people in front of it. Considering the source from which Mr. Moses claimed to have received his information, his statement should not be doubted by people who respect authority. But when we see how human-like monkeys act, and what infernal monkeys men can make of themselves, we are forced to conclude that Mr. Darwin had a little the best of the argument. Since both gentlemen have moved to the hereafter, it is sincerely to be hoped that they may reach an amicable understanding before long.

In the meantime let us working people worry less about our origin and destiny and stick close to the task of making the present as happy as possible. This I believe is best accomplished by following the trail of the man worm. Seeing what a howling success this humble creature has made by developing nerve, backbone and brain, we cannot go far wrong by doing the same.

LABOR IN AUSTRALIA.

How the Party Grew.

The following shows the growth of the Australian labor movement, and should be of special interest to our readers at the present moment. The figures show the strength in the various state and federal legislatures:

1891.....	40
1892.....	58
1893.....	69
1894.....	68
1895.....	60
1896.....	66
1897.....	63
1898.....	63
1899.....	67
1900.....	64
1901.....	99
1902.....	93
1903.....	112
1904.....	146
1905.....	146
1906.....	143
1907.....	147
1908.....	164
1909.....	174
1910.....	229

Summary—Labor in Australia today:

Commonwealth—Senate and Representatives ..	65	45
State Parliaments—Assemblies and Councils	164	383
Totals	229	428

CONGRATULATIONS FROM DES LOGE, MO.

Des Loge, Mo., Feb. 3, 1911.

Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR:

Comrades—I don't know when I was as well pleased as I am to-night, when I read in ST. LOUIS LABOR that the Socialists and union labor people of your city have beaten the proposed Charter. Well done, good and faithful servants.

But the turning down of the proposed Charter is a small thing, com-

pared to what you St. Louis boys will do to them later, coming as it does on the same evening when I learn that Fred D. Warren is set free. This is one of the great victories of to-day, with more to follow. I think I can see in the near future the form of the great commonwealth. I don't think there has ever been a time when the future looked so bright as now. With the vote the laboring people cast on last Tuesday, you can have anything you want in your city, and no body of shirkers can ever force the laboring men of St. Louis to swallow such a Charter.

Congratulating you on your success on last Tuesday, I am
Yours for Socialism,
P. A. HUFFER.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY IN METAL TRADES.

Movement Expected to Extend Up and Down Pacific Coast.

San Francisco, Cal.—That an eight-hour workday in the metal trades has been established on the Pacific coast is the opinion of local labor leaders as a result of the decision by the Metal Trades Association to accept the award of the Industrial Conciliation Board.

The award calls for the maintenance of the eight-hour day until November 9, 1911, in San Francisco only. At that date, however, the Iron Trades Council and the California Metal Trades Association will begin conferences looking toward the establishment of a working agreement for the ensuing two years.

An effort will be made to equalize the hours up and down the coast.

The men affected by trades San Francisco—Machinists, 2,800; molders, 800; boilermakers, 550; blacksmiths, 450; patternmakers, 150; steamfitters, 150. Los Angeles—Machinists, 200; blacksmiths, 200; patternmakers, 50; steamfitters, 75. Northwest—Machinists, 700.

On strike—Boilermakers, 500; blacksmiths, 150; patternmakers, 50; steamfitters, 100.

Socialist Mayor is Making Good.

Lindsay, Ontario, Feb. 5.—R. M. Beal, the Socialist Mayor of this city, is making good, according to the opinions of the workmen here. This city has a total vote, for all parties, of 1,298, Milwaukee, Jr.

Beal's opponent for the mayoralty was Dr. Woods, who aspires to parliamentary honors. Both the daily papers opposed the candidacy of Beal. They both supported Dr. Woods. What else can a Socialist expect from the capitalist papers? Now that the fight is over the two papers are trying to make the best of it.

They have to admire the way the Socialists have learned to organize. The Milwaukee cohorts of Socialist workers were the despair of the old party politicians. The Lindsay organization elicited the admiration of the capitalist politicians.

Says the Lindsay Evening Post: "Mr. R. M. Beal, the successful candidate, had a splendid organization at his back." Again: "Mr. R. M. Beal captured the workmen's vote in bulk, besides polling a tidy vote among the other classes of our citizens."

Victory of the Mexican Revolution Prophesied.

Advices from Mexican refugees in this country are to the effect that the success of the Mexican Liberal party is assured, even at the cost of armed rebellion; that the government of Mexico is losing ground and the revolutionists gaining. The northern provinces, including the city of Jaurez, are in the control of the insurgents. The one fear that the revolutionists entertain is that the American government will take sides with the Mexican government by an armed force upon the border detrimental to the insurgents. Juan Sanchez-Azcona, Mexican refugee, jailed in Washington, D. C., for some time at the instance of Diaz, has been liberated by the Federal District Court. Chief Justice Clavaugh, in his decision, practically accused the Mexican government of false pretense.

Unspeakable.

"What would you think, daddy, if Algernon Nocash should suggest becoming your son-in-law?"
"Withdraw, my dear, while I think aloud."—Brooklyn Life.

FOR RENT.

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Fred Warren Is Pardoned by Taft.



TAFT'S PERSONAL

ATTACK ON WARREN.

Startling Climax to a Case that Was Spreading Like a Prairie Fire.

By overturning all White House precedents, and without an application for pardon, President Taft has ordered the release of Fred Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason. The editor was not inside the prison. Accompanying the pardon was a confession that the angry protests of America's working people and other lovers of justice has been heard at Washington, for Mr. Taft graciously swings back the prison door and then says he will not allow this "mock hero" to occupy a "conspicuous position."

Warren's only crime was a defense of Moyer, Haywood and Pottibone, and now he is charged with "mock heroism" by the President of the United States.

The term should become as honorable as the "undesirable citizen" utterance of Teddy the First.

The release of Warren is an acknowledgment that workers are feared, and the incident is fraught with significance. It shows that Washington is awake, and while Mr. Taft's scornful reference to Warren may afford him satisfaction, the workers have the last laugh—they forced him to pardon a man who refused to ask for it.

Warren's pardon shows what agitation can do. Let the tribe of "Mock Heroes" increase.

A thousand times better be one of this kind than the species that kills its fellow man for \$13 a month.

In the "brief" which Taft issued he attempted by the use of every legal sophistry his long experience on the bench has served to educate him in to conceal the fact that the attempt of Wall street and Washington to prevent the growth of Socialism in America by jailing Socialist editors on trumped-up charges has met with complete and ignominious defeat.

Taft's irate brief says in part: "I would question the wisdom of making the defendant conspicuous and feeding his vanity by treating him seriously when his violence, his exaggerations, his wild accusations, and his mock heroics ought to be treated with ridicule."

"To deal with him with such severity is to manifest a concern as to the evil influence he exerts out of all proportion to the facts."

"Doubtless his writings are read with pleasure by a number whose views are as wild and perverted as his; but for all persons of common sense a reading of his articles is the best antidote for the poison he seeks to instill. To visit such an offense with severe punishment would give him an opportunity to pose as a victim of governmental prejudice."

"The purpose of the convicting statute was to prevent the use of the mails to make a defamatory charge against one on the outside of a mail package. It was a reasonable regulation Congress had the right to make and enforce as a condition of the use of the mails."

"To enforce it was not to deny free speech or the freedom of the press. This is not a prosecution for libel, for which, under the laws of many states, the truth can be pleaded as a complete defense for the publication of defamatory matter. The regulation applies to mail matter labeled on the outside with defamatory matter, whether true or not. The defendant was, therefore, clearly guilty."

When Warren was informed that, acting entirely on his own responsibility, Representative Campbell had asked Taft to issue a pardon, the editor issued a statement, which appears in this week's Appeal to Reason:

"I presume I should fall on Mr. Campbell's neck and call him blessed.

If I do not, then I will be counted ungrateful by some. On the other hand, if I should explain that perhaps it is merely a clever political move, motivated by Mr. Campbell's desire to further his own political ambitions and that I will have none of it, then it will be charged that I am trying to break into jail. To be perfectly frank with my readers, I will say that I have no option in the matter. If President Taft, at the unsolicited suggestion of Representative Campbell, should do the very unlikely and unheard-of act of issuing a pardon to a man who had not asked for one, I will have to accept my fate (?) and stay out of jail. I have repeatedly urged my friends to waste no time in such an effort. We are asking no favors—we are demanding our rights!

