

Comrades,
Work for your
Own Press!

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

Comrades,
Work for your
Own Party!

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

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The Era of Trust Busting.

The United Supreme Court has dissolved the Standard Oil Company and the American Tobacco trust.

Uncle Sam is investigating the Steel trust and the Lumber trust with a view of dissolving these "conspiracies in restraint of trade."

Meanwhile Wall Street is doing business at the old stand and is taking things coolly, claiming that the latest Supreme Court decisions in the trust cases have had a rather favorable influence on the stock market.

While these great legal battles against the most powerful trusts are going on the public may read the story of the formation of new trusts. The daily papers inform us of the organization of the most gigantic bread combine ever attempted in the history of modern Capitalism. The largest bakeries in thirty cities have combined under the name of "General Baking Company," with a capital of \$30,000,000. Of the St. Louis bakeries the McKinney Bread Company, a scab concern, is the only one that joined the trust.

One of the managers in these latest industrial combines talks very scientifically of the bakery trust:

"The object is to form a combination where by buying in immense quantities the lowest possible price can be obtained, and the lowest possible price made to the consumer. While the company is not yet organized, I can say that it will be the plan to establish the principal office of the General Baking Company in either New York or Philadelphia, with a branch office in either Chicago or St. Louis.

"Then one expert will have charge of the advertising for a certain district, including many of the cities. Another will have charge of the sales. Another will have charge of other features, and thus there will be a saving all along the line.

"Bread baking has become a science in recent years, and experts have studied deeply to develop it. With the thirty cities represented in the combination, this improvement can be carried on, and each bakery in the merged establishments would thus have the advantage of the experience of each other bakery in the combination.

"As it is now, each bakery has to test machinery, send experts to Europe and other cities to study the best methods. When the merger is perfected, the research can be carried on better, and the cost of it will be but one-thirtieth part of what it would be were the companies to carry on the work individually."

This sounds like the argument of a Socialist propaganda speaker of 25 years ago. Then the Socialists took special pride in prophesying the coming industrial revolution with its combines, syndicates, pools and trusts, that would make Socialism inevitable. But not even the most optimistic and most far-seeing student of social economy in those days foresaw the immense process of industrial concentration of the first decade of the twentieth century.

Every new trust means a new problem for the modern labor movement.

Every new trust means a new obstacle in the road of progress of Trade Unionism, because it means the concentration of more economic power in the hands of fewer people who stand in opposition to the proletarian movement of emancipation.

We learn by experience. One of the first acts of every trust is to curtail the cost of production. Labor being the main item in the cost of production it naturally follows that the trust managers will endeavor to secure the cheapest kind of commodity in the labor market.

In order to do this they will try to get the so-called "free labor," i. e. the unorganized, the non-Union, the scab labor.

Here is where they collide with the forces of Organized Labor, and at this stage the fight of the trust against Union labor begins.

Experience demonstrates the fact that the trust will not tolerate any Unionism among its wage slaves. Our trade union leaders know this, and for them not to admit this plain fact means to commit a crime against the labor movement, because such ostrich policy leads to deception and defeat.

Some twenty years ago the Tobacco Workers' International Union had its stronghold in the city of St. Louis. The strongest department represented in the Central Trades and Labor Union were the locals of the Tobacco Workers. Liggett & Meyers, Drummond Tobacco Co., and other big concerns were thoroughly unionized.

On came the American Tobacco Company and swallowed up these big local tobacco factories. Within a very short time the local Tobacco Workers' organization was practically wiped out. The St. Louis factories of the Tobacco trust are non-Union throughout, and the International headquarters of the organization which was then located in St. Louis, was removed to Louisville, Ky.

The Steel trust has been fighting the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Tin Workers all along the line. In Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana the Steel trust magnates strained every nerve to annihilate this old, powerful trade union organization. When in 1892 Carnegie induced the Governor of Pennsylvania to send 10,000 militia soldiers to Homestead to crush that memorable strike, it meant the beginning of the Steel trust magnates' fight against Organized Labor.

