

“Workingmen of all countries, Unite!
You have nothing to lose but your chains,
and a world to gain.”
—Marx.

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

“The Emancipation
of the Working Class
must be achieved
by the workingmen
themselves.”
—Marx.

OFFICE: 966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., OCTOBER 15, 1910.

Phone: Kinloch, Central 1577.

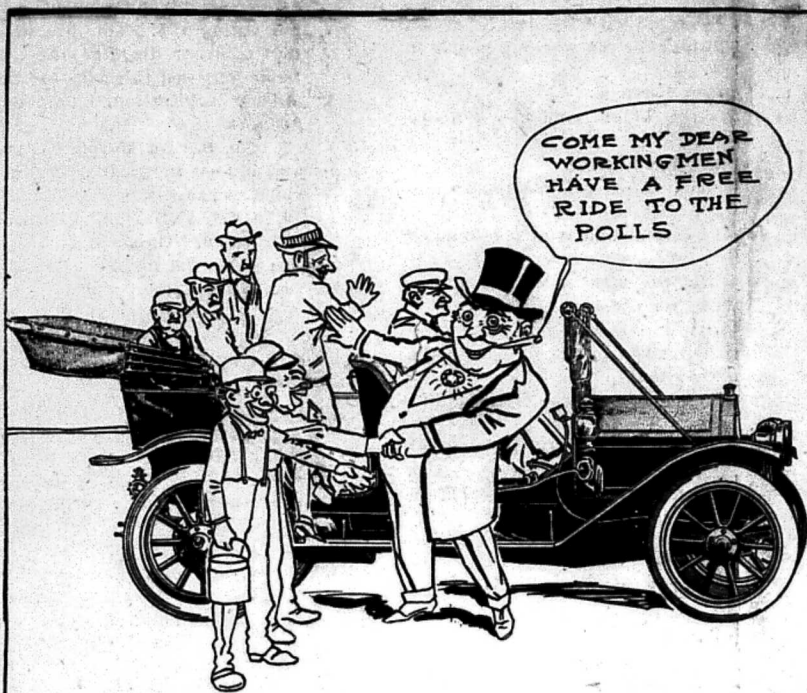
No. 506

SONG OF LABOR.

Herbert Casson.

Come and listen, my wage-working brother,
And learn why your troubles endure;
Don't think that kind Nature, your mother,
Intends such as you to be poor.
On you lies the fault, if there's any;
Don't blame men like Morgan or Gould;
For how can the few rule the many
If the many refuse to be ruled?
As long as you kneel you'll be flouted;
As long as you're meek you'll meet scorn;
As long as you fear, you'll be routed;
As long as you kneel, you'll be shorn.
Through ups and through downs stand together;
Be true to your leaders, like men;
When you're beaten, don't show the white feather,
But rally for battle again.
Don't build up a schemer's ambition;
Don't put a good man on the shelf;
Don't give to a base politician
The vote you might cast for your self.
March forward with purposes blended;
And better be safe than too fast;
Some day the long strife will be
A socialized nation at last.

WHAT YOU WILL GET IF YOU DON'T VOTE THE SOCIALIST TICKET!



BEFORE ELECTION



AFTER ELECTION

State Labor Federation Against Prohibition.

On the question of Prohibition, President Miller of the Missouri Federation of Labor fully expressed the sentiment of the trades union movement in the following language:

“Organized labor favors temperance and the regulation of the liquor traffic the same as any other traffic of business, but it ought to set its face against any attempt to destroy a legitimate industry that employs thousands of workmen and women in all the ramifications of the various industries involved, either directly or indirectly.”

“As free men we should resent the attempt of puritanical fanatics to regulate our appetites or morals by legal restrictions. If the majority can regulate by law the liquid diet of the people, by the same token they can regulate the solid diet, and we may return to the old Mosaic law of what shall constitute clean and unclean animal food, and the raising of pigs, a great American industry, might be declared by statute illegal, which might result in some of the captains of the pork industry landing in jail, where some of them ought to have landed long ago.”

FOR
SOCIALIST BOOKS
GO TO
LABOR BOOK DEPARTMENT
966 Chouteau Ave.

Seven Hundred Murdered by United Railways Company.

Ten Years of Bloody Work of John J. Beggs, McCulloch & Co. Must Arouse the People to Action.

Have the people of St. Louis been chloroformed?
Will they forever submit to the reign of terror of murderous corporations?
If real justice and humanity would reign in Missouri to-day, John I. Beggs, Capt. McCulloch and the rest of the United Railways stockholders would be in the penitentiary for life.
The records in the Coroner's office show that the St. Louis street railway monopoly, i. e., the St. Louis Transit Company, alias United Railways Company,

Murdered Over 700 Men, Women and Children

From 1900 till 1910. Seven hundred innocent people were murdered in cold blood by the guillotines of John I. Beggs, McCulloch & Co.
The murderers are still free; they are still doing their bloody business at the old stand, under the protection and political patronage of the Republican and Democratic parties.

Seven Hundred People Murdered!

Think of it, citizens of St. Louis!
Think of it, ye fathers and mothers!
Within ten years seven hundred men, women and children crushed under the cars of the United Railways Company!

Ye men of St. Louis, wake up! Are you miserable cowards to silently submit to this murderous work of the man-butchers in control of the street car monopoly?

Or are you men, real men, free men who will rise in indignation and moral revolt against this horrible anarchy of lawless monopolists?

Seven Hundred People Murdered!

Repeat it! Repeat it again and again, until the horribly mangled dead bodies of these seven hundred men, women and children will parade before your mind, until you grasp the seven hundred-fold murder committed by a single corporation within one decade.

Every time you pay your nickel to Chief-Butchers—John I. Beggs, McCulloch & Co. repeat in your mind the sentence:

Seven Hundred Murdered!

Who made this murderous monopoly possible?
Answer: The Democratic and Republican parties!
Who passed the law in Jefferson City that authorized this murderous corporation to monopolize the St. Louis street railways?
Answer: The Democratic and Republican legislators.

Who delivered our public streets to this murderous monopoly and granted valuable franchises?

Answer: The Democratic and Republican members of the Municipal Assembly.

Corporation Anarchy Reigns Supreme.

The corporation anarchy of the United Railways Company still reigns supreme in St. Louis. The conditions in our local street car service are worse to-day than they were ten years ago. The motto of the street railway monopoly is:

“The Public Be Damned!”

You go on any car of the Tower Grove, Cherokee, Bellefontaine, Cass, Fourth Street, Broadway, Spring Avenue and other lines from 6 till 8 o'clock in the morning, or from 5 to 7 o'clock in the evening, and you will find the conditions outrageous, to say the least. Men, women and children are crowded in these cars like sardines, in violation of every law of decency, sanitation and safety.

Where is the Municipal Assembly?

There are numerous loud-mouthed Democrats and Republicans in our City Council and House of Delegates, who, from time to time, advertise themselves—for political reasons—as would-be reformers. Some time ago they even appointed a Commission to compel the United Railways Company to remedy these outrageous conditions. A certain lawyer, by the name of Schneiderhahn, was the chairman, if we recollect correctly. There was much talk, much newspaper notoriety, but that was all.

Nothing has been done since, and the street railway service has become worse.

Why Don't They Act?

Why do these politicians fail to act? Both the Democratic and Republican parties are afraid of the United Railways Company.

Why?

A clerk employed in a City Hall department told the writer of these lines last week:

“Capt. McCulloch is said to absolutely control at least ten thousand votes in St. Louis. This monopoly of voting power is the club which the United Railways Company swings over the heads of the politicians!”

This is one of the reasons; and the other reason is the ‘weight of gold’ in determining the direction of the average politician.

Our Municipal Assembly will never harm the monopoly so long as it is controlled by the old parties.

Where is the Police Department?

Every policeman is entitled to free rides on the monopoly's cars. This places the entire police department under obligation to John I. Beggs, McCulloch & Co.

The outrageous crowding of street cars is in violation of all laws of public safety. The police department has the right to interfere and prohibit the overcrowding of cars.

But nothing is done, because the United Railways Company controls the Police Department.

We desire it understood that we do not blame the individual police officers for this condition. The fault lies with the capitalist political machines known as the Democratic and Republican parties.

Where is the Health Department?

The Health Department is sound asleep. The Health Commissioner and his staff have no time to look after the anarchy of the United Railways Company.

The Health Department has the right to prohibit the overcrowding of street cars, because such conditions are a danger to public health and life.

Thus the anarchy of the street railway monopoly goes merrily on.

The United Railways Company is above the law, because Beggs, McCulloch & Co. own the law, own the lawmakers, own the City Hall, own the Democratic and Republican parties.

How Long Shall this Anarchy Continue?

Just as long as you continue to vote the Democratic and Republican parties into power. And it will discontinue as soon as the Socialist Party will put the old parties out of business.

This can only be done by your work, by your will, by your determination, by your votes!

Then the corporation anarchists will either listen to the people's voice, or they will be put out of business.

Meanwhile tell every man, woman and child in St. Louis that the most extensive human slaughter house is operated by the United Railways Co.

Tell them that seven hundred men, women and children were crushed under the wheels of the guillotine cars of John I. Beggs, McCulloch & Co.

Seven Hundred People murdered in cold blood!

The official records in the Coroner's office tell the story!

NO MILLION DOLLARS AUTOMOBILE BOULEVARDS FOR US!

The Civic League and other aristocratic organizations have been busy for some time to provide St. Louis with an extensive park and boulevard system in the extreme west end of the city.

Their scheme is to have the city buy up all the land necessary for this so-called “Outer Park and Boulevard System,” which would cost in the neighborhood of a million dollars, and as soon as this was done the citizens of St. Louis could spend several hundreds of thousands of dollars to maintain it.

The Civic League, backed up by a

horde of West End property holders and interested real estate dealers, and also by the aristocratic automobile sports, succeeded in getting the question of this “Outer Park and Boulevard System” to a vote of the citizens of St. Louis at the coming November elections.

Special committees are at work to push the scheme and chloroform the people with all kinds of deceiving arguments. They will tell you that property at the extreme city limits is very cheap now—that it can be had for almost any price; whereas, if the plan was postponed, the same real

estate might get so high in price that it would be near to impossible for the city to acquire it.

The fact of the matter is that the very moment this “Outer Park and Boulevard System” would receive a majority of the votes cast November 8 the real estate needed to carry out the scheme would be screwed up in price in a most shameful manner, and the people of St. Louis would be compelled to foot the bill.

This “Outer Park and Boulevard System” would cost the city several millions of dollars, and who would reap the benefit?

The people? Never!

The speculating property owners of the district in question, the real estate dealers and the aristocratic automobilists are the people who would monopolize all of the benefits to be derived from such a boulevard system.

We have our beautiful parks in the outside sections of the city—Forest Park, O'Fallon Park, Tower Grove Park, Carondelet Park. How many workingmen's families can enjoy these beautiful spots of nature? Tens of thousands of men, women and children have little or no chance

to see these parks, even once or twice a year, because it is too far to walk, and to get there on the street cars costs too much money for the average workingman's family.

Nine-tenths of the people of St. Louis would derive little or no benefit from such an “Outer Park and Boulevard System.”

And yet they would have to raise the millions of dollars to build and maintain these automobile boulevards and avenues.

The Socialists of St. Louis will vote solidly against this “Outer Park and Boulevard System,” and we feel

convinced that the great majority of the people will do the same and by their votes at the November elections bury the Civic League's pet scheme so deep that it will remain buried for good.

Down with the “Outer Park and Boulevard System!”

Vote against it on November 8th!

READ THE SOCIALIST PAPER
ST. LOUIS LABOR
SEND POSTAL TO
966 CHOUTEAU AVE.

SOCIALIST MASS MEETINGS: Saturday Evening, 8 o'clock, Bohemian Gymnasium
Sunday Afternoon, 2 o'clock, Druids Hall

Socialist Activities in Milwaukee

By Carl D. Thompson.

We propose here to enumerate some of the more important activities of the Socialist government in the city of Milwaukee.

We do not claim that the Socialists are the only ones to whom credit is due. Some of these measures are, of course, a part of the general progress; but in every case the sturdy group of Socialist officials have been the determining element, the deciding force.

The measures mentioned have either been already accomplished, or at least well started on their way.

A municipal electric lighting plant.
Preliminary steps for a comprehensive municipally owned street car system.

Bonds issued and site being selected for a commodious inter-urban and urban municipal street car depot and civic center.

General encouragement of organized labor, as shown among accomplished on the south side, and under way on the north side.

Workingmen's homes being provided for through a comprehensive scheme of city planning and platting.

Plans begun for the diversion of the city sewage from the lake to septic tanks in outskirts of the city, where it is to be reduced according to modern methods and afterwards disposed of as a fertilizer.

Elimination of the evils of the private contract system in public works—direct employment by the city being substituted.

Epidemic of typhoid fever promptly stopped by chlorination.

Union Label ordered on every piece of city printing, city bonds included.

General encouragement of organized labor, as shown among the brewery working girls, carpenters and city employes and others.

Needless "body-guard" of the Mayor put on a regular policeman's beat.

Work begun on a scientific system of determining cost of all city purchases.

All public purchasing systematized and put in charge of a competent purchasing agent.

Shiftless and incompetent work in street construction stopped "instantly" by the dismissal of every inspector whose work was not up to grade; bridges not built to specification rejected.

City Treasurer begins policy of redeeming bonds before maturity, thus saving interest to the city.

City Attorney stops the practice of remitting "costs" in unwarranted suits brought against the city and lost. Also halted practice of "agreements" and friendly suits.

Courtesy made the rule in the City Hall, where arrogance ruled under the old administration.