"My desire to avoid serving six months in a loathsome cell is balanced by my desire to serve the movement to which I have given the better part of my life—and just at this moment it would seem that I can serve my comrades better in jail than out. But no normal man wants to go to jail nor play the martyr, though it has been whispered that this is my burning ambition. My unwillingness to compromise this case by pleading guilty to a crime of which I am innocent and the fight I have put up against a corrupt judiciary has perhaps given rise to this suspicion. However, I had a purpose in view when I offered the Taylor reward. I have never lost sight of that purpose. It is well stated in the Topeka Capital's editorial, as follows:

"It (the Taylor reward) does call public attention to the violence that was condoned by the Supreme Court in the Colorado case. And that seems to be a decision that ought some day to be reversed."

"Conciliation and compromise will not serve the Washington administration now. It is too late. A pardon or the promise of a pardon will not muzzle the Appeal. It will continue its work, nerved by the consciousness that we are right and that the Socialist movement has reached a vantage point of power and strength which is forcing from our political enemies attempts at conciliation. And the Appeal is bringing to you—the oppressed masses—a certain knowledge that the American republic has disappeared and your right to make laws is set aside and usurped by a judicial oligarchy in the interests of an industrial despotism."

"On with the revolution!"

"FRED D. WARREN."

Taft's Clemency

WHAT A CAPITALIST PAPER SAYS ON THE "PARONING" OF FRED D. WARREN.

(Editorial in Milwaukee Journal.)

President Taft has shown excellent judgment in commuting the sentence of Fred D. Warren, one of the editors of The Appeal to Reason, a Socialist publication, for a violation of the postal laws.

Mr. Warren's offense at its worst was no more than a technical violation of the law. The sentence imposed upon him by Judge Pollock of the United States Court was an outrageous abuse of judicial discretion. And instead of having marked him for elevation to the supreme bench, for which he was urged by the corporate interests and their political allies, it places a bar against his promotion.

The precise offense of the Kansas editor was in offering a reward for the apprehension of ex-Gov. Taylor and his return to the authorities of Kentucky, where he was under indictment for alleged complicity in the assassination of Gov. Goebel, and printing the reward on the outside of the wrappers of such of his newspapers as were sent through the mails. There was no question that Taylor was a fugitive from justice. But the letter of the law was violated by the placing of forbidden matter on the wrapper, precisely as it has been violated by persons sending Christmas presents and writing on the outside of the wrapper, "Don't open until Christmas." Yet for this heinous offense Judge Pollock sentenced Warren to one year in jail and to pay a fine of \$1,500.

The sentence imposed upon Warren was aimed, we may believe, to squelch an offensive radical. But, as is always the case, it brought to him public sympathy and greatly enlarged his sphere of influence. The dungeon, the stake and the rack never yet succeeded in suppressing an idea, though mankind still clings tenaciously to the fallacy that ideas may be overcome by force.

The Russian government burned Tolstoy's books. It imprisoned persons that published and sold them. It brought the church to its aid and threatened the impious persons that should read them with heaven's displeasure. And it availed naught.

When we consider that men who have organized trusts and after rob-

bing the people of millions have been let off with inconsequential fines, when we consider that Warren's real offense was that he is a pestiferous incendiary, the vindictive nature of the sentence imposed upon him is at once apparent. If the defenders of Privilege in the Congress of the United States should perform their function of conserving things as they are, they would impeach and remove Judge Pollock for having lent his high office to the creation of distrust in the justice of our institutions.

President Taft's exercise of executive clemency the day the sentence became operative will serve to minimize its unfortunate consequences, but it cannot remove the suspicion and distrust that the judge has brought upon the courts of the land. The evil that he has done will live after him.

Socialist in Legislature.

Comrade Chas. H. Morrill's Activity in Massachusetts Assembly.

The legislative record of Charles H. Morrill of Haverhill is an indisputable argument in favor of the support by workingmen of Socialist candidates. Morrill was the only legislator from Haverhill and vicinity who supported labor legislation endorsed by the unions, and his "strike advertising plank" was the only labor law enacted by the legislature. Under this law the capitalists are unable to secure the desired number of scabs in case of strikes, and several manufacturers who violated its provisions have been fined one hundred dollars.

Morrill supported all progressive legislation, whether introduced by Socialists, Democrats or Republicans. He fought for equal taxation, for laws attacking the high cost of living, for lower gas and electric rates, for the public ownership of railroads, and a great many other progressive measures.

Representatives Morrill secured a favorable report from the Committee on Labor for his bill to allow the Governor and Council to expend \$100,000 for additional work for the unemployed upon the state highways in times of industrial stress. But the Republican Attorney General ruled it unconstitutional and the monopoly-controlled senate killed it. The senate also killed a bill of Morrill's to investigate the necessity of permitting cities and towns which desire to do so, to provide free meals to school children.

In addition he introduced bills or constitutional amendments providing for the initiative and the referendum on questions of the municipal ownership of lighting plants, fuel and ice plants, street railway, and three-cent fares.

He introduced direct nomination and legislation bills, old age pensions, the income tax, a resolution favorable to international peace and arbitration, the punishment of railway officials as individuals responsible for violation of the law, bills for the preservation of the health of the worker. In every way and by every means, Representative Morrill sought to further the interests of the working class.

MILITARISM SCORED AT LABOR PARTY MEET.

Keir Hardie's General Strike Resolution Lost by Only Six Votes.

London, Feb. 6.—A special conference on disarmament preceded the annual conference of the Labor Party, which opened at Leicester.

More than a million organized workers were represented.

A resolution was carried unanimously denouncing militarism and war, declaring for the arbitration of all international disputes, and urging the workers of Great Britain to take organized action with their co-workers of Germany and other lands to attain these ends.

J. Ramsay MacDonald, M. P., said the labor members of parliament must oppose the proposed increase in the expenditure of the navy. They would vote for the increase if the national security was menaced, but this was a delusion.

The conference, by a majority of only six votes, rejected James Keir Hardie's resolution in favor of a general strike as a means of preventing war.

He wanted to provide for the summoning of an international congress if war between England and Germany threatened, in which event the workers would pledge themselves to suspend all productive work the day it was declared, and not resume until the war was ended.

Any New Methods.

"Ain't it strange, th' way Kelly beats his wife?"

"I dunno. How does he do it?—Cleveland Leader.

Against Convict Labor in Missouri.

Bill Introduced in the State Legislature.

Jefferson City, Mo., February 6.—The bill for the regulation of convict prison labor, known as House Bill 82, introduced by Representative Fear, reads as follows:

An Act

To Amend Sections 1612, 1638 and 1639 of Article 19, Chapter 19, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1909, entitled "Penitentiary," and to add thereto three new sections, to be known as Sections 1639a, 1639b and 1639c.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. That section 1612, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1909, be and the same is hereby amended by striking out that part hereof included in the last six lines thereof, which now reads as follows: ("And he shall use his best endeavors, to the end that the expenses of the penitentiary may be paid out of the proceeds of the labor of convicts, when employed in manufacturing or otherwise, on behalf of the state), and shall act under the direction of the inspectors in making contracts for the employment of the labor of convicts," so that he said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

Section 1612. Duty as to state property—contracting for convict labor, etc.—The warden shall have the charge and custody of the penitentiary prison, with the lands, buildings, tools, implements, stock, provisions and every other description of property pertaining thereto belonging to the state; and it shall be his duty to keep correct accounts of the same. It shall also be the duty of the warden to classify the convicts in their labor, and shall classify them in their cells or sleeping apartments, as follows: Class 1. Those who have been incarcerated for a period of two to three years. Class 2. Those who have been incarcerated for a period from three to seven years. Class 3. Those who have been incarcerated for a period from seven to fifteen years. Class 4. Those who have been incarcerated for a period from fifteen years to life sentence; and that the warden shall classify each above class with regard to reformation, according to their reputations, as made to him.