To-day we see the fine hand of the Steel trust in the McNamara conspiracy case. This is another attempt to crush one of the most militant labor bodies, namely the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association.

The "General Baking Company" will consider it part of its profit-hunting business to fight the International Union of Bakers and Confectioners.

It is high time for the Union men to wake up, open their eyes, see the danger by which their organizations are confronted, and get ready for action.

If the great majority of Union men were true to themselves, true to the cause of Unionism, it would be easy to fight the Tobacco trust and the Bread trust, and to fight them successfully, too. But here is the weak spot. There are too many of our fellows unionists who chloroform themselves with the Trusts' scab tobacco, and who live on scab bread.

Of course, the Steel trust and many other trusts cannot be reached by any poor man's boycott.

But there is a way of reaching each and every trust in the land. Not by the trust-busting of the Democratic peanut politicians; not by congressional investigations; not by foolish Supreme Court dissolution orders. The trusts can be reached and must be reached by the political working class movement, based on the sound principles and policy of the Socialist Party.

Nothing short of Socialism can be the programme of the working class political party that is bound to solve the trust problem.

To-day there is but one single representative in Congress who stands on this revolutionary programme—Victor L. Berger.

Why not multiply our representation in Congress by several hundreds? What prevents the working class of America to elect three or four hundred Bergers to Congress?

Here is the great problem for the American labor movement. Let the Socialist Party everywhere stand shoulder to shoulder with the Trade Union movement in all its battles, in storm and stress! And the Trade Union movement will soon be the backbone of the Socialist Party.

The two great wings of the powerful Proletarian army of emancipation will then move forward with irresistible force, take possession of our municipal, state and federal governments and attend to such important problems as the solution of the trust question.

G. A. HOEHN.

McNamara Demonstration July 4.

Organized Labor of St. Louis will Gather at Delmar Garden on National Holiday.

The second meeting of the McNamara Conference was held last Monday evening at 3535 Pine Street.

President Louis Philippi of the Central Trades and Labor Union was in the chair, while James Pendergast of the Buildings Trades Council acted as secretary of the Conference. The Committee on Ways and Means submitted a report proposing that the McNamara Protest Demonstration be held at Delmar Garden on July 4.

After a lengthy discussion in which delegates Goodman, Geo. Miller, Kaemmerer, Gleason, Pendergast, Morin, Kreyling, Belsel, Conroy and others participated, the motion of the committee to have the demonstration on July 4 at Delmar Garden was unanimously adopted. All the speakers agreed that this Fourth of July gathering must be made one of the most impressive labor demonstrations ever held in St. Louis.

The following speakers were proposed: President Ryan of the International Union of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, President Lynch of the Int. Typographical Union, and John J. Keegan of Int. Machinists' Union of Indianapolis.

It was further suggested to invite the labor organizations of East St. Louis, Belleville, Granite City and other neighboring towns to take part in this Fourth of July McNamara demonstration.

It was decided to have the next meeting of the Conference on Monday, June 26, at 8 p. m., at 3535 Pine Street.

Every union affiliated with the C. T. and L. U. and the B. T. C. should be represented by delegates.

Remember date and place of the demonstration:
July 4 at Delmar Garden!

Editorial Comment.

BY G. A. HOEHN.

Congratulation to the Central Trades and Labor Union for its courageous and truly patriotic attitude on the Free Bridge bond issue election!

July 4 Big McNamara Protest Demonstration at Delmar Garden! Trade Unionists and Socialists, to the front! Protest against the Pinkerton crimes of Capitalism!

Annual Picnic and Summer Festival of the St. Louis Socialists Saturday, July 1, at Priester's Park, Grand Avenue and Meramec Street. Speaker Senator Gaylord of Wisconsin.

The International Strike of the Seamen which was inaugurated this week furnishes another demonstration of the power and influence of the international labor movement and the progress of the modern class struggle on international lines.