Street car company voluntarily raised wages of their employes from \$3.00 to \$9.00 per month, and allowed a \$100.00 increase to apprentices.

Lifting jacks placed on all street cars. Noticeable improvement in the cleaning of street cars. The city now drafts street car franchises instead of allowing the corporation to do so.

One franchise drawn by the city, and terms accepted, providing for the public ownership of street car lines without a cent of cost to the city. The first of its kind in America.

Officers of the city chemist and bacteriologist combined.

City purchasing agent saves the city \$995 on purchases during the first two weeks in office.

Health department of the city charged with the duty of securing and maintaining healthful conditions for the working people in the factories.

A general cleaning up of the slum districts.
Ice companies held up for short weight and the practice stopped.

A municipal asphalt repair plant established.
Steps taken for the establishment of a general repair and construction plant.

Preliminary steps taken for the establishment of a bureau of municipal research.

Committee at work redistricting the city wards. A matter required by law—delayed for years by the old administration.

Custom started of having experts on various municipal problems give lectures to the City Council, open to the public, at the City Hall; several such lectures already held.

Raised wages of the bindery girls and employes of the public library and museum.

City Attorney begun action to recover \$72,000 from street car company for unpaid license fees accumulated during ten years.

Park Board investigates the foodstuffs and drinks sold in parks.

Disreputable saloons put out of business by refusal of licenses. Over eighty-five thus eliminated.

Liquor business rigidly separated from connection with the social evil by refusing of licenses in the red-light district.

From time to time we will discuss the features of these various measures and enumerate such others as may be brought forward.

ernment the sailors employed on this vessel are compelled to join the naval reserves. This practically means conscription for the toilers of the sea. BARTHOLDT AND COUDREY VOTED FOR SHIP SUBSIDY.

No. 4. On April 6, 1898, the House passed a so-called employers' liability bill, to be used as a vote-getter for the ensuing campaign. This measure isn't worth the paper it is printed on. Everybody voted for this bill, including Speaker Cannon. Bartholdt also got on the band wagon, while Courdey is recorded as "Not Voting." Courdey must have been unavoidably absent!

No. 5. On May 9, 1908, the House disapproved of certain laws which had been passed by the territorial legislature of New Mexico. Some of these laws were against the interests of the workers of the territory. These laws were even too reactionary for some of the machine Republicans. So, with the aid of the Democrats, these laws were repealed. Bartholdt and Courdey dodged this vote.

No. 6. During the same day the House passed a law against the employment of child labor in the District of Columbia. Bartholdt and Courdey dodged this vote also.

No. 7. On December 12, 1908, the House defeated a very dangerous bill to Organized Labor by the close vote of 112 to 103, not voting 175. This bill provided for the compulsory investigation of labor disputes affecting interstate commerce. Organized Labor opposed this bill, for the reason that it was a step to compulsory arbitration. Bartholdt and Courdey were of the 175 dodgers.

No. 8. On May 25, 1908, at 10 p. m., the House passed an amendment to the Dick military law. The final vote on this notorious measure was a record vote, and it shows that BARTHOLDT DODGED, AND THAT COUDREY VOTED FOR THE DICK LAW.

No. 9. On June 2, 1910, Representative Hughes succeeded in getting the following amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill adopted:

"Provided, further, that no part of this money shall be spent in the prosecution of any organization or individual for entering into any combination or agreement having in view the increasing of wages, shortening of hours, or bettering the conditions of labor, or for any act done in furtherance thereof, not in itself unlawful."

On June 9 the Senate struck out the labor proviso. When this matter came up again in the House, on June 21, the House voted to disagree with the Senate, and by a vote of 154 to 105 instructed its conferees to stick by the labor proviso. Bartholdt dodged this vote and Courdey voted against the labor proviso.

In the meantime Taft got busy. Word came from the White House that the Hughes amendment must be defeated in the House. On June 23 the conferees reported a deadlock and asked for further instructions. Another vote was taken, and by a vote of 138 to 130 the House rescinded its former action and indorsed the view taken by the Senate that labor unions are trusts and should be prosecuted under the Sherman act. BARTHOLDT AND COUDREY HERE VOTED AGAINST THE LABOR PROVISIO. GILL voted for the Hughes amendment on both occasions.

Of course, there is no record of the votes taken on labor measures on which there were no roll calls. But deductions can be drawn.

Bartholdt's Cemetery for Labor Bills.

Bartholdt is a member of the Committee on Labor. From his record in the House, it is not surprising at all that this committee refused to report any labor measures and that it puts in cold storage all bills it receives for consideration. The meeting room of Bartholdt's Labor Committee has become a cemetery for labor bills.

Labor lobbyists know him to be very unsympathetic with any of the efforts made to better the conditions of the workers employed by the District of Columbia.

Richard Bartholdt Buys Residence.

J. I. Epstein has closed the sale of a residence at the southeast corner of Florida boulevard and Thurman avenue, one of the handsomest houses in Flora place. The house is equipped with every modern convenience, has twelve large rooms, the first floor in oak, two baths, rathskeller with imported tiled floor, etc. The property was purchased by Richard Bartholdt and will be his future home. The sale was made for Carrie E. Baumann.

Where We Stand On Prohibition.

The prohibition amendment, that is to be voted upon at the election of November 8, forces this question upon the people of this state for a decision. The proposed amendment, if adopted, will prohibit both the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the State of Missouri.

The Socialist Party of St. Louis is opposed to prohibition, and desires to give the following reasons for the necessity of defeating the prohibition amendment:

It is an invasion of the personal liberty of the individual, which is contrary to Socialist ideas of the rights of a free people. Artificial regulation of what people may, or may not, eat, drink or wear is a return to the dark ages, when the Inquisition, espionage and persecution of all kinds were the curse of mankind.

The prohibition amendment makes no provision for the re-employment or support of the many thousands of wage-workers that would be suddenly deprived of their means of earning a living. The first consideration in any community is the welfare of the working class in that community. It is characteristic of the Prohibitionists that they give this no consideration. They fail to understand the real cause of poverty, drunkenness and crime.

Prohibitionists are wrong in their teaching that poverty is the result of drink. Modern investigators agree that poverty is due to the exploitation of labor under our present wage system and the private ownership of the means of life. While many cases of poverty may be directly traceable to drink, we believe the long hours of exhausting toil, unsanitary surroundings, low wages and lack of opportunity for proper recreation are the prime causes of the abuse of liquor. Not one of these evils will be remedied by prohibition. In fact, we find that some of the most ardent supporters of prohibition are also the worst oppressors of labor.

Socialists know from experience that it is the Organized Labor movement, economic and political, that has succeeded in bettering the physical, mental and moral standards of the people. Through their organized efforts the unions have raised wages, shortened the hours of labor and improved the conditions under which they work, and in the same degree we find that crime and drunkenness are being abated.

The Socialist Party, as well as the entire labor movement, is most emphatically in favor of temperance and sobriety. For this reason we are opposed to the prohibition amendment. For the licensed saloon, capable of control and regulation, prohibition would give us the "speak-easy," the "blind tiger," the "boot-legger" and similar outcroppings of prohibition rule. In a city like St. Louis prohibition would breed a race of hypocrites, perjurers and "underground" dealers in a hidden traffic. The disrepute into which the saloon has fallen is mainly due

to the corrupt practices of the Republican and Democratic parties. The politicians of both the old parties have debauched and prostituted the saloon business for their own selfish ends. They have used the liquor traffic as a milch-cow, to promote the crooked aims of corporation politics. The result is that prohibition now threatens the life and well-being of many thousands of citizens of St. Louis and Missouri. Now that the question of prohibition is here, as a result of the crooked practices of the Democratic and Republican politicians, we find that both of the old parties are too cowardly to face their offspring—prohibition.

In spite of the evils connected with the saloon business under the domination of old party politicians, the Socialist Party refuses to be stampeded into doing an act of injustice, such as we believe prohibition to be. The saloon can be made as orderly and well-regulated as any other business. In this connection we wish to call attention to the regulation of saloons by the Socialist administration of Milwaukee. Orderly, legitimate saloons were given their just dues, without any boodling or corrupt influence being brought to bear. Over 100 dives and disreputable places that ran full blast under the former Republican and Democratic administrations were refused licenses by the present Socialist administration and had to go out of business.

Enactment of laws regulating saloons and strict enforcement of same is what the Socialist Party demands at present, and the public ownership of the entire liquor business as the ultimate aim. It is the ever-present demand for profits, direct or indirect, that produces nearly all evils in the liquor business, as in every other business. Abolish private ownership of the liquor business and substitute ownership by a democratically administered government and most of the evils of the liquor traffic will be abolished.

So long as the present industrial conditions, bad food, unsanitary conditions of living, hopeless toil and similar causes exist to produce a demand for drink, we will have the consumption of liquor in some form. The best proof of this is that now, with about one-half of these United States under prohibition rule, the consumption of liquor is not decreased. On the contrary, it is growing by leaps and bounds. The official figures of the United States Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, show an enormous increase over the previous year in the consumption of both beer and whiskey.

In conclusion, the Socialist Party appeals to all voters to vote against the prohibition amendment in November. It will not solve the problems that confront the working man and woman in their struggle for a larger, fuller and better life.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS.

Richard Bartholdt — What Has he Done for the People?

The anti-Labor record of Representative Richard Bartholdt is presented below. Read it!

Representatives Bartholdt and Courdey have either voted against Labor's interests or cowardly absented themselves from the sessions of the House of Representatives whenever they found it politically inconvenient to openly give their support to the interests of the corporations. The legislative representatives of Organized Labor in Washington regard as an enemy every member of Congress who is not present to record his vote on labor measures. As a matter of fact, they hold in higher regard the Congressman who openly votes against labor legislation.

The record of Representative Gill shows that he had voted with the leaders of the Democratic party in their grand-stand play made to organized labor just before the last session of Congress adjourned. Gill's vote appears only in connection with the Hughes amendment, as he has served only one term in Congress.

The following record votes begin with the Fifty-Ninth Congress, or with the vote on the eight-hour law. Courdey's vote does not appear in this roll call, because at that time his seat in Congress was contested on account of alleged election frauds.

No. 1. On January 27, 1906, the House passed an amendment nullifying the eight-hour law in the Government construction of the Panama Canal. This is the only record vote Congress ever

took on the important question of the shorter workday. Bartholdt dodged this vote.

No. 2. Early in 1907, after years of incessant agitation, railroad brotherhoods succeeded in having the attention of Congress brought to the dangers incurred to the traveling public (also to the workers, but in Congress 'eye not so important) through the overwork of railroad employes. A bill limiting the hours of service on interstate railroads to sixteen was introduced by Senator La Follette, and after a hard fight in the Senate he succeeded in getting this bill passed. La Follette was backed by the railroad brotherhoods and his bill had their indorsement. But when La Follette's bill came to the House, Representative Esch attempted to pass an amendment to the bill which gave the railroads plenty of loopholes to escape. The Esch amendment came up in the House on February 18, 1907, and an exciting debate ensued. The Esch amendment was too raw—even to brazen—for our Congress. So this amendment was defeated, but by a very small majority. BUT BARTHOLDT VOTED FOR THE ESCH AMENDMENT, AND COUDREY DODGED.

No. 3. For years Organized Labor has fought ship subsidies. Labor's interest in this matter is more than the one generally held by honest citizens against the robbing of the United States Treasury for the benefit of the Wall street pirates. Labor opposes ship

Bartenders' Union Local 51

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and where
the Bartenders wear
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Electric Light Monopoly Scheming Against City Plant

ELECTRIC LIGHT MONOPOLY

That the Union Electric Light monopoly is seriously scheming to prevent the installation of a public lighting plant in the new Municipal building can be seen by the following reports published in the daily papers. For the information of our readers, we reproduce some of these news items, and we may later on have an opportunity to say more about this matter.

Here is what the Globe-Democrat reported:

UNION ELECTRIC WOULD PUT MUNICIPAL PLANT OUT OF BUSINESS.

Offers Two Cents a Kilowatt.

The Union electric Light and Power Company yesterday made a move to kill the municipal lighting plant by offering to light the group of municipal buildings, comprising the new and old City Hall, Four Courts and Morgue, Courthouse, new Municipal Courts, Police Headquarters, First District Police Court and the two or three downtown firehouses at a rate said to be as low as 2 cents per kilowatt. The details of the offer were withheld by President Reber of the Board of Public Improvements and the price at which the company is willing to furnish current could not be learned. Officials of the company said it was for Reber to give out the proposition.

Since the City Hall plant was started in 1905 it has been the direct cause of the cut in rates to buildings not reached by the city plants. The city is now paying 4 1/2 cents per kilowatt for current in all the buildings lighted by the Union, which has a long-term contract. The City Hall plant, lighting all the buildings named except the proposed Municipal Courts, now under construction, has made current as low as 84-100ths of a cent per kilowatt, and, with the cost of heating the City Hall with steam and hot air added to the cost of operating the electric plant, the cost has seldom gone above 3 cents, averaging considerably below that.

Present Plant Too Small.

Four different plans are being considered by the Board of Public Improvements for the lighting of the group of buildings, a change being necessary because of the additional current needed above the present capacity of the plant when the Municipal Courts building, west of the City Hall, is completed.

The first plan is to enlarge the present plant by vacating some of the rooms in the basement of the City Hall for its use. The second is to erect another building especially for a light and heat plant. The third is to build a separate boiler house on a lot to be purchased in the Mill Creek Valley, where it would be convenient to a coal switch, and convert all of the space now used in the basement of the City Hall to the operation of steam turbines and the electric generators with steam sent through a pipe line from the boiler house. The fourth plan is to buy current from the Union Electric or other light company and take out the electric apparatus from the City Hall and use the space to enlarge the heating plant. If this plan is adopted the electric generators will be sent to the City Hospital plant, which also is too small for the extra load it will have to carry when the new buildings are completed.