Sec. 2. That Section 1638, Revised Statutes, 1909, be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words therein contained, beginning in the sixth line thereof, and reading as follows: "And of the employment of the convicts therein confined; the money concerned and contracts for work," so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

Section 1638. Duty of inspectors. The inspectors shall visit the penitentiary once in each month, and as much oftener as shall be necessary, to keep them well informed in relation thereto; and at such stated or special visits they shall carefully inquire into all matters connected with the government, discipline and police of said penitentiary; the degree and nature of punishment; the purchase and sales of all articles provided for said penitentiary or sold on account thereof. They shall see that all such general rules and regulations and orders for the government and discipline of said prison as may be made by the warden, with their approval, are enforced. Such rules only shall be adopted as in their judgment, shall best conduce to the reformation of the convict. They shall inquire into any alleged misconduct of the warden or any other officer or employe of the penitentiary, and for that purpose shall have power to issue subpoenas and compel the attendance of witnesses, and may examine witnesses who may appear before them, under oath.

Sec. 3. That Section 1639, Revised Statutes, 1909, be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words now therein contained, beginning in the ninth line of said section, reading as follows: "Of all contracts entered into during the two preceding years for the employment of convicts, or for any other purpose; the terms of such contracts, stating what portion of each contract has been performed, and the several sums of money received," so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

Section 1639. Report to general assembly.—The inspectors shall, at their discretion, require reports to be made, by the warden and other officers of the penitentiary, in relation to any and all matters connected with the government, management, operation, business, discipline and property of said penitentiary, with the condition, conduct and employment of the convicts confined therein; and said inspectors shall make a

biennial report to the general assembly concerning the state and condition of said penitentiary and convicts; of all moneys received and expended; for what purposes and to whom paid, with similar reports concerning all other contracts; and they shall also include in each biennial report an abstract of all reports made to them by the several officers of the penitentiary during the two preceding years."

Sec. 4. Article 19 of Chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes of 1909 be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto the following new sections, to be known as Sections 1639a, 1639b and 1639c:

Section 1639a. No contract shall hereafter be made by the warden of the state penitentiary or the board of prison inspectors, or by the superintendent or other officer of any state penal institutions or reformatory, or by any other authority whatsoever, by which the labor or time of any prisoner in the state penitentiary or state penal institution or any reformatory of the state, or the product or profit of his work, shall be contracted, let, farmed out, given or sold to any person, firm, association or corporation: Provided, however, that the prisoners confined in said penal institutions may work for and the products of their labor may be disposed of to the state or any political subdivision thereof, or for or to any public institution under or managed and controlled by the state or any political subdivision thereof.

Sec. 1639b. The warden of the state penitentiary, the board of prison inspectors, and all other officials of all penal and reformatory institutions of the state shall, so far as practicable, cause all the prisoners who are physically capable to be employed at hard labor, for not to exceed eight hours of each day, other than Sunday and public holidays, but such hard labor shall be either for the purpose of production of supplies for said institutions or for the state, or any political division thereof, or for any public institution owned or managed or controlled by the state or political division thereof, or for the purpose of industrial training or instruction.

Sec. 1639c. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Japan and Progress

In the Light of Recent Events.

There is no need of deluding ourselves into the belief that the Socialist movement has any considerable support at present in Japan. Facts as to obstacles in the way of Socialism are important and should be squarely faced.

The chorus of protest from many radical sources over the sentence of death passed against Kotoku, the Japanese agitator, and his associates, has led to a vague impression that there is a considerable organization in the Sunrise Kingdom looking toward the co-operative commonwealth.

The fact is that Japan has been scarcely touched by liberal political sentiment of any kind, and that far from nourishing a Socialist propaganda it is the stoniest of ground for republican or even union labor ideas.

Japan is an anomaly and a contradiction. Philosophic deductions based on the experiences of Western peoples cannot be applied to her. She offers the phenomenon of a country making swift strides in industrial, material, capitalistic development, with extreme poverty and misery among the people, but with hardly a trace of working-class feeling. Resentment and resistance can not be said to exist as proletarian impulses in Japan.

It is well to remember concerning Japan that she has dragged herself out of the Middle Ages by main strength to swim in the race for national and commercial supremacy in the East. Her people, so far as social and political feeling goes, still grope in darkness.

Kotoku and his followers need have held but few radical opinions to bring down the penalty upon them. Radicalism is not understood in Japan. There will probably be many such martyrs before the people are brought abreast of the time in thought and inspiration.

The Japanese have no democratic sympathy, in spite of the wretchedness of the masses. They have but one faith, one religion, one interest—patriotism. And their patriotism means upholding the Emperor and pushing Japan as a world power. They are the true fanatics.

With great difficulty during a visit to Japan I induced an intelligent artisan, a bronze worker, to talk through an interpreter in answer to certain questions.

"Are you happy? Are you contented?" I asked.

"I have two sons," he said. "One is in the army."

"But are you satisfied?" I demanded, thinking he had misunderstood. "What would you like to do or to be?"

"Oh," he said, when this had been propounded; "I would like to fight in another war sometime before I am too old."

Japan is rapidly becoming the perfect competitor in the capitalistic struggle for world market. Her government, a compact group of exploiters, is behind every move made by Japanese interests outside the country. She is aggressive, avid, cunning, unswerving, and for the present absolutely sure of peace at home.

Kotoku is abeginning. There is a long road ahead for liberalism in the country he sought to awake.

FOR WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

All Socialists stand unconditionally for the rights of woman. We cannot understand how any sensible person can oppose the doctrine of woman's suffrage. Whether it would be good for them or not, whether they would use or abuse the privilege of the ballot, is not the question. They should have it as a matter of justice, and man has no moral right to withhold it from them. No person should be a subject of any government without having a voice in its laws.

It is the silliest rot to argue that politics would cause women to neglect their homes. That sort of women neglect their homes now, and, if it comes to that, how many women have homes; how many live in rented shacks? True, woman's place is in the home, but society's place is to furnish her with one.

Let us, by all means, give our mothers, sisters, wives and daughters the same privileges which we enjoy, and they will be pitifully weak if they can't make a better job of voting than we have.—Justice (Bradford, Pa.).

MORGAN BRANCHING OUT.

Swallows Up Big Motor Car Plant in Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 1.—The sale of the E. M. F. Company is considered in Detroit to be one of the moves of the Morgan interests, which have controlled a considerable share of the E. M. F. stock during the past year, to create a large combination to be known as the American Vehicle Company.

J. Pierpont Morgan, it is understood, advanced to the Studebakers a considerable loan at the time the South Bend men purchased the local company, and in return took an option on the combined South Bend and Detroit plants. It is said that \$7,000,000 figured in the original sale of the E. M. F. plants. While the fact could not be verified at the local headquarters, it is generally believed that the latest change has resulted from the option.

The E. M. F. Company is one of the largest employers of labor in Detroit, and also maintains plants at Pontiac, Mich., and Port Huron, Mich.

Harriman Lines to Spend Seventy-five Million Dollars.

Improvement plans for the Harriman lines which will cost upward of \$75,000,000 were announced by Judge R. S. Lovett, president of the Union and Southern Pacific Railroads. The improvements will be distributed over a period of five years, and will include the double-tracing of the lines from the Missouri river to San Francisco and the double-tracking of the Oregon Short Line from the junction with the Union Pacific main line at Granger, Wis., to Huntington, Ore., and the line along the Columbia river in Oregon to Portland. In his report of the action of the executive committee of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, in voting the improvements, Judge Lovett says:

"The growth of the system during the last two years has demonstrated that a continuous double track railroad from the Pacific to the Missouri river, connecting with the eastern systems, will be necessary to handle our business. The entire country served by the systems is developing rapidly."

Second Ward Socialist Party Club

Will give its annual family entertainment Saturday, February 18, 1911, at Reiss' Hall, Blair avenue and Salisbury street. There will be a fine program and a good time for all who attend. Admission, 10 cents.

FOR SALE.

4116 Schiller Place. Two rooms and kitchen; gas and water. \$1,300. \$50.00 cash; balance, \$25.00 every 3 months. Inquire 2818 Wyoming st.

The Amalgamation of the Miners.

Western Miners Magazine.

The Western Federation of Miners has been granted a charter from the American Federation of Labor, based upon the provisions of the application presented by the joint committee of the United Mine Workers and the Western Federation of Miners, with the exception of a few local unions of Machinists that have already been organized in mining camps covered by the jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners.

The few local unions of the Machinists, located at Butte and Anaconda, Mont., and at Bingham Canyon, Utah, will retain the present identity, but it is very probable that in the near future their membership of the local unions of the Machinists that are established in these few mining districts will realize that they can receive more direct benefits and far better protection by taking shelter under the flag of the Federation than remaining with their international union.