Mayor Kreismann's Machine is in full operation. The old office holders in the municipal institutions are being kicked out as fast as the Big Cinch mayor can do it, and the Kreismannites take the jobs. Watch the Kreismann machine at the next election!

Here is a nice little item on How Parasites Make Their Living. Summer or vacation dividends of \$3,508,538.25 on stocks and interests of \$1,798,494.50 on bonds, representing exclusively securities listed with the St. Louis Stock Exchange, will be paid to investors. The vacation allotments to investors will aggregate \$5,307,032.75. Every penny of these millions paid to the parasites must be produced by the working class.

THE "Christian Socialists" in Austria and Germany have nothing in common with the Christian Socialists in the United States. In Austria and Germany the "Christlich-Sozialen" are the political organization of the Anti-Semites who were represented by Dr. Karl Lueger in Austria and Dr. Stoecker in Germany. In this country the Christian Socialists are closely allied with the Socialist Party.

Organizing Scab Unions

In another column of this weeks ST. LOUIS LABOR our readers will find a report of the organization of a scab carpenters' union in this city. The Carpenters' District Council has just concluded a two months' successful fight for higher wages and better union conditions. Nearly 5,000 carpenters were interested in this strike.

Under the leadership of Mr. Boyd, an ex-strikebreaker and now "manager" of the "Building Industries Association," the contractors tried hard to inaugurate the open shop system in St. Louis, but failed.

Now, at the end of the strike, Mr. Boyd and his contractors conceived the idea of organizing their scabs and strikebreakers into a so-called "Allied Carpenters' Trade" union.

Any man employed in the building trade knows what the object of this new "creation" of an alleged labor union means. No union member of the Building Trade Council will work on the same building with members of Boyd's strikebreaker crew.

The public cannot be deceived so easily, although the daily press is giving Mr. Boyd all possible support. No self-respecting working man will join the strikebreaker union of Mr. Boyd and his masters. The Carpenters' District Council represents the best interests of the carpenters of St. Louis!

G. A. HOEHN.

STATE SECRETARY JOHN SMITH

One of the visitors at last Monday's meeting of the McNamara Conference was John Smith of Kansas City, Secretary of the Missouri Federation of Labor.

Bro. Smith is on a propaganda tour in behalf of the Bureau of Lectures and Publicity which was decided upon at the last convention of the Labor Federation. In St. Louis he visited a number of local unions and labor headquarters with the view of interesting the officers in the new enterprise which, if properly managed, will be a great benefit for the cause of Trade Unionism in Missouri.

Mr. Smith will visit Hannibal, Moberly, Sedalia, Jefferson City, Springfield and Joplin.

Last Wednesday Bro. Smith inspected the plant of the Labor Publishing Company, 966 Chouteau Avenue, and expressed his satisfaction at the progress of the St. Louis movement.

Flimsy Arguments

The St. Louis Republic, in its own foolish way, is trying to ridicule the Central Trades and Labor Union for opposing the second Free Bridge bond issue on the grounds set forth in the following report of the Legislative Committee:

"We had several very interesting sessions with the Municipal Assembly Committee during the last week, concerning Free Bridge matters.

"We opposed the calling of a special election for the purpose of voting for an additional bond issue for several reasons:

"1st—Because the site for the western approach has not been decided upon and until the same is definitely located we recommend that all members of organized labor work and vote against the issuing of any more bonds for the Free Bridge.

"2nd—Because there still remains \$900,000.00 on hand and unappropriated, and, further, because the estimates given out as to the additional money needed are evidently padded and are not sufficiently clear and detailed.

"3rd—Because the fifty year franchise granted to the Southern Traction Company should be repealed before the people are asked to vote additional bonds for the completion of the Free Bridge.