Minimum Load Stipulated.

In its offer of 2 cents, or whatever the new price is, the Union fixes a minimum amount of current that must be used. The minimum, however, is only large enough to put the municipal plant out of business, being about what is now used. If the company had not fixed a minimum in its offer, the city could have accepted it for the new building and continued the plant, but the company wants the work now done by the plant.

Reber says he has not yet had time to look into the cost under the present system, but that the cheapest and best system will be adopted in the change. If it is found, he says, that it will cost nearly as much to operate the heating plant for the new buildings as it will cost to operate both heating and electric light plants together, the latter method will be continued. He is in favor of buying current under long-term contracts if the rate is as low or lower than the city can make it and the heating cost does not show a waste.

Since the present administration went into office the amount of current used in the city buildings has been very greatly reduced. Reber found hundreds of lights burning in daytime and at night where not needed and has them all cut out. He also has caused only tungsten lamps to be installed when new ones are needed and wherever possible by retiring the old lamps. In the new

courts building only the new lamps will be used. They consume less than half as much electricity per candle power as the old style.

The Brewery Workers' National Convention

Convention Gives \$1,000 to Socialist Party.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Recognizing the existence of the class struggle in America and that the Socialist Party is the political expression of the class to which the brewery workers belong, \$1,000 was donated by the International Union of United Brewery Workmen at its convention at the North Side Turner Hall, in response to a resolution signed by nearly 100 officers and members of the organization.

"Milwaukee" Stirs.

The work in the interests of the workers in Milwaukee by the Socialists since their great victory last spring, when they carried the city by a landslide, electing the mayor, twenty-one out of thirty-five aldermen and a majority of the other executive officials, was pointed out, and when Secretary Kugler said that the working class would elect its first representative to Congress this fall the resolution was carried with a whoop.

The resolution which carried the \$1,000 appropriation reads as follows:

"Whereas, The emancipation of the working class from capitalistic wage slavery must be the mission of the workingmen themselves; and

"Whereas, All efforts of the proletariat on the economic field to obtain that end are alone not sufficient, but must of necessity be complemented by political action; and

"Whereas, The Socialist Party is that political party which openly and honestly stands for the interests of the working class; therefore, be it

"Resolved, To donate to the campaign fund of the National Socialist Party for the coming fall elections the sum of \$1,000."

Boycott Scab Machines.

A representative from the Metal Trades Council of Chicago was heard, who called the attention of the delegates to the fact that a number of brewery firms in the country were installing non-union machinery, and a resolution was passed agreeing to see to it that brewers and bottlers install union-made machinery only.

Brewers will be notified that the E. E. Goldman company of Chicago has been especially unfair to organized labor and that the union brewery workers will refuse to install and operate machinery made by that concern until they settle their differences with the Metal Trades Union.

The question of apprentices caused considerable discussion, but the resolution from Brewers and Malsters' Union No. 6, on the question, was finally rejected by a vote of 51 to 59.

In arguing for the motion to concur, Delegate Phillippi of St. Louis told of the way in which the St. Louis unions were handling the apprentice problem.

"In our city a boy is compelled to work six months before he can even become an apprentice, much less being permitted to pay dues," said Phillippi. "In that time we have the opportunity to find out whether he contains the possibilities of becoming a competent brewer or not. The brewing trade is one of the skilled crafts and, therefore, particular attention should be paid to the question of knowledge of the trade by our members."

Local Union No. 77 of Indianapolis asked that the convention be held every four years and that the international officers be elected for a term of four years, instead of two years as at present. They argued that many important questions could be decided by referendum and that the holding of conventions incurred immense expenses.

Trade Well Organized.

"At present all men employed in the brewing industry, with very few exceptions, are organized, have well regulated working time and wages. With the necessary caution and watchfulness on the part of the international officers and the local unions these conditions could not only be maintained, but could be still improved. Without that it would be necessary to hold a convention every two years; we even believe that in time conventions could be altogether abolished."

After some discussion pro and con the resolution was not concurred in.

Our Milwaukee Letter

Mayor Seidel's Proclamation on Citizenship and Labor.

Mayor Seidel of Milwaukee has issued a remarkable proclamation. In proclaiming "Milwaukee Day" at the Wisconsin State Fair, as is the annual custom of the mayors of Milwaukee, he recommends all citizens to make the day a success, all employers to give their employes an opportunity to attend the fair, and the school authorities to grant the children a holiday.

Then comes the unique part of the proclamation. The Mayor continues as follows:

"As we pass the exhibits one by one, let the workers unite in a realization that their long and sacrificial hours have made these products by toil and by co-operation with the forces of nature. Let the legislature, the executive and the judge ask themselves, 'Are we in our acts of legislation, administration and interpretation doing all that is within our powers to extend justice to the men, women and children whose labor, vitality, skill, health—whose very lives—have been given to create the wealth displayed here?'"

"Let patriots remember that attempts of organized labor to elevate the standard of American citizenship should receive the heartiest co-operation on the part of the authorities under whose auspices these exhibits are prepared. The cause of better social service and better citizenship will in this way be conserved."

This is certainly the first time that an American mayor has ever seized the occasion of a state fair to read the public a lesson on its duties to the working class.

Milwaukee has now taken the first real step towards the establishment of the "Zone System" proposed by the Social Democratic administration.

The idea of the Zone System is to separate the factories, with their smoke, dust, fumes and noise, from the home district of the workingmen. It is intended that in future the factories will be in factory districts and dwellings in dwelling house districts. To protect the latter from the unsanitary atmosphere and the unsightly prospect of the factories, the two districts will be separated by strips of parks.

Milwaukee made a beginning last Tuesday towards carrying out this plan. The county purchased forty acres of land on the western edge of the city.

This land consists of three parts, which will serve for the three purposes of the Zone System. It comprises a high, wooded bluff, admirably adapted for a residence district. Another portion contains the flat land along the Menominee river—just the place for factory sites. Between these two divisions is an exquisitely beautiful little wood, a little remnant of the primeval forest which once surrounded Milwaukee, and still inhabited by lovely wild flowers. This, it is proposed, will be left for a natural park, to serve as a screen between the homes and the factories.

Of course, this purchase is only the initial step. But much will follow from this beginning—including, we hope, model homes for the workingmen, owned and leased by the city. Thus the "dreams" of the Socialists are slowly taking tangible form.

Another important measure was the first start taken by the Social Democratic Aldermen towards the establishment of a municipally-owned electric light plant. Fully ten years ago both the old parties promised the citizens of Milwaukee a municipal light plant—that is, they always made this promise before election, and forgot it afterwards. But when the Social Democrats got into the City Council as a "dangerous" minority the old parties were compelled to keep their word, so far as to submit the plan to a referendum vote. The citizens voted for the plant, but a "captain of industry" blocked the measure with an injunction, based on a legal technicality.

Now the Social Democrats have started the plan again. And this time they are determined that the people shall get their own lighting plant!

It takes time to make over a big capitalistic city into a city for the people. But the Social Democrats of Milwaukee are on the job, and they will finish it, as far as our absolute charter and the laws of Wisconsin, dictated by the "interests," big and small, will permit us to accomplish our task.

E. H. THOMAS,
State Secretary.
Milwaukee, Wis.

Milwaukee Socialists Open Lively Campaign

Socialist Influence Forces Old Parties Into Radicalism.

The Milwaukee Socialists made a very auspicious beginning of their bi-weekly factory gate meetings last Monday. Their first meeting was held at the harvester works. The weather was cold, and the Harvester Band gave a concert during the noon hour. In spite of these drawbacks, nearly nine hundred men came outside to hear our speakers. The speaking, as usual, was attended by a distribution of literature. The leaflet, entitled "Theodore Roosevelt, Our Foremost Fakir," was received with especial eagerness and many smiles.

To comply with the requirements of the law, the Social Democratic candidates of Wisconsin met in Madison on the 27th to adopt a party platform. As our state platform was adopted by a party convention last May, and ratified by a referendum vote by our membership, this was rather a perfunctory duty. However, the candidates also adopted, not as a part of the platform, but as a resolution, a demand for a wage scale commission. The idea is to fix a minimum wage scale.

A most significant proof of the scare the Wisconsin Socialists have given the old parties in this state is to be found in the state platform of the Republican party. This platform contains any amount of stolen thunder. It advocates employers' liability, the initiative, referendum and recall, home rule for cities, separate classification of trusts and unions, election of United States Senators and other radical or semi-radical measures.

And the reason publicly given by one of the Republican leaders, Senator Morse, for this change of policy is also very significant. In a speech delivered before the Republican convention, Senator Morse characterized Socialism as "pernicious and dangerous." He urges the convention to adopt progressive measures, because "if we do not, somebody else will. Go with me to Milwaukee, and what do you find there? The Socialists, as you know, are absolutely controlling the city of Milwaukee to-day, and they will ere long exert a wonderful influence on other parts of the state. How is it that they and their pernicious doctrines are spreading so rapidly? It is because other parties are neglecting certain problems." This Republican Senator also declared that the Social Democratic Party is the only one the Republicans need fear.

Thus Senator Morse has let the cat out of the bag. The Wisconsin Progressive Republicans are ahead of the rest of their party only because they are afraid of the "pernicious" Socialists. Just as soon as the Socialists develop the same strength in other states, we shall see the Republicans of those states also proposing the separate classification of trusts and unions, employers' liability and other measures to appease the workingmen.

Meanwhile the Wisconsin Socialists are not concerned because the Progressives are stealing their thunder. We have plenty of thunder left. Exactly in proportion to the growth of Socialism, we may expect that the other parties will adopt progressive measures. Thus, even while we are in the minority, we may force through a great deal of legislation for the benefit of the working class.

The first campaign lie against the Milwaukee Socialists proved a fearful boomerang for the capitalist politicians. A conspiracy was cooked up against the Commissioner of Public Health appointed by the Social Democratic administration, and he was confronted by a terrible accusation and arrested. Although this officer was not a Socialist, and was simply appointed as an expert, yet the object, of course, was to discredit the Socialist administration. But, on investigation, the case proved to be a sort of Dreyfus case, and has reacted on the District Attorney, who attempted thus to make political capital and get himself re-elected. Just the contrary has been the result. Decent people who are not Socialists have been simply disgusted by this outrageous conspiracy.

The case has been dismissed, and the accused found innocent by an investigation made by order of the United States Government. Thus the Socialist administration has emerged from the first dastardly attack upon it with more prestige than it had before.

Meantime, the administration keeps on sawing wood. Prof. John R. Commons of the University of Madison has just been appointed to the Municipal Research Bureau. Prof. Commons is admirably adapted to this work and will no doubt achieve great results.

The Social Democrats in the Milwaukee City Council have voted to place the University Extension Bureau in the City Hall. Besides the regular class lectures, there will be two

lectures a week open to the public. These lectures will be delivered by the best talent in the country on live topics connected with civic and social questions. This is, in fact, the beginning of a municipal university. This is greatly needed. The University of Wisconsin, being situated in Madison, is difficult of access for young men and women of Milwaukee without means. Education should be brought to their doors and made easily obtainable. This is one of the objects of the Milwaukee Socialists.

E. H. THOMAS,
Milwaukee, Wis.

German Socialist Congress.

Party Has 720,000 Paying Members,
75 Daily Papers—Holds 40,000
Meetings in Berlin Yearly.

Magdeburg, Sept. 21.—The annual congress of the German Social Democratic Party, which was formally opened last night, began its work this morning. Herr Bebel, the German Socialist leader, was present, but Paul Singer, the President of the congress for many years, was absent, owing to illness. There was one prominent suffragette, Clara Zetkin, in attendance. Altogether there were 400 delegates present, which is a greater number than has been in attendance since the repeal of the Socialist laws twenty years ago.

Herr Dietz, a deputy to the Reichstag from Stuttgart, and editor Kluess of this city were elected chairmen. Addresses were then delivered by several foreign delegates. Keir Hardie, the American delegate, Vahlteich, and former private secretary to Lassalle, were warmly welcomed.

The chief question to be debated by the congress is the conduct of the Baden delegates in voting for the budget in the Landtag, against the policy of the North German Socialists. Other questions to be discussed are Prussian electoral reform, the relations of the Social Democrats and trade unions and the Kaiser's recent speeches.

The proceedings of the congress

to-day were chiefly occupied with a discussion of the details of organization.

720,000 Paying Members.

Statistics submitted to the congress showed that there are 720,000 paying members of the party. Of the 397 members of the Reichstag 50 are Socialists, while there are 186 Socialist deputies in nineteen legislative assemblies of the states of the empire, and more than 7,500 Socialist members of borough and district councils. During the year 44,000 Socialist meetings were held in Berlin.

The Socialist organ, the Vorwaerts, has a daily circulation of 161,000, paying \$30,000 annually into the Socialist treasury. There are two successful weeklies connected with the Vorwaerts, while in other parts of the country there are seventy-five Socialist daily papers, seventy of which are paying a profit. The aggregate Socialist vote in the recent elections for members of the legislative assembly in Saxony was 341,000, compared with 125,000 last year. The National Liberals polled 120,000 votes, the Conservatives 41,000.

The World's Press.