The granting of this charter by the American Federation of Labor to the Western Federation of Miners is indisputable proof that even labor leaders who are conservative are recognizing the fact that industrial unionism is destined to supplant the craft and trade organizations that are being rendered almost helpless through the solidarity of employers that are banded together to give battle to every demand put forth by the labor movement.

The following resolutions, introduced at the annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America, held at Columbus, Ohio, demonstrated that the sentiment for industrial unionism is crystallizing, and that "labor leaders" who are struggling to maintain obsolete craft and trade autonomy are doomed for the scrap heap:

"Whereas, The U. M. W. of A., in convention assembled one year ago, recommended to the W. F. of M. certain steps to bring about closer relations between the men employed in the coal and metalliferous mining industry, to-wit, procuring a charter from the A. F. of L. that should concede to the metal miners the same complete jurisdiction of that industry which has been and is now employed by the U. M. W. of A., and

"Whereas, The W. F. of M. has complied with these suggestions, fol-

lowing the course of the application for charter from the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to the convention of that body, and back again to the council, thwarted at every turn by the jurisdiction claims of craft organizations, and for best interests.

"Whereas, We believe that the best interests of not only the men engaged in the mining industry, but of labor in general, would be advanced by the addition of the W. F. of M. to the American labor movement as represented by the A. F. of L., and

"Whereas, Every objection raised against the issuance of a charter on jurisdictional lines applies with equal force to the U. M. W. of A., and is a covert menace to the complete control of the industry which we believe essential to our organization and the proper protection of the workers in general; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the U. M. W. of A., in convention assembled, That we protest against any further delay in the issuance of said charter or imposing restrictions upon the jurisdiction enjoyed by the W. F. of M. as being inimical to our interests as well as theirs. We further pledge the W. F. of M. our hearty support and announce to all labor organizations that we are determined to form a closer compact with the Western Federation of Miners. We trust that it may be within the A. F. of L., but if the W. F. of M. is denied a charter or granted one with unsatisfactory restrictions, be it further

"Resolved, That the U. M. W. of A., in convention assembled, join with the Western Federation of Miners in a movement that will insure that unity and co-operation in action which has been sought in the American Federation of Labor."

The introduction of the above resolution brought forth a number of speeches from prominent delegates on the floor of the convention at Columbus, Ohio, and the sentiments expressed indicated that the convention was in no mood to be trifled with through any trivial technicalities that might be raised by the fossilized defenders of craft autonomy. The action of the American Federation of Labor in granting a charter to the Western Federation of Miners will now be submitted to the membership of the local unions of the W. F. of M. for a referendum vote.

And who is it that furnishes the bribe money? It isn't the farmers and wage-workers, is it? Then it must be the respectable bankers and business men. Read this press dispatch from Uncle Joe Cannon's town:

"Danville, Ill., Jan. 20.—Issuing of subpoena for six Danville bankers, one said to be E. X. Lesueur, son-in-law of Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, to appear before the grand jury and tell what they know about the alleged purchase of 3500 votes at the last primary and last election in Vermilion county, brought to light the fact that the vote sellers are to suffer the brunt of the punishment.

"Counsel for the men said to be subpoenaed was assured that if they told who got the money immunity would be arranged. The subpoenas were expected to be served to-day.

"The other bankers who were to be called with President Lesueur were said to be C. E. English, president, and L. D. Goss, cashier, of the First National; C. V. McClennahan, cashier of the Danville National, the Cannon bank; M. E. King, president of the Second National, and M. J. Woolford, president of the Palmer National."

Can you see the cat? And notice how kind the "law" is to these bankers. All they have to do is to go before the grand jury and tell who it was that they debauched, and "immunity will be arranged!"

Why is it hat the "law" never reaches the bribe-giver? Only the poor devils who are used as voting cattle are ever punished. And what a harvest this will be for the officials of that county! It will beat the game they used to work on saloonkeepers, craps shooters and other petty offenders in Scott county—until the Kicker exposed it.

Vote buying will never cease so long as it is profitable. And it will be profitable so long as special interests exist. And special interests will exist so long as we have the present system of exploitation—so long as it is possible for the few to legally rob the many.

Admitting, then, that votes have a price and that they will always be bought and sold under our present system, then why should any workingman who votes the capitalist ticket give his vote away?

A workingman's vote is worth a great deal to him if he has sense enough to know how to use it. But if he hasn't got sense enough to know how to use it, why should he give it away for a handshake or a little hot air, or booze?

Why should the workmen of Scott county who vote the capitalist tickets give their votes away, when so many who vote these tickets elsewhere get from \$10 to \$25 for doing it?

Say, Mr. Scott County Worker, let me give you a tip. Until you get sense enough to vote in your own interest and in the interest of your class, quit giving your vote away. Stand pat. When the "respectable element" divorces that they can no longer work you with a little booze, or hot air, they will come across with something more substantial. A Scott county vote is worth as much as a St. Louis vote, a Danville vote or an Adams county vote.

Grin and Work.

"The chief in our office has his own way of getting out of the office force the very best that there is in them," said a broker's clerk. "One of the first things I was requested to do after I got a job there was to be photographed with a seven by nine grin on my face and put one of the pictures in a conspicuous place on my desk. All the other fellows had also been photographed wearing their broadest grin. The boss insisted on it. He maintains that every time a man gets out of sorts and is likely to insult his best friend because of a general mental and moral slump one look at that smiling phiz of his acts like a tonic. It shows him what a

first rate fellow he can be, anyhow, when the spirit possesses him and he tries his level best to live up to his picture.—New York Sun.

Judicial Despotism.

The Labor World, published at Spokane, has the following editorial comment on the action of Judge Hanford in issuing an injunction which practically strangled the law known as the Recall:

"The boldness of Federal Judge Hanford of Seattle in granting an injunction for the apparent purpose of defeating the effort to recall Mayor Gill under the recall law of that city, has aroused the people of the coast more intensely than any other court decision, and they are wondering when the courts will stop in the apparent desire to serve the whim of capitalists to narrow the right of the people to rule. Now, the Oregon initiative, referendum and recall law has been taken into the United States Supreme Court by the Pacific Telephone Company, the trust which controls the telephone lines of all the northwest cities, in an effort to have the same declared unconstitutional. The people everywhere are demanding these laws, and should the Supreme Court of the country decide with the telephone trust the masses will be aroused as never before against the courts and their capitalist class subserviency. Such a decision would be the spark which would make for the final turning of the government into the hands of the people and the setting aside of the present form of trust control of the supposed servants of the people. While the people have been fighting the battle of securing the initiative, referendum and recall, the 'interests' have been capturing the courts, so that such laws could be declared unconstitutional; but such an audacious proceeding will not be submitted to any more than was the Dred Scott decision of recent American history."

The above editorial in the Labor World of Spokane expresses the sentiments of the people who believe in a government founded upon the principles of true democracy. When a court issues an injunction that defeats the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box, then the judiciary has usurped a power that will not be tolerated or endured by men and women in whose veins flow the warm, red blood of American ancestry, that expelled from the soil of thirteen colonies the last hated vestige of regal despotism.

The brazen audacity of judicial tribunals in serving the interests of combinations of wealth and thwarting the will of the people is arousing an indignation that may break into a revolution against the courts and may shake this government from cellar to cupola. The American people are long suffering and bear with patience the many wrongs and outrages that are perpetrated, but there is a limit to patience, and the courts of this country have reached a point in the usurpation of authority that challenges the people to resist the judicial invasion upon human liberty.

If capitalism, in its prostitution of the courts, entertains the opinion that the people will retain their reverence for men who disgrace the temples of justice to enthroned corporate tyranny, the capitalism will be rudely awakened by the united might of the enraged millions, who may end the damnable system that makes judicial tribunals the allies of legalized robbery.—Miners' Magazine.

Anatomical.

Artist—Madam, it is not faces alone that I paint; it is souls.
Madam—Oh, you do interiors, then?—Boston Transcript.

Regular.

The Preacher—And does your husband vote as he prays?
The Wife—Oh, yes; about once a year!—Yonkers Satesman.

ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION IF NOT, WHY NOT? YOU EAT BEAR THE LABEL?