"Your committee further recommends that, INASMUCH AS THE CITY WILL LAY THE TRACKS, ERECT THE TROLLEY WIRES AND MAINTAIN THE SAME OVER THE FREE BRIDGE, THAT THE CITY ITSELF SHALL PURCHASE STREET CARS AND OPERATE THEM ON THE UPPER DECK OF THE BRIDGE. THIS CAN BE DONE IN THE SAME WAY AS THE STREET CAR LINE FROM BISSELL'S POINT TO THE CHAIN OF ROCKS. ELECTRIC MOTIVE POWER CAN BE SECURED FROM THE CITY HALL OR MUNICIPAL COURTS AT A RATE WHICH NO PRIVATELY OWNED CORPORATION WILL MEET.

"By so doing the City will prevent the exploitation of the people of St. Louis by a private corporation for the next fifty years, and the Free Bridge street car line will be an institution of the people, by the people and for the people."

The Big Cinch organ cannot see why the electric passenger railway service on the new municipal bridge should not be monopolized by a private corporation for the purpose of exploiting the people of St. Louis and the neighboring cities and towns. Why, the very idea of proposing a municipally owned free electric passenger railway on a municipal free bridge seems to be inconceivable to the Big Cinch mouthpiece on Olive Street.

Because the Central Trades and Labor Union demands that the proposed municipal trolley line be operated in the same way that the city is now operating a street car line from Bissell's Point to the Chain of Rocks, the St. Louis Republic sees fit to publish this editorial rot:

"Let us come a little closer to this proposition. The present municipal line collects passes from passengers. Under the proposed arrangement a man at Broadway and Olive desiring to cross the fee bridge on the municipal trolley line would first walk to the City Hall and get a pass. He would then take a Market street car and transfer to a southbound line. Arriving at Chouteau avenue he would use his pass and in course of time find himself at Tenth and Pigott, in East St. Louis. Another car fare would take him to the business center of that thriving town.

"We opine that for any man who wanted to go to East St. Louis that way and had half a day at his disposal, no other way of going to East St. Louis would do. For ourselves, life is short; we should swim, row or use the Eads bridge."

The manner in which the passes for the Chain of Rocks municipal railway are now handled by the political crowd in the City Hall, is simply a nuisance. Some political chair-warmer, or "janitor" will dish out the passes in the City Hall. Why are there no arrangements made to have those passes issued at Bissell's Point or some other place where the people can get them without any inconvenience or extra cost of car fare?

This nuisance is not due to the free trolley line, but to political mismanagement in the City Hall.

It seems that the United Railways Company is very much interested in keeping up this nonsensical pass system for its own benefit, because the more obstacles to municipal ownership in connection with the Chain of Rocks free railway the better will be the chances for the street railway monopoly to swallow up that "non-paying" municipal trolley line. We recollect that but a few months ago the U. R. Co. attempted to grab the Chain of Rocks electric railway.

That a metropolitan paper like the St. Louis Republic should find no better argument against the proposed municipal free electric railway on the new bridge shows the correctness of the Central Trades and Labor Union's attitude and demand.

What in the world could prevent the city from issuing the free passes for the proposed municipal trolley line at both bridge approaches? Only a Big Cinch penny-a-liner could propose the issuing of passes by some political lobster in the City Hall.

We repeat: Not one additional penny for the free bridge until the Southern Traction steal bill is repealed and a free municipal passenger railway assured.

Why should the people of St. Louis and vicinity be sold to a private corporation for fifty long years? What right has the Municipal Assembly to sell the mortgage of the present and the next generations to a railway to sell the rights of the present and the next generations to a railway?

It now seems that the Bond Issue election will take place some time in November.

Let every Trade Unionist, Socialist and progressive citizen make up his mind here and now to vote against the proposed second issue of Municipal Bridge bonds.

Down with the Big Cinch schemes and Jephtha Howe's Southern Traction steal!

G. A. HOEHN.

STRIKEBREAKER FINED IN COURT.

Syrian Who Fired his Gun at Union Carpenters Pleads Guilty.

The case against the Syrian strikebreaker who fired several shots at Gus. Eckhoff, of Carpenters Union No. 1596, during the recent carpenters strike, came up in the criminal court last Wednesday.

Owing to the overwhelming evidence against him the Syrian pleaded guilty and was fined \$100.00 and cost.