Between 5,500 and 6,000 dailies is the total for the entire world, over 900 of them credited to Germany, 250 to Great Britain, while Paris alone has 150—more than London, New York, Philadelphia and Boston added together. Le Petit Journal of Paris has the largest circulation in the world; but the native dialect papers of India are read by the most people, because they are circulated until completely worn out. The Post Zeitung of Frankfurt, Germany, is the oldest newspaper of Europe; but in China the Kin Pan is a thousand years old, and the Tsing Pao, or Peking News, is the oldest newspaper in the world, having come out regularly for nearly 1,400 years. Its circulation is about 10,000. The extreme care necessary in publishing this paper is shown by the fact that, until recently at least, the punishment for an error in printing was instant death.—Exchange.

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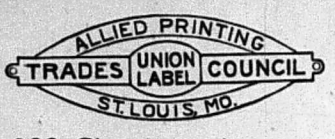
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Co-operative Printery

966 Chouteau Avenue.

Portugal.

The refreshing storm of human progress swept over Lisbon. A young king lost his crown and Portugal lost its king and all that royalism implies.

King, queen and the entire royal outfit fled to Gibraltar, on British territory.

When Pope Pius in Rome heard of the news from Lisbon he cried. It is sad, indeed.

Sad for the rulers who kept the Portuguese people in slavery, ignorance and superstition for centuries.

From 70 to 80 per cent of the people of Portugal can neither read nor write. What an indictment against Clericalism! No wonder that the popular indignation against the Jesuits and similar orders is so general that the new Republican government decided to exile these apostles of Clericalism and reaction.

It is a refreshing breeze that makes itself felt all over the civilized world!

"E pur si muove!" exclaimed Galilei—and yet the earth moves! Republicanism in Spain and Portugal is no longer a dream. The Kaiser and the Czar may prepare for a silent "walkout" some day.

Francisco Ferrer is moldering in the grave, but his cause is marching on!

Now for the Big Press!

The Socialists and Trade Unionists of St. Louis Mean Business

To the Socialists and Trade Unionists of St. Louis:

Comrades, Brothers and Sisters—Our great movement is growing greater. The experience of the Socialists and progressive Trade Unionists of St. Louis during the last nine months will prove this. These nine months of successful work tell a most encouraging story.

Nine months of hard work, it is true! But work which gives pleasure, satisfaction, hope, encouragement, enthusiasm, devotion and determination to work and fight for the noble cause of Labor's emancipation until the great battles and glorious victories are won.

Nine months ago, practically compelled by the capitalists' boycott against our press, we decided to establish our own printing plant. To most of the comrades and brothers this seemed an almost hopeless task, because there were no funds on hand, with the common enemy busy in many directions.

With an almost sacred devotion to our great cause and with the determination borne by conviction of the final victory of our great movement, the comrades and brothers went to work and—succeeded.

Over ten thousand dollars of cash money have been collected within these nine months.

We bought a \$2,000.00 job printing office, which is in full operation to-day, with the most encouraging prospects.

We bought a Mergenthaler Linotype Machine of the latest pattern, one of the best typesetting machines in St. Louis.

We bought the splendid building, 966 Chouteau avenue, for \$9,000.00, in order to establish our plant in our own home.

To-day the property of the Labor Publishing Company represents a value of \$21,000.00. We have the best-equipped English-German job printing establishments in St. Louis.

Our business has developed considerably during the last four months. Although we have three job presses at work eight hours daily and six days in the week, we are somewhat handicapped in getting out the work as fast as we should like to.

In addition, we still have to pay from \$36.00 to \$40.00 a week for press work to a newspaper press room company for doing the press work on ST. LOUIS LABOR and ARBEITER-ZEITUNG, because our three presses are not big enough for eight-page newspapers.

Comrades, Brothers, Friends! The best interests of our business demand that we secure within the very near future a big newspaper press.

The Board of Directors of the Labor Publishing Company went over this matter very cautiously and conscientiously, and after due deliberation decided to

BUY A NO. 1 MIEHLE PRESS,

On which we can print our two papers and do other big press work for the job office.

It is a plain business proposition. We pay to-day for press work for our two papers about \$2,000.00 a year. Within two years this would mean \$4,000 or more.

With these \$4,000 we can buy a brand-new No. 1 Miehle press, and pay for same in full within two years.

The press will cost \$2,650.00. Building of concrete foundation, installation, motor, etc., may bring the total cost to about \$3,200.00.

We can buy the press on condition of at least \$500.00 cash down, and the rest in monthly notes covering a period of two years.

With the growth of our papers and our job office this Miehle press has become an absolute necessity.

In order to be on the safe side and to pay a reasonable sum cash down, we should raise the sum of at least \$1,500.00. We don't want to load too heavy burdens on us, and, to avoid this, \$1,500.00 should be raised.

The plan is to move the job office to the front rooms on the second floor and transfer the present job office into a press room.

With three smaller presses and a "No. 1 Miehle" we shall increase the efficiency of our job office by a hundred per cent, and our papers will also benefit by the improvement.

Why, the Milwaukee comrades are now buying a \$25,000 press!

We have already received for this new No. 1 Miehle press contributions amounting to \$500.00, as the following financial report of the Secretary of the Labor Publishing Company will show.

Two hundred dollars from the convention of the International Brewery Workers' Union;

One hundred dollars were subscribed by Brewery Freight Handlers' Union;

Two hundred dollars by Beer Drivers' and Stablemen's Union No. 43; Forty dollars by Comrade Otto Kaemmerer.

Comrades of St. Louis, within less than two months we should have the No. 1 Miehle press in operation in our own plant! We can do it! And we will do it, too!

With \$540.00 as a basis it should not be difficult to raise another thousand dollars within two months.

Unions, the Socialist Party and its ward clubs and individual comrades should take this matter up without delay and take favorable action, either by taking a few shares of additional stock or making a donation.

The \$200.00 from the Beer Drivers' Union and the \$100.00 from the Brewery Freight Handlers are not yet included in the following report:

SHARES	AMOUNTS
J. F. Dobrelleit	1 3.00
John Zay	On acct. 4.00
"G. M."	On acct. 5.00
Henry Heinze	On acct. 8.00
L. Cosby	On acct. 1.00
Leonh. Schuster	On acct. 4.00
Ninth Ward Club Socialist Party	5 25.00
L. Cosby	On acct. 2.00
William Schuler	1 5.00
"M. Schwab"	Donation 20.00
Local St. Louis Socialist Party	5 20.00
Joseph Fell	On acct. 2.50
Mrs. Joseph Fell	On acct. 2.50
"C. Schwab"	Donation 20.00
Henry N. J. Wiese	On acct. 4.00
Collection at Headquarters Opening	21.13
John Schaefer	On acct. 2.50
A. A. Haehn, Baltimore, Md.	On acct. 5.00
August Lamade, Dayton, Ohio	Donation .25
Convention International Union of the United Brewery Workers of America (⊕)	Donation 200.00
Local St. Louis Socialist Party	30 150.00
Otto Kaemmerer (⊕)	8 40.00
H. Hetlage	Donation 2.00
"M. K."	On acct. 5.00
William Biehl, Cleveland, Ohio	Donation .50
Socialist Party of Livingston, Ill. (⊕)	2 10.00
Received since last report:	52 564.38
Previously reported	1765 9352.85
Total receipts October 10th	1817 \$9,917.23

The items marked with (⊕) in the above list were subscribed expressly toward securing the big Miehle Press. Also a subscription from the Brewery Freight Handlers Union for \$100.00 and one for \$200.00 by the Beer Drivers Union of St. Louis. These subscriptions for the big printing press start the fund off with a sure promise of an early completion so that a few more weeks will find the ST. LOUIS LABOR printed complete in its own plant.

The Socialist Local of Livingston, Ill., took another \$10.00 worth of stock.

Socialists in Lively Campaign.

The St. Louis Comrades are Making Things Unpleasant for Capitalist Parties.

We repeat: Never before have the St. Louis Socialists displayed so much determination and enthusiasm as in the present campaign.

It is not the general hurrah work and straw fire enthusiasm. It is the devotion to the quiet, systematic work in the wards, from house to house, which characterizes the present campaign.

About sixty thousand copies of our special Campaign paper "The People's Voice" were carefully distributed in the wards during the last two weeks. "The People's Voice No. 3" will be distributed in 35,000 copies to-morrow, Sunday, morning.

Every ward club taking part in this good work, has the same report to make:

"We have not had enough papers last week; we must get more next week to cover our ward!"

From Sunday to Sunday the people are anxiously awaiting the following issue of "The People's Voice," because they know that each successive issue will have some new arraignment of the capitalist political parties.

Thirty thousand copies of a special campaign pamphlet to be distributed in the St. Louis Congressional districts have been ordered at National Socialist Party headquarters and will be distributed within the next two weeks.

Our local campaign fund has now reached the \$1,000.00 mark, in fact a few dollars over, and the liberal contributions to the fund are the best proof of the lively interest of the St. Louis comrades in the campaign work.

There will be two Socialist mass meetings held in St. Louis, with Comrade Fred. G. Strickland of Indiana as the principal speaker. These meetings will take place as follows:

SATURDAY, OCT. 15 (this evening!) at 8 o'clock, at Bohemian Gymnasium, Ninth Street and Allen Avenue.

SUNDAY, OCT. 16 (to-morrow), at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at Druids Hall, Ninth and Market Streets.

Every comrade should do his best to make these meetings a success. The work for the big Liebknecht meeting on November 4, is progressing nicely. One comrade sold 55 admission tickets last Sunday.

The ward club meetings are well attended and the General Committee gives all of his time to the campaign work.

Socialists of St. Louis, only three more weeks till election! During these last days of this memorable campaign we want every comrade to get busy and do his share of the good work. The time for action has come!

The Socialist Party is no longer a debating society, it is the political working class movement engaged in the greatest class struggle in the history of the human family.

Comrades of St. Louis! During the coming three weeks we must "paint the town red." Let us prove to the people by our work that neither Taft, nor Roosevelt, nor any other political mountebank of Capitalism can check the victorious onward march of Socialism.

Socialist Party of St. Louis

Headquarters: 966 Chouteau Avenue.

Entertainment of Second Ward Socialist Club.

This evening, Saturday, October 15, the Second Ward Socialist Club will give its fifth annual entertainment at Reiss' Hall, Blair avenue and Salisbury street. There will be singing, speaking and dancing, and the committee of arrangements invites the comrades and their families to attend. Admission, 10 cents a person. Come, and have a good time.

Strickland on Saturday and Sunday.

The two Strickland meetings, Saturday, October 15, at Bohemian Gymnasium, and Sunday afternoon, at Druids' Hall, will surely be rousing gatherings. Be there and partake of the good time.

Literature for Distribution.

Call at Socialist Headquarters, 966 Chouteau avenue, for some campaign literature. We have good leaflets for free distribution. Get them in the hands of your shopmates and fellow union men.

Liebknecht Tickets.

Tickets for the Liebknecht meeting are now ready for distribution. Each comrade should provide himself with tickets and get them in circulation. The advertising matter is also ready. Show cards and large posters can be had at the office.

Watchers for Election Day.

The General Committee has requested all branches to secure watch-

ers for the polling places without delay. The Tenth Ward Branch has already secured watchers for every polling place in the ward, and is doing its level best to roll up a vote that will make the watchers' work one of pleasure and gratification. Other branches should take this matter up for immediate action.

Passing the Thousand Mark.

Last week the hope was expressed that the Campaign fund would reach one thousand dollars this week. Take a look at it and see how you like the showing. Not only was the mark aimed at reached, but we took a good long step forward on the next hundred dollars.

The total of \$1,057.45 shows that the hustlers are on the job with both feet. More and better literature is being distributed, more money is coming in and a better spirit is being shown than in any previous campaign in St. Louis. All indications are that Socialism is coming to the front in this city. Let us keep the good work going.

Let every comrade do his utmost from now until the day of election. Every little helps and every one's help is needed. Lend a hand, comrade; the cause is yours as well as ours.

St. Louis Campaign Fund.

Chris Adolph	\$ 1.00
A. F. Haeussler	5.00
M. Laschitz .....	.25
H. A. Pierce .....	.50
A. A. Niel .....	.25
Jul. Hoehl .....	.50
J. E. Cook .....	.50
C. W. Weber, List No. 49:	
C. W. Weber	1.00
Geo. Beach .....	.25
E. Swartz .....	.10
J. Byrnes .....	.50
Theo. Meyer .....	.25
M. Fontaine .....	.25
F. G. O.	1.00
W. Speck .....	.25
F. J. Hart .....	.50
K. S. ....	.25
W. L. Moore's List:	
Max Lehmann .....	.50
W. L. Moore .....	.50
G. A. Hoehn, List No. 90:	
J. P. Herrmann	20.00
Jacob Dorner, List No. 164:	
Wm. Knapp	1.00
G. Bolfig .....	.25
R. Rahn .....	.25
S. Bernstein, List No. 95:	
Wm. Rudolph	1.00
W. M. Holman, List No. 133:	
W. M. Holman .....	.25
E. Klages .....	.25
Hy. Sievers .....	.50
Fred Berkel, List No. 67:	
F. Kuehlenberg .....	.25
Nick Lux .....	.50
A. M. Liesse .....	.50
E. Plambeck .....	.50
Geo. Jacob .....	.50
Frank Kurz .....	.25
Chas. Rullkoetter .....	.25
Fred Schreck .....	.25
Komite .....	.50
John Kick, List No. 169:	
W. Forster .....	.50
Geo. Burkhard .....	.50
Jno. Schwobli .....	.50
Ph. Denger .....	.50
G. Hack .....	.25
Otto Pinska .....	.25
And. Coester .....	.25
M. Schaan .....	.25
John Kurtz .....	.25
H. Behrensen .....	.50
A. Jankowski .....	.25
M. Hausladen .....	.50
C. J. Erb .....	.25
Chas. Stallman .....	.15
Wm. Jaeger .....	.25
A. Trabezysky .....	.25
R. Schaefer .....	.25
Phil Ewald .....	.25
Andreas Kick .....	.25
Jacob Glass .....	.25
Jos. Neft .....	.50
Scheublin .....	.25
F. J. Thoebes .....	.50
Emil Hetzmann .....	.50
O. Wahlin .....	.50
Fred Vossmeier .....	.50
J. Martin .....	.50
Jos. Guethermann .....	.25
Nic Schoppe .....	.25
Ungenannt .....	.25
Emil Westphal .....	.25
Ernst Wiehle .....	.10
Gottl. Schwarz .....	.25
Chas. Roth .....	.25
Geo. Oehler .....	.50
Adam Steibick .....	.25
George Liedl .....	.25
Otto Langenhan .....	.25
Chas. Lohmueller .....	.25
Fritz Bostel .....	.25
Adolph Haug .....	.25
L. K. E. ....	.25
Chas. Hagner .....	.25
W. Vossmeier .....	.25
John Rothove .....	.25
C. Weber .....	.25
A. Bongner .....	.25
Frank Hahn .....	.25
Louis Erdman .....	.25
W. G. Hipp, Jr. ....	.25
Conrad Schulz .....	.25
Leonhard Schuster .....	.25
G. Oberer .....	.25
Wm. Hagler .....	.25
Frank Schmitz .....	.25
Conrad Traut .....	.25
Jos. Rustige .....	.25
George Schissler .....	.25

Total to October 11...\$1,057.45

UNION MEN, ATTENTION.