St. Louis is the headquarters of the \$3,000,000 BREAD TRUST. Its managers have been fighting organized labor for years. They are opposed to short hours and high wages. They tell you and their customers they are your friends and the friends of organized labor. Yes, they are your friends as long as they can get your money; but for the men in the bakeshop they have no use, if they belong to their respective unions. Therefore, union men and women and citizens, show that you are opposed to slavery and that you are further opposed to a concern which tries to monopolize the bread market of St. Louis. Therefore, we ask the public in general for their support; you can give your support by asking for bread with the Union Label. Shun the product of the following firms—they are Trust bakeries: Heydt Bakery Co., Condon Bakery Co., Hauck-Hoerr Bakery, St. Louis Bakery Co., Welle-Boettler Bakery, Home Bakery Co., Freund Bros. Bread Co. Ltd., McKinney Bread Co. They want the men to fall at their feet and ask them for a job, so they can pay the employes small wages and work them the hours they feel like.

"Labor Monopoly."

Severe Comment on the New Orleans Anti-Labor Decision.

When the railway men of France struck for higher pay and better conditions of work, the capitalist government of France pronounced the republic—the republic of the exploiters—to be in danger. The brute force of the state was hurled against the strikers. The men were called to the colors and subjected to military discipline. The strike was crushed. The government of the United States is not headed by a wily renegade moulder for the "general strike" as the workers' only salvation. The government of the United States is not yet armed with all the weapons of militarism that are at the disposal of the governments of Continental Europe. But the government of the United States is in the hands of men more subtle and crafty than the Briands, and it is armed with a weapon that has hitherto held the nation in abject cowardly terror. These men are our judges and this weapon is the so-called "interpretation" of the Constitution and the laws.

Two years ago there was a strike in New Orleans. Members of a coal wheelers' union refused to coal a steamer because non-union longshoremen were employed to load the vessel. The men were charged with conspiracy to violate the Sherman anti-trust law, for were not these coal wheelers engaged in a conspiracy to throttle competition and establish a monopoly worse than the railroad monopoly, the Standard Oil monopoly, the Tobacco monopoly, the Steel Trust, the Harvester Trust, the Meat Trust, and all the other trusts against which the Sherman anti-trust law was supposed to have been directed? The strikers were monopolistic conspirators, there could be no doubt about that. They refused to work together with "Eliot's heroes." That proves them enemies of the republic. Accordingly they were indicted and found guilty.

Truly, as long as the workmen of America tamely submit to outrageous decisions like this, our capitalists stand in no need of the Briands. Nor do they need a great army. The courts do all that is needed, very quietly and very cheaply.—The Call.

Psychic Cruelty.

The Judge—Can you describe any specific act of cruelty on the part of your husband?
The Complainant—I should say I can! Whenever he had anything to say to me he'd call me up on the telephone and say it, and then disconnect before I had a chance to talk back to him.—Chicago News.

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Economy.
"Then this," asked the rejected suitor, "is absolutely final?"
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"Yes, please," answered the young man. "There's some very good material in them I can use."—Life.

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Unusual Act

The action of the Diamond Match Company, commonly known as the Match Trust, in renouncing its exclusive patent for the manufacture of the "sesquisulphide" match, is as praiseworthy as it is unbusinesslike. Voluntarily to surrender a monopoly in the interest of our common humanity is a most unusual act, one that flies in the face of all accepted capitalistic notions of what is right and proper.

To be sure, there are certain professions in which it is considered improper to take out patents on improved appliances. Army engineers are expected to donate their inventions to the "nation." Surgeons, also, we are informed, would be frowned down upon by members of their own profession if they attempted to take out patents on their inventions of improved surgical instruments. But the military and medical professions have not yet entirely succumbed to the capitalistic spirit. They are not ordinary businesses, carried on exclusively for profit. Military and medical men are trained and expected to render service unselfishly for the common good. But a Match Trust! Well, does this unusual act of the Match Trust prove that capital is unselfish and altruistic, and that the Socialist analysis of capitalism is all wrong? It proves nothing of the kind. But it does show that even capitalism has not yet succeeded in poisoning—even with white phosphorus—all the milk of human kindness. It shows that the fundamental social instincts are ineradicable, even at the behest of profit. It shows that the social conscience may, on very rare occasions, triumph over capitalistic greed. It also shows what this social conscience will be capable of achieving in a society from which the greed for profit and the ability to exploit one's fellows will have been banished.—The Call.

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

Brief Definitions by Authorities.
Socialism is the public or collective ownership of the means of production, distribution and transportation; namely, lands, mines, mills, factories, railroads, telegraphs, telephones, etc.
Socialism will guarantee to each

the full social product of his toil, and with rent, interest and profits eliminated poverty will cease.

Under Socialism those things privately used shall be privately owned, and those things publicly used shall be publicly owned.

By means of the initiative, referendum and recall the people shall always rule; and graft, bribery and corruption will be unknown.

Socialism is not for one nation, or state, nor for a single county, but embraces the whole world, recognizing all men are brothers and all blood as red; hence the emblematical color, red.

Socialism will give to all women full citizenship and equal rights with men; and to all persons an equal right to the earth and its resources.

"Socialism would secure a more just and equal distribution of property and labor."—Webster.

"Socialism aims to secure the reconstruction of society through the public, collective ownership of land and capital."—Standard Dictionary.

"The ethics of Socialism and the ethics of Christianity are identical."—Encyclopedia Britannica.

Who Bribes Voters?

(Scott County Kicker.)
The Kicker does not deal with election frauds because of their newness. Like murder, suicide, divorce and other products of capitalism, we are getting used to it. Since November the St. Louis and other papers have wasted thousands of columns of space telling of the election frauds in St. Louis and what was going to be done about it.

The Kicker didn't waste much space—only enough to tell you that nothing would come of all the fuss; that when it came to a showdown one party would be found as guilty as the other, and that the lid would be put on. And that is just what is happening.

Adams County, Ohio, has gained much notoriety because of the whole sale buying of votes there. But the same conditions exist wherever capitalism finds it necessary to use money in order to further its schemes. So long as the people vote straight and whoop and shout because they have received the glad hand, or a little booze, there is no need of buying their votes.

Professional Women and Socialism

By May Wood-Simons.



MAY WOOD-SIMONS.

Women in great numbers have entered the professions. They have become doctors, journalists, actresses, artists, teachers and lawyers. To many women this has seemed an escape from the slavery of the housewife.

The professional woman has first been obliged to take a long and sometimes expensive course of education before she could enter her profession. This is especially true of the doctor and teacher. When the professional woman begins her work she imagines that she will find in it some degree of liberty, that she is in a way removed from the class of the wage-earning women and has the power to make independent choice in her work.

Examination of facts show that this is not true. The journalist must, first of all, just like the factory girl, find an employer. If she secures a place on the staff of a city paper or a magazine, she finds that these papers are run in the interest of the great vested powers, that they are the organs of political machines and that in order to retain her position she must write her articles and color them to please her employer. She starts with the belief that she can find expression for her individuality, only to discover that she must force her eyes to see from the point of view only of her employer. She is not a household slave, but she is another sort of a slave just as truly as is the woman who works at the factory.

It has been difficult for the professional woman to feel that she is in the same class as the wage-earning woman. She holds aloof from united action, believing that a salaried position places her on another plane. Take, for instance, the woman physician. Often her practice takes her among the well-to-do. She may feel that her employment depends on these people. She must bow to their will and accede to their demands. Is she independent? In no profession is the competition fiercer than in the medical profession. Perhaps such a woman physician has ideas of hygiene and public health, but she soon finds that she is handicapped at every turn in her efforts to put any of these into action. The doctor, more than almost any other class of professional women, must realize the effects of a system of society in which the few control the means of life of the many.

The actress believes, perhaps, that her profession is not on the same basis as that of the shop girl. But she cannot work unless she is able

to secure a position through some agency. Unless she is a star she must accept the salary her employer stipulates. She must please a fickle public, and, if the play is a failure, run the risk of finding herself out of work in a strange town. She begins her work with high ideals of wishing to interpret the best in life for the people, only to find that her work is confined to a narrow round of commonplaces. Wherein does she differ fundamentally from the factory worker?

The teacher makes up another class of professional workers. They spend many ears in preparation for their work. Then they find their profession already overcrowded and the wages below those of a good stenographer, or janitor. They also work for an employer. They have absolutely nothing to say about their work, its course of study, and little about the methods used. They are put in charge of fifty or sixty children, and eight years of the work leaves them almost as much nervous wrecks as are the housewives. As conducted, her work makes her narrow in her own outlook, all because she has no power of self-expression, and is too worn with the work to be able to grow through outside study or contact with other phases of life.

Socialism would make it possible for women who do this kind of work, the teacher, artist, doctor, actress, journalist, to have the power of self-expression. They would not be merely echoes of those who employ them. They should be sure of wage according to the merit of their work. They would be freed from competition in their professions that to-day destroys any possibility for anyone to do her best, and makes even the artist a commercialized worker meeting the demands of a freakish public.

There is a common interest between the working women, whether wage earners or professional workers. Too long, because their patronage has depended on the capitalist class, our professional women have failed to recognize this common bond, although all have felt the oppression of the present system.

"Socialism stands for all that is best in science, in literature, in the social life, in the home life." These are from words uttered by a professor in one of our largest universities to his class of graduate students. The time has come from the professional women to investigate their truth.—Pamphlet Issued by Women's Committee, Socialist Party.

Sensational Revelations

How a Pennsylvania Sheriff Made Money During Strike.

It's an ill wind that blows no good. The big miners' strike at Greensburg, Pa., where upward of 20,000 workers have been on strike for nearly a year and suffered all the pangs of eviction, police brutality, hunger and sickness, has been a godsend to the grafting politicians.

Sheriff J. E. Shields of Westmoreland county has been waxing fat to such an extent that the other politicians became somewhat envious and wanted to know why he didn't dump some of his ill-gotten gains into the county treasury, the same being coin furnished by the coal companies to purchase (or rather lure) deputies to drive the men back into the mines. But nothing like that for Mr. Shields, the frugal and hard-working sheriff saying it was all velvet for him. Thereupon Controller John D. Hinchman called representatives of a num-

ber of coal companies into court, and they testified that they had paid to the businesslike sheriff something like \$170,000 for the purchase of deputy sheriffs, and there were still several companies to hear from.

It is estimated that while the poor miners were starving and freezing the economical Sheriff Shields saved at least \$20,000 out of the general plunder. While Hitchman claims that the graft belongs to the county, Sheriff Shields says he was doing the strikebreaking work under private contract and the money belongs to him.

Just how much the judges got for hurling injunctions and the other barnacles who were supported by the mine operators will probably never be known. It is enough to know that the rascals have fallen out over their plunder, but whether they will be chased out of office is uncertain—in Pennsylvania, where the rule obtains that the bigger the thief the finer the gentleman.

Premature.
The Fair Purchaser—Your eggs

are all very small to-day, Mr. Jones. Mr. Jones—Yes'm, they are; but I'm sure I don't know the reason. The Fair Purchaser—Oh, I expect you took them out of the nests too soon.—London Sketch.

Direct Election Of the Senate

The Lorimer scandal has brought forth a call by the reform element for direct election of the Senate by the people.

Direct election by the people. What does that mean?

Isn't the President elected directly by the people? Virtually he is. Only one exception to this is found.

Isn't Cannon elected directly by the people? And look at the sorry figure he cuts.

Isn't Busse elected directly by the people? And could you get anything worse?

Isn't "Hinky Dink" and "Bathhouse John" elected directly by the people? And why don't you find fault with them?

Are not our legislators elected directly by the people? Haven't the people elected directly White and Brown and Shurtleff and the whole boodle gang?

Isn't corruption in Adams county, Ohio, and Vermillion county, Illinois, as bad as in the legislatures?

Is not the same cause of corruption present in the booth of the individual voter as in the legislative halls where our Senators are elected?

What guarantee have you that the election of the United States Senate directly by the people would be an improvement?

Isn't the whole people corrupted by the owning class and misled by the capitalist press?

Do not these same "reformers" who preach direct election help make the whole system more rotten?

Can you improve a rotten egg? Then you may improve conditions by electing the Senate directly by the people.

The whole thing is a farce, and the capitalist rags that mislead the people and the advocates of "reform" are all of a kind and want to blind the people and fool them along into believing that one method is preferable to the other.

Don't bother about "direct election" of the senate.

Abolish the Senate. Let the people be the Senate. Establish the referendum and give the whole people a chance to decide.

Then you won't need any Senate, either directly elected or otherwise. Do away with private ownership of the earth and put the earth into the hands of the people, and you cut out the bribe-givers.

Until you begin to advocate this revolutionary method of doing away with corruption we will look upon all your "reforms" as the cropping out of an ill-concealed hypocrisy and a malicious attempt to fool the people.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

The "Interests" in Distress.

Capitalists See End of World in Arizona.

A wail of distress comes from Arizona. The Constitutional Convention has adopted so many progressive ideas, such as the initiative, referendum and recall, prohibiting the use of injunctions in strikes, prohibiting the importation of strikebreakers into the state, forbidding the use of child labor, and similar measures, that all the newspapers and politicians controlled by the capitalist interests are howling against the adoption of the new Constitution. They threaten that the Washington politicians will never stand for the Constitution that would undermine our free institutions, and charge that the Western Federation of Miners was instrumental in foisting that document on the people of that grand and glorious state.

Judge Parsons, who fought the interests to a frazzle in the convention, is being cussed up hill and down dale as a crafty Socialist who has acquired control of the Democratic party and now does the bidding of President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners and other officers of the labor trust. All of which has a very pleasing sound, we must admit.



THIS SLIDE GUARANTEES UNION WAGES AND CONDITIONS.

Insist upon seeing this SLIDE ON THE SCREEN When you patronize any Moving Picture Show.

DO NOT PATRONIZE ANY HOUSE UNFAIR TO UNION LABOR.

Graft in Porto Rico

Porto Ricans Claim that Uncle Sam is Worse than Spain.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—Porto Ricans are making a great outcry against the practical abolition of all political liberty in the island as proposed in the Olmstead bill, a measure which plans to give the islanders even less self-government than they possessed under Spain.

By the Olmstead bill President Taft is given the power to appoint the governor, to appoint eight out of thirteen members of the senate, and, finally, to guarantee a monopoly of all business enterprises falling into the right hands. The measure provides that all railroad, street railway, telegraph and telephone franchises must be approved by the President of the United States before they can become operative. Also, all of the municipal judges shall be appointed by the governor—the President's appointee—and by these means a complete Taft empire established in Porto Rico.

Louis Munoz Rivera, resident commissioner of Porto Rico at Washington, has this to say of the black outlook for his countrymen:

"The Foraker act, which is now the law of the island, provides that the ownership of land by corporations shall be limited to 500 acres. But now comes the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico with an amendment—recommended by the President—which practically reads as follows:

"That the number of acres of land to be owned by corporations be not limited, but that instead of this, the limitation be made only upon the number that they may cultivate; the corporations being allowed, if they so wish it, to cultivate 6,000, 7,000, or 10,000 acres, provided they pay a successively increasing excess of taxes upon the number of acres they held over the 5,000 authorized.

"This provision," continued Commissioner Rivera, "practically allows the corporations to divide the island among themselves at their own pleasure. Thus it may be safely stated that any trust in which men like Carnegie and Rockefeller—who have given away over \$180,000,000 each for philanthropic purposes—are interested, might have ample means to buy the entire island for a price less than the above sum, and the natives would have to be simply tools of labor, while the corporations would be able to pay their stockholders rich dividends.

"By the autonomic charter, granted by Spain, creating a popular assembly of thirty-two members and a senate of fifteen, eight of which were elected and seven appointed by the King of Spain, the Porto Ricans were given the entire control of the legislative power.

"Also, Porto Rico sent to the Spanish congress its representatives from the year 1811, just a century ago. At the time of the American occupation in 1898, Porto Rico was represented in the Spanish congress by three senators and sixteen representatives who had the right to speak and vote upon any national matter as the Spanish representatives, thus contributing to solve not only the affairs relating to Porto Rico, but also those concerning Spain herself. To-day we have at Washington a resident commissioner who is not given the right to vote. The difference is certainly a remarkable one."

The commissioner concludes with this plaintive question: "How was Porto Rico to suspect that this land of liberty was to be less liberal with us than Spain, the least liberal nation of Europe?"