Unfair Theaters on Franklin Avenue.

The Pathe Theater, 1026 Franklin avenue, and the Royal Theater, 913 Franklin avenue, have boycotted Union labor by employing "non-union" men to operate their picture machines. Therefore these theaters are absolutely unfair to Union labor and No. 143 Picture Machine Operators of I. A. T. S. E., and should not receive your patronage.

Organized Labor and No. 143 Picture Machine Operators expect every man to do his duty.

Indorsed by

Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis and Vicinity.

CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST FELLOWSHIP.

Comrade W. A. Ward Delivers Series of Lectures in Churches.

Comrade W. A. Ward, General Secretary of the Christian Socialist Fellowship, delivered a series of lectures on Socialism during the last week. Last Sunday evening he spoke at the oFurth Christian Church, on Blair avenue; Monday at St. Paul's M. E. Church, on St. Louis avenue; Tuesday at the St. Louis Avenue Presbyterian Church, Wednesday at Maple Avenue Church, and Thursday at the Cabanne Branch Library.

Comrade Ward will continue his lectures in St. Louis for another week, as follows: Friday, October 14, Church of Practical Christianity, Eighteenth and Pestalozzi; Sunday, October 16, Dr. Fry Memorial Church, Clifton and Elizabeth, Clifton Heights; Monday, October 17, Haggerty M. E. Church, Tuxedo; Tuesday, October 18, Greenwood Congregational Chapel, St. Elmo and Cambridge; Wednesday, October 19, Fountain Park Congregational Church, Fountain and Obert; Thursday, October 20, Church of the Redeemer, Euclid and Delmar; Friday, October 21, Congregational Church, Old Orchard.

Politics.

By Robert Hunter.

Election day is near at hand and once again we are discussing politics. The country once more approaches the hour when the people are to decide upon the men best fitted to represent them.

The Republicans are very anxious for the job and the Democrats are equally anxious for the job.

And, in fact, both Democrats and Republicans, these days, are paying out quite a lot of money to get the job.

A few years ago Upton Sinclair g. v indignant over the fact that the workmen had to bribe policemen in order to get jobs in the Chicago stockyards, but Upton need not have gone to the stockyards to find that kind of bribery.

In all parts of the country to-day the politicians are bribing the people to give them a job.

They are spending a mint of money to hire halls, speakers, brass bands, American flags and negro minstrels.

They are spending a mint of money for drinks, cigars, carriage hire and torches.

They have employed several hundred thousand thugs, pickpockets, card sharks and con men to vote as many times as possible and to watch now you vote.

They are spending a mint of money in direct bribes, giving to certain most desirable citizens so much per vote.

For some strange reason the politicians want the job.

They know that as soon as they get into office they will be bitterly attacked as grafters and thieves.

They know that politics is a mean business and that the government pays low wages.

They know that most of the men who value a good name, peace of mind or personal comfort would prefer any kind of a job to a political job.

Yet, despite discomfort and disrepute, scores of thousands of men are to-day sweating blood to get a political job.

And if you won't give it to them for nothing they will pay for it, and if you won't sell the job they'll steal it.

And how strange it is that the people never even ask themselves why these men seek so desperately and so villainously political jobs.

In fact, the people do not understand politics. It's a bunco science, and the people are not even in the kindergarten.

If they hire a man to work for them they have got to pay him wages. If they buy anything they like they have got to pay for it a good price.

But they think politics is different. It is a wonderful, wonderful game, unlike anything else in all the world. Our public servants buy their jobs. Our politicians buy the chance to serve the people.

And both Democrats and Republicans compete with each other in flattery, in bribes, in caucuses, in conventions and in political machines for the beautiful and unselfish purpose of serving their country.

In all other fields of life men pay by labor or by money for everything they get; but in politics they get government, legislation, judges and presidents free.

And Bill Jones, a poor man, pays \$20,000 to get a job in a legislature where he gets only a salary of \$1,200 a year.

Now isn't that wonderful? And the people say: "I guess Bill's a darn fool; he's going it a little too strong." And they are awful sorry for Bill.

But Bill's cheerful enough and doesn't get any poorer in politics, no matter how much he pays for the job.

And the truth is—if Bill would only tell, but he won't—Bill's awful sorry for you, but it's easy money and he can't help it.

Not Ashamed of Socialism Nor of Its Representatives.

Let all who doubt the ability of Socialists to rule a city read the article by George Allan England in the October issue of the American Review of Reviews, which tells of the honesty, the practicability and the earnestness with which the Milwaukee Mayor and his aids carry out the Socialist promises, despite the hindrances of the old Democratic and Republican plunder-bund workers—money saved to the city by forcing out useless officials, establishing a purchasing agent, a saving so far of \$100,000 per year, park systems considered, pure water obtained, and other advantages.

Everybody connected with the city departments earn their money. The Mayor turned out of the City Hall a funky policeman and sent him on a beat. No imitation of divine right of kings; no brass-button attendants to prove he is Mayor, but just an everyday plain workingman performing his duties. And the Socialists trust him, while his enemies respect him—even to hatred.

J. B.

Rockefeller's Advice To Labor.



Danger! Monopolists at Work! Watch them!

There is danger ahead for the people of St. Louis!

There is danger ahead for the people of Missouri!

Why? you ask.

We'll tell you the reason.

The danger lies in the present Prohibition agitation. It is evident that some capitalist corporations and monopolies have a special interest in pushing the Prohibitionist movement to such an extent that the people will forget all about the other questions, the greater problems.

The working people should thoroughly understand the situation. They should not permit the capitalist schemers and political mountebanks to deceive and hoodwink them in this important campaign.

While everybody is getting excited about Prohibition the capitalist corporations are quietly laying their wires for new schemes and robberies at the expense of the people.

The Socialist Party of St. Louis warns the people against these latest capitalist attempts to rob the people, to put new burdens on the community.

What are you going to do about it?

Here is our advice: The Prohibition issue has been forced upon the people of Missouri. It must be solved.

We repeat our advice to every workingman and citizen: Vote against the Prohibition amendment!

Vote against the attempted bankrupting of St. Louis!

The Prohibition Amendment must be defeated, and the Socialist Party of St. Louis will do all within its power to defeat it.

But while we are fighting Prohibition and prepared to bury the Prohibition amendment on November 8, we shall keep our eyes on the capitalist class that is concentrating its political forces to put new chains of slavery upon the great mass of the people.

We shall call the people's attention to the fact that the capitalists will leave no stone unturned to crush the labor movement.

We cannot be deceived by the present temporary "friendship" which certain capitalist associations show to the organized wage workers. We have seen that before. Whenever the capitalists need your votes they will parade as "labor's friends."

Danger! Danger! There is serious danger confronting the working class in this campaign.

During this Prohibition excitement the capitalists will try to elect some of the worst corporation lickspittles to the State Legislature and to Congress, and when elected these hireling politicians will make the laws whereby their masters can rob the people.

After the "Prohibition of Drinks" we may face a "Prohibition of Bread."

Fellow workers and citizens, don't deceive yourselves! We working

men and working women are fast reaching the point where the "Prohibition of Bread" will be an accomplished fact.

To-day millions of American workmen can no longer afford to eat ham and eggs for breakfast, beefsteak for dinner, or porterhouse for supper.

To-day millions of American workmen earn barely enough wages to house and clothe their wives and children and have a few nickels left for cheap coffee, bread and soup-bones.

These are facts. Ask your wives about the enormous cost of living.

The big capitalist corporations are smiling contentedly, because they have once more succeeded in

getting up a side issue that will absorb the attention of the people throughout an entire campaign.

The Prohibition women will keep the political pot boiling for the benefit of the powerful capitalist corporations.

The people of Missouri are being so worked up with Prohibition, that they have no time to think about the meat trust; or about the flour trust; or about the railroad trust; or about our local highway robbery system, known as the United Railways trust; or about the bank trust; or about the sugar trust; or about the lumber trust; or about the many other trusts that suck the lifeblood of the people of Missouri.

The Prohibitionists are doing a

great work for American capitalism. By means of the "demon of liquor" they put the many capitalist corporations, monopolies and exploiters of labor in a position where they are shielded from any general attacks by the people during an entire campaign.

We repeat: Work and vote against Prohibition!

But keep in mind the fact that the Socialist Party is determined not to confine its opposition to Prohibition alone.

The Socialist Party declares war on the entire system of capitalist exploitation of the toiling masses.

If you want to be on the safe side in this and all future campaigns it becomes your duty to join hands with the Socialist Party, and on November 8, let your watchword be all along the line:

"We vote against Prohibition! And we vote the Socialist Ticket straight!"

Only Male Angels.

"Pa," a boy said to his father, "are angels men or women?"

"Always men, my son," replied his father.

"But, pa," replied the boy, "I have never seen pictures of angels wearing whiskers."

"Well," replied the father, "it is only possible for men to become angels by a close shave."—Atchison Globe.

A Serve Indictment.

The prohibition issue itself stands as a severe indictment against capitalistic politics and as an attestation to fifty or more years of corruption and law-breaking on the part of the Democratic and Republican party organizations.

For fifty or more years the so-called Sunday-closing laws have been on the Missouri statute books and have been enforced or disregarded, just as suited the professional politicians and served the immediate interests of the Democratic and Republican party machines. Both parties alike have used this law. In the large cities the Democratic and Republican politicians have milked the brewery and wholesale liquor interests and held up even the poorest of the corner saloonkeepers for "campaign contributions." In the smaller cities and rural districts the saloonkeepers have been periodically fleeced by the county politicians for the privilege of violating the law and selling liquors on Sunday through the back door.

This corrupt work has been continued until the people of Missouri are face to face with the prohibition issue.

Now, the question must be decided at the November elections, and we hope that the prohibition amendment will be voted down by an overwhelming majority.

Theodore Roosevelt.

I object to Mr. Roosevelt from the fact that he voices and incarnates the fundamental social immorality, the doctrine that might makes right—that no righteousness is worth the having except that which is enforced by brute words or brute laws, or brute fists, or brute armies. Mr. Roosevelt stands for a life that belongs to the lower barbarian and to the jungle. He has set before the youth of the nation the glory of the beast instead of the glory of the soul. I venture to prophesy that Mr. Roosevelt has not yet reached the high noon of his day. And the day is Roosevelt's, you may be sure of that it will be a long day, too, and a dark day, before it is done. He will return to the American nation and rule it as he means to do! It is not merely that the nation is obsessed with Theodore Roosevelt; it

is that a situation is arriving in which he will be the psychological necessity. He himself foresees this necessity. The nation is instinct with it. He knew what he was doing when he made Taft President. Roosevelt made Taft President because he knew that Taft would make Roosevelt necessary. He knew that Taft would be a failure; that he would further confound the confusion toward which the nation was drifting.—G. D. Herron in New Age, London.

For Kissing the Maid.

"I saw you kiss sister last night." "Did you, Bobby? Here's a quarter for you." "Thanks. And then I saw you kiss the maid in the hall." "Great Scott! Here's \$5!"—Life.

REAL ESTATE and AUTOMOBILE STEAL

Under cover of the noise and smoke of the Prohibition agitation the "interests" are trying to put through a nice little deal known as the "Outer Park and Boulevard System." The idea is to enrich some real estate schemers and furnish a speedway for the automobiles of the big rich. It is a good thing to vote down. Every Socialist should vote against it.

DO IT FOR YOURSELF

How long have you been voting for your boss and against yourself? At each election you vote for "good men," Republican or Democratic, and afterwards you feel like kicking yourself for it. Vote the Socialist ticket on Nov. 8, and you will cast a vote for yourself and family. Let the boss do his own voting. Vote the Socialist ticket which means a vote for yourself and family.

Get Naturalized!

Any day and every day in the year is a fitting time for foreign born comrades to make a start for citizenship. Every local should canvass its membership and see to it that all qualified persons get their naturalization papers. The National Office has for sale, at ten cents per copy, a booklet entitled "The Law of Naturalization Made Easy to Understand." Thirty-six hundred copies have been sold in less than two months. This booklet is printed in the following languages: English, Bohemian, German, Italian, Swedish, Norwegian, Hebrew, Hungarian, Polish, Slavonic, Lithuanian, Croatian and Finnish. Ten cents each copy. No reduction for quantities.