International Strike Of Seamen Possible

A great international strike of seamen, dock rokers and probably teamsters and other transportation employees is within range of probabilities within the next three months. As has been pointed out in this paper a number of times, the shipowners of the leading European countries have been quietly organizing during the past year and federating those national associations for offensive and defensive purposes. The great water front strikes in France, Germany, Denmark and Holland during the past couple of years are mentioned as the urime reason for

the international capitalistic federation, but many students of marine development believe that the alliance is merely the forerunner of a huge shipping trust. Howsoever that may be, the prime movers in the shipowners' federation charge that the unions are tyrannical, etc., and they intend to stand for "free" ships, "free" docks, and the like.

For many months agents of the shipowners have been organizing bands of strikebreakers in the various countries in anticipation of a possible clash with the unions. The shipowners would prefer to fight the workers one country at a time, as has been the custom heretofore, and thus be in a position where they can send their scabs from place to place. It is known that in the two years' contest on the American Great Lakes professional strikebreakers from both sides of the Atlantic assisted the Lake Carriers' Association to break in green men and enforce the so-called welfare plan, which is a form of slavery or blacklisting.

These facts are known to the officers of the organizations in the marine industry, and they have come to the conclusion that sooner or later they must inaugurate an international strike and fight to the finish or be destroyed piecemeal.

Delegates from the American unions are now in Europe and mapping out plans that may result in starting one of the fiercest struggles between employes and employers in the history of the capitalist system. It is improbable that any date when the contest is to begin will be made public, but that the unionists will strike suddenly and hard, in order to paralyze international shipping and maintain the advantage gained by the initial blow. Not far short of

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St. Louis Workingmen's Protective Union. 504 Market Street.

MEETING:—2nd and 4th Wednesday. MARTIN C. SEEGER, Clerk. C. J. ANDERSON, Attorney. Office Hours from 5 to 6:30 p. m. SATURDAY from 12 to 1:30 p. m. Suite 508 Merchants LaCade Building 408 OLIVE STREET

PHONES: Kinloch, Central 5076; Bell, Olive 2123 The purpose of this Union is for the protection of organized and worthy wage-workers and Unions against the injustice of employers, money lenders, time payment merchants, etc. It shall furnish an attorney, without additional cost to an affiliated Union, also to the members of said Union or their immediate family.

PER CAPITA TAX OF AFFILIATED UNIONS IS 5 CENTS PER MEMBER PER QUARTER.

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half a million men will be involved in the strike once it is well under way.

Should Have Known.

Lady Customer—Do you keep coffee in the bean?

New Clerk—Upstairs, madam; this is the ground floor.—Princeton Tiger.

Good Government.

"What's the trouble in Plunkville?"

"We've tried a Mayor and we've tried a commission."

"Well?"

"Now, we're thinking of offering the management of our city to some good magazine."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Druids' Hall

Ninth and Market Streets

Workingmen's Headquarters

Meeting Place of Unions of the Webb Pressmen, Tailors, Stone Masons, Sprinklers Fitters, Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Railway Trainmen, and many other organizations.

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Who Killed Lincoln?

There is documentary evidence that has never been exploited, but which is conclusive. You will find it on pages 39, 40 and 41 of "DIAZ THE DICTATOR," the life of Diaz of Mexico in story form. It comes in telling how Diaz came to power just as Lincoln died. Every American ought to read it and the whole story of Diaz is a romance of horror. A companion book, in which Taft also appears as a character, is "THE PRIAR'S DAUGHTER," a story of the American occupation of the Philippines.

These books are by CHARLES LINCOLN PHIFER, associate editor of the Appeal to Reason, and have attracted wide attention because of their unique treatment of historical facts. They will be sent to any one address for 50 cents. Address ST. LOUIS LABOR, 966 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis Trades Label Section

Letters Complimenting the Local Militant Trade Unionists for Their Good Work.

The following letters, addressed to St. Louis Trades Label Section of the Central Trades and Labor Union by the secretary of the United Textile Workers of Cohoes, N. Y., are self-explanatory and require no further comment:

"Brothers and Sisters:

"Your favor of recent date was placed in my hands, and I will say in reply that it is with pleasure that I have the privilege of congratulating you and the label committee of St. Louis. You must have a grand system, judging from results in our craft, as more label knit goods are sold in your city than in any other city of the same population in the country. I wish you would write me and explain your system.

"In regard to jobbers, enclosed please find list, and since this list was printed we have been able to secure two more—the Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company and the Jacob Frank Mercantile Company of St. Louis, who carry a full supply of label underwear and coat sweaters, so that the merchants can get the goods at a day's notice.

"Relative to the cheaper grade of summer goods, I am negotiating with a mill to make a line of summer goods that will retail at 50 cents, and I will write you later as to the outcome. In regard to hosiery, the Columbia Knitting Company is no longer in a position to use our label, as the owner closed the shop and bought a line of cheap hosiery, and was doing a jobbing business of his own and stamping the goods with our label. When we found this out we took the label away from him.

"The Wilkesbarre Knitting Company is making goods bearing our label, and there is a firm in Lynn, Mass., recently signed up, and I will send you the name of the firm in the near future. They make only hosiery.

"I might say, in conclusion, that the results are very gratifying to this committee, when you take into consideration that a year ago such a thing as a Union Label knit garment was not in existence, and to-day they are being worn by union men from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and all through the good work of such men and women as make up the Label Leagues in each city.

"I must repeat that your city beats them all. Trusting that this information may be of use to you, and with compliments of the season, I beg to remain

"Yours fraternally,
"JESSE WALKER,
"Box 106, Waterford, N. Y."

List of Jobbers Handling Union Label Underwear.

J. Sinshimer & Sons, 442 Broadway, New York City.

A. Kommel & Sons, 35 Walker street, New York City.

Sol. Cohen, 29 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Pittsburg D. G. Co., Pittsburg, Pa. Meyer Wise & Kaichen Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Root & McBride Co., 1250 W. Sixth street, Cleveland, Ohio.

L. Halle's Sons, 2525 East Ninth street, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Krolik & Co., Specialty of U. L. Goods, Detroit, Mich.

M. Lipshitz & Co., St. Louis, Mo. Bernstein & Rubin, 215 West 12th street, Chicago, Ill.

M. E. Smith & Co., Omaha, Neb. L. Hart & Son, Inc., San Jose, Cal. Western Dry Goods Co., Seattle Wash.

I. Eppstein & Bros. Co., Savannah, Ga.

Krause Bros. & Co., Inc., Richmond, Va.

Sterling Furnishing Goods Co., Louisville, Ky.

Chas. Simons & Sons, Nos. 11-15 Union Square, New York.

L. Levinsky, 80 Canal street, New York.

Joel Baily Davis & Co., 606 Market street, Philadelphia.

Hawley Folsom, 81 Essex street, Boston.

Jacob Meyers Bros., Nos. 311-313 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Butler Bros., 495 Broadway, New York; Minneapolis, Chicago and St. Louis.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., Sixteenth street and Washington avenue, St. Louis.

Issac S. Straus & Co., Nos. 22-24 West Pearl street, Cincinnati.

Lindeke Warren & Sons, St. Paul, Minn.

Murphy, Grant & Co., 109 Sansome street, San Francisco.

Strauss & Levi Co., Pine and Battery streets, San Francisco.

Edron Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich. Pickard Garde Co., Seattle, Wash.

M. D. Burnett, 1645 Lawrence, Denver, Colo.

Watson-Glasgow Hosiery Co., 1627-29-31 Washington avenue, St. Louis.

Blum Bros., 155 Market street, Chicago, Ill.

A. W. Porter & Co., 43 White street, New York.

Schellenberger & Hews, 547 Broadway, N. Y.

M. & A. Isaacs, No. 3 West Pearl street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Plant Co., No. 6. West Pearl street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Jacob R. Gold, 206 River street, Troy, N. Y.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Co., St. Louis.

Jacob Frank Mercantile Co., St. Louis.

CIGARMAKERS, ATTENTION:

To the Members of the International Cigarmakers' Union:

Realizing the fact that the great majority of the members of the Cigarmakers' International Union have, for the past few years, almost entirely neglected their duty toward their organization, and also realizing that on account of their negligence and indifference we have all suffered many a disastrous defeat, we, who have realized these shortcomings, consider it our duty to acquaint you with the circumstances and also suggest a most appropriate action for a possible remedy.

This cause of our helplessness seems to be mainly due to the fact that, for years past, we have been exposed to the moods and fancies of a set of extremely reactionary leaders, who, in the pretense of obedience of some stagnant laws of the organization, have repeatedly fought all radical changes, all radical reforms attempted by the progressive elements of the organization.