Washington Gets Carpenters' Meet

Des Moines, Iowa, September 29.—Not less than five ballots were necessary in the process of elimination in choosing the town in which the next congress of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will hold their next biennial convention. Finally Washington triumphed, with a vote of 244, with Oklahoma City, which looked most favorable at first, receiving 126 votes.

The waging of a contest on the floor was caused by the ruling of the chair in the method of voting under the Australian ballot system. The ballot calls for the election of seven delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, delegates to the building trades department and a committee of five, whose duty it is when elected to tabulate the returns of the elections of general officers when the referendum vote of the membership comes in to the international union's offices at Indianapolis.

Must Vote Full Ticket.

The chair ruled that every delegate must vote the full ticket or otherwise the ballot would of necessity be considered null and void. The progressive element in the convention were of the opinion that the vote should be counted the same as in any regular political convention carried on in the United States; that is, that a person should have the right to vote for as few as he pleased.

The committee on the report of the secretary made several recommendations, among them the following:

"The consolidation of the many minor local unions in the country into larger unions, thus having more power added to them as labor bodies. Local unions to devise ways and means to keep their members paid up and in good standing," and other recommendation of a similar character.

Attention was called to the alarming increase from year to year of deaths from accidents, which during the last 12 months showed an increase of 5 per cent. The rate for the year 1908-1909 is 18.5 in 1,000 and for the year 1909-1910, 23.5 in 1,000. In view of the startling increase the committee recommended that the different organizations get together in their respective states and urge upon the lawmakers the passage of employers' liability laws.

Home for Sick Planned.

The large number of consumptives was given consideration and the committee recommended the establishment of a home for the sick members of the union.

The official journal of the organization, known as The Carpenter, was asked to be increased to 80,000 copies.

The committee in whose hands was placed the Report of the President made a recommendation that uniform dues of 75 cents for beneficiaries and 50 cents for semi-beneficiaries be made the rule. They also recommended that the General Executive Board shall consist of salaried members, under the supervision of the General President.

The report of the Committee on Rituals was not concurred in.

THE NEXT CONGRESS

When the Congress of the United States next meets, something new is almost sure to happen.

It is almost sure that here and there scattered about the hall will be men who are different from any that have ever been there. These men will be Socialists.

They will not represent "the vested interests," but speak the voice of labor.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOCIALIST CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND

Amount, \$ _____

Name _____

Address _____

Name this paper _____

In the two National Campaigns of 1896 and 1900, the Democratic National Committee spent \$1,100,000. The Republican Committee spent \$26,000,000. The Roosevelt-Parker Campaign of 1904 cost the Democrats \$1,250,000. The Republicans, \$3,500,000. These are the official figures. The capitalists contributed these enormous sums, and they got their money's worth.

WHAT WILL YOU GIVE FOR YOUR CAMPAIGN?

DO IT NOW! Mail your donation and this blank to J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary, 180 Washington St., Chicago, Illinois

Who Paid their Millions?

There is a general congressional election in November. Comrades and fellow-workmen are called upon to contribute their mite to the Socialist campaign. To give the workers an idea of the amount of money that has been contributed by their capitalist masters and corporations to keep the chains on the limbs of the workers, the following official report of Expenditures by the Republican and Democratic National Committees in the presidential contests from 1860 to 1904 is submitted:

Year	Republican	Democratic	Expended by Rep. Nat. Com.	Expended by Dem. Nat. Com.
1860	Abraham Lincoln	Stephen A. Douglas	\$100,000	\$50,000
1864	do	George B. McClellan	125,000	50,000
1868	U. S. Grant	Horatio Seymour	150,000	75,000
1872	do	Horace Greely	250,000	50,000
1876	James A. Garfield	Samuel J. Tilden	950,000	900,000
1880	R. P. Hayes	W. S. Hancock	1,100,000	355,000
1884	James G. Blaine	Grover Cleveland	1,300,000	1,400,000
1888	Benj. Harrison	do	1,350,000	855,000
1892	do	do	1,850,000	2,350,000
1896	William McKinley	Wm. J. Bryan	16,500,000	675,000
1900	do	do	9,500,000	425,000
1904	Theodore Roosevelt	Alton B. Parker	3,500,000	1,250,000

Fellow workmen, if perchance you are called upon for a contribution to the Socialist Campaign Fund, don't feel offended. Just think what you have contributed, indirectly, in the past to keep the capitalist interests in control. Do a little something for yourselves directly. Send a contribution to Socialist Headquarters, 966 Chouteau avenue. Every contribution, no matter how small, will be appreciated, and will be publicly receipted in the columns of our local English and German Socialist papers, ST. LOUIS LABOR and ARBEITER-ZEITUNG.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS, MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, AGENTS AND TAX PAYERS:

In addition to the average LICENSES, as revenue, PAID by the retail liquor dealers to the city, State and Government, amounting to **\$2,720,000.00.**

The properties occupied by them for business and dwelling purposes, and the apartments or homes occupied by them and their necessary help, outside of their business, affect property values to the amount of \$31,500,000.00, which, assessed at two-thirds of its value, amounting to \$21,000,000.00, gives to the city in taxes \$466,000.00.

The average help (minors and women not allowed) to each retailer, is two men, making, with the proprietor, three men occupying homes. Of these about 1,000 retailers live over their business places. This will leave 5,750 homes and 2,250 business places tenantless in the event of Prohibition.

AVERAGE.

2,250	Retailers pay for business \$60.00 per month, rent, or...	\$ 155,000.00
1,250	Retailers pay for homes \$30.00 per month rent, or....	37,500.00
4,500	Employes pay for homes \$20.00 per month rent, or....	90,000.00
Making total rents paid per year.....		\$3,130,000.00

In addition to the WATER LICENSE for business purposes paid by the retailers, the water license paid to the city for these

6,750	Homes average 66 2-3 cents per month, or \$4,500.00, including additional revenue to the city yearly of	\$ 54,000.00
The fixed charges for fuel, light and insurance for		
6,750	Homes, fuel, each \$3.00, \$20,250 monthly, or.....	245,000.00
6,750	Homes, light, each \$3.00, \$20,250 monthly, or.....	243,000.00
6,750	Homes, insurance, each 12 1/2, \$843.75 monthly, or....	10,125.00
2,250	Retailers, fuel, each \$7.00 or \$15,750 monthly, or ..	189,000.00
2,250	Retailers, light, each \$25.00, \$56,250 monthly, or....	639,000.00
2,250	Retailers, insurance, each 25c, \$562.50 monthly, or....	6,750.00
Total		\$1,384,875.00

The effect of the vacancy of these places of business houses and homes, in the event of Prohibition, is one that in its general destruction on values you may picture to yourselves. I have purposely omitted taking into consideration anything but real estate, its fixed charges for taxation and water revenue to the city, loss of rentals to property owners and the necessary fixed charges affecting the light, fuel and insurance business. Some one will have to meet these losses to the city for water license and taxes, and that some one is YOU.

JOHN P. HERRMANN.

PATTERN MAKERS' ASSOCIATION OF ST. LOUIS.

Editor St. Louis Labor:—

St. Louis, October 10, 1910.

Enclosed find resolution adopted by the Pattern Makers' Association of St. Louis which desires same published in St. Louis Labor.

Whereas, On October 1, 1910, a great calamity befell the city of Los Angeles, Cal., in the blowing up of the Times Building in which some twenty persons were killed, and

Whereas, Organized Labor had nothing to gain and all to lose and hereby regrets that this catastrophe has befallen Los Angeles, Cal., particularly at this time when our brothers are fighting for their just dues, and

Whereas, Organized Labor is not now and never been in the dynamiting business as it leaves this to the hired assassins of the capitalist class (the Pinkertons), therefore be it

Resolved, that we the Pattern Makers Association of St. Louis extend our condolence to the families of the deceased and request the authorities to rigorously investigate who is responsible and see that justice is meted out to the culprits.

Yours fraternally,
S. P. DOYLE, 4152 Peck St.

Mrs. Spraggon Hard at Work.

Mrs. S. Spraggon of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union has been visiting unions in the vicinity of St. Louis during the last two weeks in behalf of the Shoe Workers' stamp, and for the Union labels in general. She will be "on the road" for the next two weeks and much good is expected to result from her work.

Mass Meeting of Girl Book Binders.

The Girl Book Binders' Union, of which Miss Quick is secretary, will have a mass meeting Saturday evening at Aschenbroedel Hall, 3535 Pine Street.

Another Socialist Victory. Another Socialist victory has been won by the Social-Democrats of Germany that is almost hair-raising among the old-party politicians. This time the blow fell in Prussia, in a parliamentary district in the city of Frankfurt. The National Liberals held the seat, winning at the last election by over 18,000 against 12,000 for the Socialists. Last week the Socialists carried the district in a special election by 15,319 against 13,400 for all other parties. A cable to New York paper says that all the politicians and capitalist newspapers are thunderstruck by this latest demonstration of the victorious march of Socialism. Now watch out! This victory is sure to be followed by more feverish cablegrams to the New York and Chicago plute press saying that the Socialist movement of Germany is split and about all in.

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"Sure and Oi 'link ut pays t. be honest, after all," said Pat. "Oi troid that phoney weight business in my grocery store lasht year and Oi lasht money by ut."

"No, sorr," returned Pat. Oi made the mishtake of fillin' me weights wid lead, so that ivery mon thot come to me for wan pound of sugar got twenty-three ounces to the pound."

Timely Advice to Old Party Voters

This is a time that, it seems to me, even the rock-ribbed, vote-er-straight citizen ought to use his brain. The country is in an appalling condition. Never were public officials so corrupt. Never were there so much lawlessness and crime. This is true in states where Democrats are in power, as well as in states where the Republicans rule.

What are you going to do about it?

What does either party offer as a remedy for existing evils?

Party platforms have been put out by both old parties. In some states the Republicans have indorsed the national administration and stand pat. In other states where the people were more progressive the platform declares for progressive measures, such as the initiative, the referendum and recall. They stand for one thing in one state and another thing in another state. Anything that will catch votes.

And the Democrats? Oh, they continue to "view with alarm" and "point with pride." They never stand for anything during two successive campaigns. In the South their "paramount isshoo" is the negro question; in the agricultural districts they want "tariff for revenue," in the mining and manufacturing districts they favor protection, and in the East you can't tell them from the Republicans unless you see the label.

A few weeks ago both parties adopted a state platform at Jefferson City. Both favored a new State Capitol building. That meant big graft for somebody—and more bonds to draw interest for the idle class. Both parties favored an increased military establishment to protect capital and make labor know its place. Neither party had anything but cheap sops to offer labor.

Old party platforms are like their laws—not intended to be understood. They consist of a mass of words, and if they do happen to say anything in one paragraph that means anything they are pretty sure to take it back in some other paragraph. Their platforms are not kept before the people to be analyzed and studied, as is the Socialist platform.

Now, Mr. Old Party Voter, how can you expect to gain anything by supporting a party that trims its sails to catch the passing breeze and stands for nothing for sure—except power and graft?

The Socialist Party is the only party that has a well-defined mission. It stands for the same thing here, yonder and everywhere—in Germany, in Japan, in China, in Turkey, in Africa, in the United States. And its mission is to bring the toilers into their own. If you believe that the worker is entitled to all he produces, why don't you vote for it?—The Kicker.

A Socialist Mayor's Sensible Views

Emil Seidel, the Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee, takes the logical ground that capital creates nothing, and to prove his statement submits the following:

"I deny the pertinence of the demand for equal rights for capital and labor. It is economically unsound, morally wrong and in practice on the spur of the moment never used. It is a plea for equality of the creator and the creature, hand and machine, man and dollar, life and the box car. Capital creates nothing; it is created. Capital is the result of labor applied to natural resources.

"When confronted with the emergency property. Agency men will destroy property to save life. If a building is in jeopardy we will sacrifice one part to save another. Therefore, I hold that when a dispute is on between an owner of property and his employes, no one is justified to sacrifice any life, even if the workmen in their fury de-

"The thought of shooting a man because he throws a brick in a car is monstrous. Destruction of property is wrong, but the destruction of labor is tenfold wrong. If a laborer viciously destroys a box car, he can be compelled to produce another box car and perhaps two box cars as a matter of punishment. If, on the other hand, a box car runs over a workingman, that box car can not produce another workingman."

The Labor Problem The Paramount Issue

The Socialist Party insists that the paramount issue in every political campaign will be the labor problem, the interests of the working class; the movement for the improving of labor's conditions and for labor's emancipation.

The Socialist Party calls attention to the fact that the Democratic and Republican parties, that are responsible for the present prohibition excitement, always have been, and still are, the political agencies and protectors of capitalist class interests. Experience has demonstrated that neither of the old parties ever represented the interests of the working class, the great mass of the people. The attitude of the Socialist Party on the liquor problem is in line with the policy of the International Socialist movement. We do not believe that the liquor problem will be solved by closing the saloon one day in the

It All Depends.

Teacher—Now, boys, here's a little example in mental arithmetic. How old would a person be who was born in 1875?

Pupil—Please, teacher, was it a man or a woman?—Gentlewoman.

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week, or seven days in the week. The capitalist profit system is at the bottom of the drink evil, a fact which is usually overlooked.

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

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

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

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

UNION MEN AND FRIENDS.



Kindly insist that your Barber displays this Shop Card in his Barber Shop. It stands for short hours, sanitary conditions and a fair day's pay.