The blame, of course, rests upon the shoulders of the members themselves.

Through their gross carelessness and indifference they have repeatedly elected the same old clique and have naturally had to suffer the consequences.

Now, as the time for electing officers for the Union is almost at hand again, we, "The committee for the attainment of progressive reforms in the organization," have made a careful study of the past and present activities of the nominees for officers and have found men of sterling characters, amply able to lead us in the path of progressive unionism.

Among the nominees for delegates to the "American Federation of Labor" we have selected the most straightforward and fearless men of the organization—men who would loathe the thought of attending wine suppers with our exploiters and who would never think of affiliating with them on the political field, understanding the fact that to strike against our masters during the whole year and to fold arms with them on election day is an absurd inconsistency.

Therefore, we ask all those who have a vote to take advantage of this rare opportunity and strike a mighty blow that shall destroy the old regime, with all its dull and antiquated tactics, by voting for men who will transform our organization into a useful, able, active as well as an effective and fighting organization.

Fraternally,

M. ELLMAN, Chairman,
Member Local Union No. 90.

I. ROTH, Sec'y and Treas.,
Member Local Union No. 144.

Representing a committee composed of members of various locals of the Cigarmakers' International Union of Greater New York.

The names of our candidates are as follows:

For President of the Cigarmakers' International Union—H. Parker.

For First Vice-President—John A. C. Menton.

For Second Vice-President—H. F. Waack.

For Third Vice-President—A. Garlepy, Canada.

For Fourth Vice-President—H. Kummerfeld.

For Fifth Vice-President—G. P. Bradford.

For Sixth Vice-President—L. P. Hoffman.

For Seventh Vice-President—J. Reichert.

For Treasurer—G. Weber.

For Delegates to the American Federation of Labor—J. M. Barnes, M. Brown, P. Mahoney, Phil. H. Mueller, L. P. Hoffman.

DEBS AT MARTIN IRONS' GRAVE.

Waco, Tex., Jan. 29.—Arriving here last night from Corpus Christi, Eugene V. Debs went to Bruceville in an auto this morning, where he visited the grave of Martin Irons, who led the strike on the Gould system in 1888. The latter spent the declining years of his life in that place. Debs spoke to a large audience here this afternoon in the auditorium. His subject was "The Imprisonment of Fred Warren."

Among the Carpenters

SUSPENSION OF THE BROTHERHOOD FROM A. F. OF L. BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

St. Louis Local Unions in Good and Healthy Condition.

The St. Louis locals of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners are in good and healthy condition and the prospects for the future are bright. Experience and common sense have taught the Carpenters' District Council that the backbone of a militant organization is the organization. The strength lies in the rank and file, and on their intelligent co-operation and loyalty to the cause of the labor movement rests the success of the organization. At present the conditions of work in the building lines are not flourishing, this being the dull season of the year. Our Carpenters' local meetings are well attended, and the brothers take a lively interest in the affairs of the Brotherhood.

Our Suspension from the Department.

The position of the Brotherhood in regard to the differences with the A. F. L. Building Trades Department is defined in our official organ as follows:

"As a result of the jurisdiction differences between the carpenters and the sheet metal workers, our U. B. was suspended from the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. at its recent St. Louis convention. The action was taken because of our non-compliance, as per decision of our G. E. B. and the Des Moines convention, with the decision tendered by the Tampa convention of the B. T. D., held last year, to the effect that the placing of sheet metal and hollow steel trim in the buildings, the work in dispute, should come under the jurisdiction of the sheet metal workers.

"As the laws of the A. F. L. stipulate that a two-thirds vote is necessary for the suspension of any affiliated organization, as these laws further provide that the laws of any of its subordinate departments must conform to the laws of the parent body, and as the vote to suspend having stood thirty-one in favor and twenty-two against, the motion did not receive a two-thirds vote, and thus the suspension was illegal.

"While the suspension means the unseating of the U. B. in all local and state building trades councils, it

does not carry with it the suspension of our U. B. from the A. F. of L., nor are, on its strength, any of our local unions debarred from representation in mixed central or state bodies.

The Koken Barber Supply Co. Fight. Calling attention to the as yet unadjusted differences between the Koken Barber Supply Company and our United Brotherhood, the Western Barber, a journal published in Spokane, Wash., in its October (1910) issue, has this advice to give its readers:

"Remember this when you are buying, as this union is one of our strongest allies, and when you support them you are supporting your own label."

We highly appreciate the spirit of solidarity manifested in this advice. In our efforts to bring about an adjustment of the differences and obtain recognition of our label, of the support we may expect from organized labor, the support extended us by the men who are using the articles manufactured by the above firm, operates the most effectively and is the most valuable.

The Present Officers

of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners are:

General President—Wm. D. Huber, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary—Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer—Thos. Neale, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President—Arthur A. Quinn, 269 Madison avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President—Leonard Funk, E. 2307 Fifth avenue, Spokane, Wash.

General Executive Board—Wm. G. Schardt, chairman, 4607 Kenmore avenue, Sheridan Park, Chicago, Ill.; Robt. E. L. Connolly, secretary, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.; P. C. Foley, 103 Fifth street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada; W. A. Cole, 236 Henry street, San Francisco, Cal.; D. A. Post, 416 South Main street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Chas. H. Bausher, 1370 Franklin avenue, Bronx, New York City; John Walquist, 2528 Elliott avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Economy.

A New England mother had come upon her eight-year-old son enjoying a feast whereof the components were jam, butter and bread.

"Son," said the mother, "don't you think it a bit extravagant to eat butter with that fine jam?"

"No, ma'am," was the response.

Grand Annual Reception and Hop

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Brewery Freight Handlers and Ice Plant Workers Union

No. 237

OF THE UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN OF AMERICA

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FAMILY TICKETS, 25 CENTS

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SPEAKING, SINGING, DANCING.

SATURDAY, February 18, 1911.

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"It's economical; the same piece of bread does for both."—Lippincott's.

Second Ward Club Family Entertainment.

The Second Ward Socialist Club will give a family entertainment, consisting of concert, singing and dancing, Saturday, February 18, at Reiss' Hall, Blair avenue and Salisbury street. A nice program has been arranged, and the comrades and their families who will attend are assured of a good time.

THE COMMITTEE.

Ball of Federation of Railway Employees.

The Federation of Railway Employees of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railway System (including the machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers and helpers) will give a grand ball this Saturday, February 11, at Pacific Hall, 3100 Chouteau avenue. Tickets are 25 cents a person. A big crowd is expected and a good time promised to everybody who will attend.

Brewery Freight Handlers' Ball.

Saturday, February 18, the Brewery Freight Handlers and Ice Plant Workers' Union No. 237 will give its grand annual reception and hop at the New Club Hall, Thirteenth street and Chouteau avenue. A big attendance is expected and all guests will certainly have a good time. Family tickets, 25 cents.

WHAT THE OUTSIDE PRESS SAYS

On the St. Louis City Charter Defeat. The New Yorker Volks-Zeitung, editorially, writes:

"The St. Louis working class, especially the Socialists of that city, won a most glorious victory on January 31. The proposed new City Charter, which was opposed by Organized Labor, was buried by the overwhelming vote of 65,046 against 24,891.

"The greatness of this victory of our comrades and brothers will be more fully realized in view of the fact that the English daily press was practically unanimous in favor of the Charter, and that our local party papers, Arbeiter-Zeitung and ST. LOUIS LABOR, were seconded in this fight only by the Westliche Post. In the not far-off future Milwaukee may have to divide honors with St. Louis. Our cause is marching on!"

Lese Majeste Against a Police Chief.

Comrade H. C. Tuck, of Oakland, Cal., editor of The World, has been arrested at the instance of Police Captain Peterson upon the charge of

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GLOBE

Seventh and Franklin Ave

The Best \$2.00 and \$3.00 Hat Made Wm. H. Roetter Hat Co., 518 PINE STREET. (Includes images of a man's face and a hat)

libel. The Captain objects to the exposures made in The World of the brutal manner in which prisoners have been treated by the police department. Comrade Tuck was held in \$1,000 bail.

Sheridan Webster

Attorney-at-Law

PHONES: Victor 1316—Sidney 3497-R

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Fine SHOES UNION MADE.

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Fine Repairing a Specialty.

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SHIRTS and DRAWERS

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