HELP THE BARBERS who are struggling to maintain these conditions and build up their organization.

This is the only Emblem of our Craft recognized by the A. F. of L.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 102.

Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE Blue Union Label

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TOMBRIDGE AGENCY

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First Real Estate Mortgages for sale, secured by double their face value. Tell us how much money you have and we will tell you what we have on hand.

Twenty-five years of fair dealings have made the office of the TOMBRIDGE AGENCY well liked by the public.

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The Tariff as a Political Issue.

By Victor L. Berger, Socialist Councilman, Milwaukee.

The Socialists are surely not friends of the 'high tariff.' We consider it an invention of the capitalist devil, Mammon. And we know it is benefiting the manufacturers only—that it is not protecting the workmen in any way.

However, while the high tariff may be one of the main causes for the high prices of certain manufactured articles, it is ridiculous to blame it for the high price of the cost of living in general, including meat and agricultural products.

Yet the Democratic politicians do so, because, as a general rule, they have no brains, and they are now looking for an issue.

The opposition to the high tariff can be made an issue—and a sensible issue—but only by people who understand the question.

The following are the facts in the matter:

Only a short time ago a dispatch from Boston reported that around Boston there are about 50,000 textile workers out of work, and that their number will be doubled very soon.

These mean only workmen in factories in the neighborhood of Boston, where owners have agreed "to limit" the production.

But these are not all the wage-earners out of work.

The woolen industries are a good deal more depressed than even the cotton industries.

The American Woolen Company—that is the name of the wool trust—which controls thirty big factories in New England, and usually employs 35,000 hands, has stopped about 40 per cent of its machinery.

Other woolen factories which do not belong to the trust employ about one-half of their force.

Conditions are very much the same in the cotton factories of the South and in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Now, what is the reason for all this?

It is because people must spend so much for bread and meat that they have no money for industrial products.

In spite of the high prices of raw materials, manufactured articles, as a general rule, have not gone up much in the last four years.

The profits of the manufacturers and of the jobbers must have decreased considerably. In order to have any customers at all, they are compelled to sell cheaply.

In other words, although the masses were better employed last winter than they were two years ago, they have considerably less buying power than they had two years ago.

The high prices of all the necessities of life—especially of bread, meat, butter and eggs—have considerably delayed the economic recuperation of the masses from the last financial crisis of 1907.

It is, therefore, nonsensical to speak of prosperity for the masses at the present time.

There is also comparatively little fight left in the workmen at the present time. The economic movement last spring was very languid. Strikes for higher wages were tried only in rare cases, because in most cases workmen had little chance for winning them.

Of course, the railroad companies made some advances to their men. The railroad magnates did so with the expectation that the public in general would have to repay double through higher freight rates.

But the railroads got left, because the ruling party—the Republican party—looks upon the high price of everything as a very dangerous enemy at the coming congressional election.

That is the reason why President Taft interceded with the railroad presidents. He told them that if they persisted in raising the freight rates, there would be a strong tendency toward nationalization of the railways, even in the middle class. This might lead

to a great strengthening of Socialism generally—at least to what Taft understands as Socialism.

The railroad presidents saw the point.

Otherwise, the labor movement in this country last spring simply manifested itself in a coal strike precipitated by the mine owners, who wanted to reduce their surplus—and in small strikes of the building trades here and there. And in most cities there has been an overproduction of houses during the last two years.

As usual, capital went into building, because it could not find more profitable employment elsewhere. And this meant a depression of prices.

Therefore, it would be absolutely nonsensical if the Democrat of the country should try to put all the sins of the capitalist system on the tariff and make the tariff issue their only war cry and sole issue.

Because, after all, it is a fact that a good many of the articles used under a high tariff have not gone up in price during the last ten years to any considerable extent—as, for instance, cotton goods, clothing and furniture. But articles which we export, and which are not benefited by the tariff, like flour, meat, butter and eggs, have gone up tremendously.

This is significant, is it not?

Please let this sink in your mind—articles of which we export many hundred million dollars' worth every year, have gone up 50 to 100 per cent. And they have gone up because people in foreign countries can be squeezed still harder and made to pay still more for them.

And although it does sometimes happen that a trust, particularly the steel trust, sells cheaper in Europe than in this country, in order to uphold prices—the meat trust has never been known to do anything of the kind.

The only way this rise of prices of foodstuffs could be checked would be by putting a tax on everything that is exported, as was done in olden times.

But, of course, our farmers would not stand for that.

We are facing a very queer condition in this country.

The colonial conditions of America are a thing of the past. The production of foodstuffs and of certain raw materials, particularly wool and cotton, is smaller than the demand. The same will be the case with lumber in a year or two.

This has resulted in a lowering of the standard of living of the masses not only in the United States, but in several other countries which depended on our export.

We are not ready to state how this part of the social question can be solved in a hurry. In some respects, we have to suffer for the sins of wasteful capitalism during the last thirty years.

This is surely the case with the lumber industry. In other instances we have to suffer from the fact that our farmers still proceed with the old methods, and that they produce less food-stuff per acre than the farmers of England, Germany or France.

Nevertheless, there is still another reason peculiar to this country. Farmers' associations and associations of agriculturists have voluntarily agreed to limit the output. This is the case with cotton, tobacco and wool.

Such associations may not be trusts de facto, because these industries have not been centralized in a few hands.

However, the effect of their agreement to limit the output is the same.

In short, there are many problems of this kind that have to be studied carefully by the Socialists, and will have to be solved by the Socialists. The Democrats will never do this—and they never can.

Central Trades and Labor Union.

The "Outer Park and Boulevard" Scheme Opposed by Organized Labor.

The local central body met at 3535 Pine Street Sunday afternoon. President Phillippi in the chair.

A Disgraceful Scene.

During the session, while the Electrical Workers' family troubles were up for discussion, an "incident" took place which gave the capitalist dailies another chance to publish reports about the "rows" in the Central Trades and Labor Union meetings.

Delegate Stopp of Carpenters Union No. 1596 while on the floor, made a remark about the Electrical Workers scabbing on the Electrical Workers affiliated with the Building Trades Council. Hardly had he said this when a delegate of the Electrical Workers, by the name of Manson, stepped up to Stopp and gave him a fist blow in the face. For a while this "rowdy work," as some delegates called it, caused considerable excitement, but the matter was finally "polished over" and the meeting proceeded with the regular order of business.

Secretary Kreyling submitted an exhaustive report, of which we quote.

Not Yet Unionized.

Every effort of the Pattern Makers' Association to unionize the Remmers Pattern Co. has failed, but further attempts will be made.

Boycott Put on Firm.

On recommendation of Sheet Metal Workers Union the boycott on St. Louis Button Co. was endorsed, the firm having stubbornly refused to recognize Union labor.

Theater Troubles Unsettled.

The grievances of the Picture Show Operators against the St. Charles Theater, and the Musicians' Union against the Salisbury Theater and Ruhl Bros. are still unsettled. Further time was granted.

Report of Gompers Meeting.

Secretary Kreyling also reported of the Gompers' mass meeting held the Sunday before at Carpenters' Hall, and of the explanation Mr. Gompers made concerning the non-Union hotels.

The Strike of the Glass Workers

was still on. The men are making a gallant fight for the Eight Hour day and the prospects of winning out are excellent. Organized Labor should give the strikers all possible assistance.

For A. F. of L. Convention.

The Convention Committee submitted a lengthy report. Efforts to unionize hotels will be continued. Opening ceremonies of convention will be held at Northwest Liederkranz Hall. Bartenders, Waiters, Barbers, etc. are requested to furnish lists of their Union restaurants, barber shops, etc., for convenience of convention delegates.

\$100.00 for Convention Expenses.

Delegate Sadring reported that Pressmen's Union No. 6 donated \$100.00 toward defraying A. F. of L. convention expenses.

Financial Statement.

The financial officers submitted their reports for last quarter. Total receipts for quarter, \$2,053.62; total expenses, \$991.01; balance on hand, \$1,062.61.

The Mo. Federation delegates submitted their convention report.

Painters' District Council reported that Mr. Cheshire, a Republican candidate for state legislature, was running a non-Union wall paper establishment.

Complaint was made against the The Lux Theater, 506 St. Charles St., for employing non-Union operators.

Carpenters' District Council requested that Woodward & Tiernan be placed on Unfair list; referred to Secretary; also complaint of Coopers' Union No. 37 against Loesch Cooperage Co.

Against Park and Boulevard Scheme.

On motion of Delegate Chas. Goodman a lengthy resolution was adopted, after considerable discussion pro and con, opposing the Civic League's "Outer Park and Boulevard" scheme, which will be submitted to the people for a general vote at the November election. In next weeks St. Louis Labor we shall print the resolution in full.

Delegates Mike Gill, Conroy, Pfister, Blake, Marshall and Hertenstein requested to be recorded as voting against the resolution.

On motion a committee was appointed to investigate the Union Electric Light and Power Co.'s secret machinations against the Municipal lighting plant; Delegates Seegers, McDonough and Conroy were elected as committee.

To Help the Glass Workers.

On motion, the following was adopted: "That the Executive Board be instructed to invite the Executive Board of the Building Trades Council to act jointly in presenting the complaints of the striking Glass Workers to the Police Board with a demand that they stop the police from persecuting these men while they are exercising their legal and moral rights."

Found the Man With Money.

Delegate Sharpe reported he had the assurance from a gentleman, who does not want to give his name nor receive any thanks, that he would raise from \$1,500 to \$2,000, for the entertainment fund if same would be accepted by the Central Trades and Labor Union. Referred to Convention Committee.

Stone and Warner — What Have they Done in the Senate?

Here is the anti-Labor record of the two United States Senators from Missouri, Wm. J. Stone and Wm. Warner. Stone is a Democrat, Warner a Republican:

On January 10, 1907, the Senate, after considerable debating, passed the La Follette hours of service law which limits the working hours on interstate railroads to sixteen. No roll call was taken on the final vote, but three record votes were taken the same day on objectionable amendments to the La Follette bill. These amendments were introduced by Senators Brandegee, Gallinger and Bacon. These three amendments were "jokers," for the benefit of the railroad companies. The Senate very properly defeated them. Senators Stone and Warner voted against all these amendments.

When the so-called employers' liability bill which had been passed by the House a few days previous came up for consideration in the Senate on Apr. 9, 1908, Senators Dolliver and Gore offered amendments as a measure, which would have safeguarded the rights of the workers on interstate railroads. But the Senate refused to adopt these labor amendments. Senator Stone voted against Dolliver's and dodged Gore's amendments. Senator Warner dodged both amendments.

On May 6, 1908, the Senate passed a bill prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years of age in the District of Columbia. This law was, however, tampered with by reactionaries before final enactment. These objectionable amendments

had been introduced by Senators Nelson and Piles. Senator Nelson's amendment provided for the employment of children between twelve and fourteen in mercantile establishments and business offices. Senator Piles' amendment provided for the employment of children with poor parents in any shop or factory, in case they could prove their condition to the juvenile courts. Unfortunately both of these amendments passed. Senator Stone dodged Nelson's and voted for Piles' amendments. Senator Warner voted for both amendments.

On June 9, 1910, the Senate took up the Hughes amendment to the sundry civil bill, which exempted labor unions from the Sherman act. The Senate struck out the labor proviso by a vote of 34 to 16. Senator Stone voted against the Hughes amendment, and Senator Warner voted for it.

The labor lobbyists regard Senators Stone and Warner as being no better or worse than the average Senator. As a Democrat, Stone is a bit more reactionary than his colleagues of the same party. Stone's attitude on the Hughes amendment shows that.

The Missouri Senators' committee assignments are not very important from Labor's standpoint. Warner is, however, a member of the Committee on Judiciary, and, being a Republican, is partly responsible for "freezing" of labor measures by that important committee.

The Transparent Humbug of the Campaign.

What a transparent old political humbug it is, the Roosevelt humbug! In California the Lincoln-Roosevelt League, which deudes itself with the belief that it represents something called the Roosevelt policies, backed Hiram Johnson as a candidate for Governor against the Southern Pacific railroad. Johnson made his campaign, declaring his position to be that of Roosevelt, and savagely attacked the railroad. Roosevelt sent to one of the railroad candidates a letter that was construed to mean an endorsement. The railroad agents made wide use of it to show that Roosevelt was with them. When the Lincoln-Roosevelt Leaguers recovered from the shock they telegraphed their idol a frantic appeal that he should counteract the mischief he had done by sending them an indorsement for Johnson. He coldly declined to do anything of the kind.

The Lincoln-Roosevelt Leaguers were unable to make anything of this, since they had always believed they were fighting Roosevelt's much-heralded battle against the corporations. I understand that further reflection has enabled them to understand the situation quite clearly, and the fact that helped them most was the fact that the Southern Pacific controls the politics of ten states and their delegations will be needed for 1912.

To other persons this would seem clear enough at the first glance. But the degree of illusion required to make a man an admirer of Theodore Roosevelt seems to blunt all his faculties until he cannot distinguish the most obvious facts before he breaks his shins upon them.

Part of the Colonel's "new nationalism" plan is to "cinch the corporations." So he says. Well, he's the boy for that. He cinched them in fine shape when he was a candidate for President in 1904, getting about \$400,000 out of them. Few have done it better. But why on earth should he

think that the public will cheer enthusiastically over the prospect of having him cinch them again? Every cent he cinched from them we had to pay for many times over. He cinches the corporations and then the corporations cinch us. Judging from the butcher bills, grocery bills and coal bills, we have had about all of this kind of vicarious atonement we are called upon to stand.

When it comes to railroad corporations, the Colonel's method of cinching has no superior. According to indignant stockholders of the Pennsylvania he cinched that corporation out of \$100,000 while he was President. His pleasant custom then was to order up a special train, travel in it whether he would, enjoy its supplies of food and drink, and never pay a cent for anything. This seems to carry cinching about as far as it can go.

The indignant stockholders now presume to demand the payment of the bill. As the Colonel himself remarked on a famous occasion, "Be silent, miserable creatures," and learn to treat with proper respect the hero of Kettle Hill.

Being asked about the stockholders' plaint, Colonel Roosevelt absolutely declined to say a word. At which hope rises benignly upon all afflicted people. He will not talk about his unpaid railroad bills, about "Dear Maria," about his share in the Sugar Trust scandal, about his campaign fund of 1904. On these subjects his silence is complete and unbroken. If we can only add to the list a few more awkward things about which he will not talk, peace may return to our distracted land and the sound of gabble be interrupted in the leafy precincts of Oyster Bay.

The Coming Nation.

Cigars { PEN MAR - 10c
SUNRISE - 5c

Brandt & Stahl 319 Walnut Street

By Insisting Upon Purchasing UNION STAMP SHOES

You help better shoemaking conditions.
You get better shoes for the money.
You help your own Labor Position.
You abolish Child Labor.

DO NOT BE MISLED
By Retailers who say: "This shoe does not bear the stamp, but is made under UNION CONDITIONS."
THIS IS FALSE. No shoe is union unless it bears the Union Stamp.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union
246 Summer St., Boston Mass.
John F. Tobin, Pres. Chas. L. I sine, Sec.-Treas.

WINDOW SHADES TO ORDER. Estimates Given.

FURNITURE Special Terms To Couples Contemplating Housekeeping.

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Socialist Mass Meeting

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1910
at 8 p. m.
at the
BOHEMIAN GYMNASIUM
9th Str. and Allen Ave.



FRED G. STRICKLAND
of Indiana

will be the principal Speaker of the evening.
Saturday, Oct. 15, Bohemian Gymnasium.

The Socialist Ticket

- For Judge of the Supreme Court.
John F. Williams.
- For State Superintendent of Public Schools.
John Lucky Brown.
- For Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner.
Ulpsess S. Barnsley.
For Congress.
- 10th District—G. A. Hoehn.
- 11th District—Max Stopp.
- 12th District—Chris. Roeker.
- For State Senate.
- 30th District—W. F. Crouch.
- 32nd District—H. Siroky.
- 34th District—H. J. Morrison.
- For State Representative.
- 1st District—Wm. Ruesche, W. M. Holman, Wm. Brandt.
- 2nd District—S. Resh, P. Ehrhard, Hy. Struckhoff.
- 3rd District—J. Wunsch, A. Kean, Louis Krahl.
- 4th District—F. J. Heuer, M. Belly, Hy. Schwarz.
- 5th District—F. E. Nye, Edward B. Story.
- 6th District—F. X. Bick, Jos. Barratt.
- For Judges of the Circuit Court.
- Phil H. Mueller, B. Brockmeier, Mark Stanley, Max Sendig, John Miller.
- For Clerk of the Circuit Court.
Fred J. Kloth.
- For Judge of the Probate Court.
L. G. Pope.
- For Clerk of the Court of Criminal Causes.
Edw. Ottesky.
- For Judge of the Court of Criminal Correction.
Albert Strauss.
- For Judge of the Court of Criminal Correction, Division No. 2.
W. F. Hunstock.
- Clerk of the Court of Criminal Correction.
Charles Goodman.
- For Prosecuting Attorney.
L. E. Hildebrand.
- For License Collector.
J. A. Weber.
- For Recorder of Deeds.
Otto Kaemmerer.
- For Justices of the Peace.
- 1st District—Jacob Luetzel.
- 2nd District—W. R. Bowden.
- 6th District—Fred Werner.
- 7th District—Jac. Devus.
- 8th District—Martin Brosin.
- 9th District—L. H. Schwarze.
- For Constables.
- 1st District—Fred Stocker.
- 3rd District—J. G. Rosenberg.
- 6th District—Joseph Dialer.
- 7th District—John Wekerle.
- 8th District—Everett Ely.
- 9th District—Wm. Ettridge.

Constitutional Amendment No. 10

Headquarters of Boycotters against Manufacture and Sale of Liquors in Missouri at 1106 Pine street.

Song of Labor

Herbert N. Casson.

Come, listen, my wage-working brother,
And learn why your troubles endure;
Don't think that kind Nature, your mother,
Intends such as you to be poor.

On you lies the fault, if there's any;
Don't blame men like Morgan or Gould;
For how can the few rule the many
If the many refuse to be ruled.

As long as you kneel you'll be flouted;
As long as you fear you'll be routed;
As long as you yield you'll be shorn.

Through ups and downs stand together;
Be true to your leaders like men;
When you're beaten, don't show the white feather,
But rally for battle again.

Don't build up a schemer's ambition;
Don't put a good man on the shelf;
Don't give to a base politician
The vote you might cast for yourself.

March forward with purposes blended;
And better be safe than too fast;
Some day the long strife will be ended,
A unionized nation at last.

OUR HOUSE OF LORDS.

"The American people," began the new United States Senator; but the presiding officer rapped him to order. "The Senator will confine himself to matters of interest to this body." The Senate then went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the anticipated size of dividends from their holdings for the coming year.—Puck.

The above from Puck is intended as a sarcastic slap at the Senate of the United States, but there is more truth than sarcasm in the verbal thrust of Puck at the "American House of Lords."—Miners' Magazine.

How To Make Both Ends Meet

The following statistical figures furnish food for serious study. The average annual earnings of workers in Kansas for 1900 was \$607, according to the reports of State Labor Commissioner Johnson. He obtained reports from 1553 of 1978 manufacturing industries, representing 26 branches, in the state, in reply to queries concerning wages ranging on a graduated scale from \$3 to \$25 and over. The 1553 establishments reported total wage earners as 54,948, of which 50,720 were men, 3399 women and 629 children under 16 years old.

"The most notable comparisons," says Mr. Johnson, "are that 17.61 per cent of the employes received less than \$9 per week; 13.78 per cent \$9 and over, but under \$10; 18.92 per cent \$10 and over, but under \$12; 21.87 per cent \$12 and over, but under \$15; 19.9 per cent \$15 and over, but under \$20; 6.12 per cent \$20 and over, but under \$25; 2.51 per cent \$25 and over.

"A further comparison with the tables for 1908 shows that of the 56,378 employes reported, 18.36 per cent received less than \$9 per week, while in 1909 17.61 per cent received less than that amount. The rest of the table shows a greater portion of the total number of employes receiving an increased weekly average."

We ask any thinking man and woman: How can a family live on \$9.00 a week? or on \$10.00 or \$12.00 a week?

Is this the prosperity the Republican and Democratic politicians are constantly telling us about? The conditions of the working people are getting from bad to worse. Under the political protection of the Democratic and Republican parties powerful trusts and corporations have taken possession of the natural resources and the products of labor. Wages have been reduced and labor's conditions of work and living have become almost unbearable.

The only hope of the working class lies in the Socialist Party, which proclaims the great principle: "Labor produces all value, all social wealth; hence those producing this wealth shall be entitled to the enjoyment thereof!"

Workingmen of St. Louis, your proper place is in the Socialist Party. This is your party! Join its ranks! Work for it! Vote for it! Vote the Socialist ticket straight!

Gov. Hadley and His Labor Friendship

Governor Hadley of Missouri is trying hard to advertise himself as the "friend of labor." His efforts may appeal to some people who think more of securing some political job than of the real interests of the working class.

But men who know the conditions in the labor movement can not be deceived.

When last spring the 2,200 workmen at the Ilasco Cement Works, near Hannibal, went out on strike, for better conditions, who was it that sent the state militia there to break the strike?

Governor Hadley ordered the militia to Ilasco an hour before the men left the works—i. e., the militia arrived in Ilasco before the strike had really begun. By filling the town with militia soldiers, Governor Hadley helped the Ilasco cement corporation to break the strike and force the men back to work.

If any citizen is anxious to secure any further information about Gov. Hadley's corporation work in that strike movement, let him apply to Business Agent Lamb of the St. Louis Machinists' District Council No. 9, who had been in close touch with the Ilasco strike situation.

Mr. Hadley enjoys the questionable honor of being the first Missouri Governor for many years who called out the State militia for strike-breaking purposes.

Every union man and friend of Organized Labor will remember this anti-labor work of the Republican leader, Governor Hadley.

United Railways Sardine Boxes

The people of St. Louis are as patient as sheep.

The United Railways Company's service is getting from bad to worse.

The people in the southern, southwestern and northwestern parts of the city are treated like criminals in the police patrol wagon.

The Cherokee, Tower Grove, Bellefontaine, Broadway and Spring avenue car lines are a disgrace to St. Louis.

Especially in the morning and evening hours passengers are packed in these cars like sardines. Many of the old cars are pressed into service, and these old dust boxes are in a most unsanitary condition.

The Municipal Assembly, some months ago, appointed committees to investigate and remedy street railway conditions. There was much talk, and radical promises and threats were plentiful, but what has been done since?

Nothing. The committee seems to have gone asleep, General Manager McCulloch is treating the people of

Fifth Anniversary Celebration

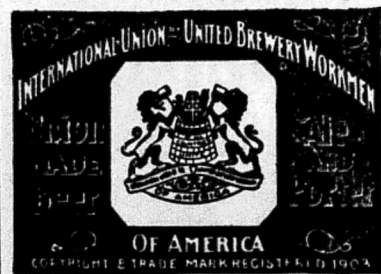
OF THE
2nd Ward Club, Socialist Party
at Reiss' Hall, Blair Ave. and Salisbury St.

Saturday, October 15, 1910

Beginning 8 p. m. Speaking, Singing and Dancing.
Admission 10 Cents. All are cordially invited.
The Committee.

Drink Only UNION BEER

(Fac-Simile of Our Label)



This label is pasted on every barrel and box as a guarantee that the contents are the product of UNION LABOR

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.

St. Louis like seven hundred thousand hoodlums.

No seat, no fare! should be insisted on by every man and woman. The company should be compelled to furnish plenty of cars for the accommodation of the public.

And if the United Railways Company refuses to comply with the demands of the people, steps should be taken to compel the monopoly to come to time or go out of business and let the city manage and operate its own municipal street railway system.

Had a Surplus on Hand.

"Johnnie, if I give you 2 cents and your father gave you 3 cents, how much would you have?"

"Seven," promptly replied Johnnie.

"You can't have understood me, Johnnie. Now, listen, and I will repeat the question. If I give you 2 cents and your father gave you 3, how much would you have?"

"Seven," said Johnnie again, and with some promptness.

"I am surprised at you, Johnnie," said the teacher. "How on earth would you have seven?"

"I got two in my pocket," said Johnnie.—Philadelphia Times.

West Virginia Worse than Russia

Vice-President Frank J. Hayes of the United Mine Workers writes from Bluefields, W. Va., to the Miners' Journal:

Editor Mine Workers' Journal:

I was indeed deeply grieved to learn of the murderous assault made upon Board Members Watkins and Garner by "company guards" at Clarksburg, W. Va., last week. It is not in the least surprising, however, that this outrage should occur in this greed-cursed state. Human life is about the cheapest commodity on the market in the mining regions of West Virginia. For instance, the state government over here will promptly call out the militia to protect the rapist, as evidenced at Huntington recently, but what about affording protection to the law-abiding citizen who attempts to investigate the horrors of slavery in West Virginia mines? Is there any consideration shown him by the "strong arm of the law?" Are his brutal assailants ever brought to justice for their cowardly, brutal assaults? Not much; they are, no doubt, promoted by the powers that dominate the government and their pay as thugs considerably increased.

As an example of West Virginia law, these hired assassins are vested with police power by the state and have the right to arrest and search anyone they desire. If they can't successfully substantiate some libelous charge against our people, they handle them via the assault or murder route.

In order to deceive us, some of

these thugs wear United Mine Workers' emblems, and, naturally, the unsuspecting unionist is often trapped with this bait, and before he finds out the real identity of his supposed fellow member he is often benevolently assimilated by a blackpack, revolver or club.

Shades of Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson and their immortal sayings of "Give us liberty or give us death," and that other little joke about "All men are created free and equal and are entitled to certain inalienable rights," etc. Beautiful platitudes are these; but, ye gods, how far from present-day realities!

History tells us that West Virginia separated from Virginia during the civil war period on account of the slavery question. Wonder what some of her present-day patriots think of slavery as it exists to-day in the great majority of the mines in the state. Wonder if they really believe in their state motto of "Montani semper Liberi," which means, "Mountaineers are always free."

Their motto don't correspond with the facts. Siberia is a good prototype of some sections of this greed-cursed country. If the workers of West Virginia were awake to their interests, both economically and politically, there would be another historic separation in this state, and that would be the separation of the state government from the hands of the coal barons and other organized forces of greed. Of course, if this occurred, the notorious "guard system," responsible for the brutal assault on Board Members Watkins and Garner, would be no more, and the manhood of a commonwealth long enslaved would at last be redeemed.

Moreover, if the workers of West Virginia manifested this degree of intelligence, the "guards" would lose their jobs, the undertaker and sexton would both lose valuable business, the coal baron would have to pay a decent wage and the politician would have to go to work, but in this age we can spare them all, as they exist solely because of the economic and political ignorance of the workers themselves. With the fervent hope that Board Members Watkins and Garner will speedily recover, and wishing the organization every success, I am, fraternally yours,

FRANK J. HAYES,

Vice-President U. M. W. of A.

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