As we reported several weeks ago the shooting occurred on Fourth Street and Clark Avenue. Fortunately the shots fired at Eckhoff missed.

VIEW POINTS

BY OTTO PAULS.

When is a "Free Bridge" not a free bridge?

Judge Gary wants government control by a government which he controls.

A modest, safe and sure dividend, guaranteed by the government, on stocks that are three-fourths water, is a juicy morsel—even for the Steel Trust.

With the people in control of the government, the regulation and ownership of trusts will be a boon to all concerned.

Cheer up! The watermelon season will soon be here, and then you can pay 10 cents for a small, thin slice out of a melon which brought the farmer all the way from nothing to 5 cents.

"Commission Row," on Third street, is lined with men whose principal training is how to lie, cheat and gouge. It's in the system and they are part of the system.

Six different milk men deliver alleged milk in the block where I live each morning. One letter carrier covers the entire block and a number of surrounding blocks and does a much better job than the six milk men.

The labor of five of the milk men is wasted, because the dairies are privately owned. The postoffice is owned in partnership by all the people and waste of labor is thereby avoided.

How would you like to see a number of private postoffices, each one delivering mail in your block by a different carrier?

If the number of suicides by out-of-works continues to increase we may yet reach that ideal state—a job for every man that wants it. The process is painful, however. The Socialist Party has a better solution.

Do you hear a sound of wailing and gnashing of teeth? That's the busted trusts bemoaning their cruel fate. N. B.—Dividends will continue as usual.

The poet tells us—
"I am master of my fate
I am the captain of my soul"—
which is only partly true.

Your fellow-man largely determines what your fate is to be, and such vulgar, mundane things as poisoned milk and adulterated food affect the condition of your soul.

A New Jersey Catholic priest now tells us that it was the Pope and not Ben Franklin that secured French aid during the Revolution that established independence for the colonies. Still there is no necessity for "Poor Richard" to arise from his grave and refute this New Jersey "discovery."

Fortunate Colorado! She has but one Senator. Missouri has two—neither of them is a source of pride. The United States Senate is a vermin appendix—and is rotten ripe for amputation. Dr. Socialist Party will perform the operation in a few years more.

Hitchcock made the postoffice department pay. By cutting out the railway graft in mail cars? Nope; just took it out of the hides of the overworked and underpaid employes. Hitchcock must have heard of Taylor's "scientific management."

The beauties of the new cathedral at Lindell and Newstead were explained to visitors last Sunday morning by Archbishop Glennon.

Members of the Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' Union were conspicuous by their absence, as all brick and stone work was put up by union labor.

The only things that are free in connection with out famous "Free" Bridge seem to be the following:

- A free franchise for Jep Howe.
- A free opportunity for union men to get a job—somewhere else.
- A chance for all of us to freely dig down in our jeans and pay for an enormous bond issue and the interest thereon.
- A lot of free advertising for individuals that would never have been heard of otherwise.
- The freedom to continue paying the bridge arbitrary, as heretofore.
- A free-and-easy scrimmage among the railways and other grafters that are bleeding the city at every turn.
- Last, but not least, on August 4 every voter will be free to cast his vote against the "Free" Bridge bond issue.

In automobile races the millionaire drivers must share the dangers. If the same held good in industry, what a wild scramble there would be among factory owners and absentee exploiters to install safeguards and hygienic precautions.

Mrs. Paul Brown, Jr., was divorced in nine minutes. What is it that "induces" the judge to be so considerate with rich would-be divorcees? We are all equal before the law, but money demands—and gets—special favors.

Strike Declared

ELECTRICAL WORKERS OUT.

Wiremen Strike in Seventeen of the Eighteen Shops in Tri-Cities.

Rock Island, Ill., June 6.—Eighty union inside wiremen, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 278, and who have been employed by the tri-city contractors, went on a strike in seventeen out of eighteen shops.

The union headquarters issued the following statement:

"After endeavoring to adjust a satisfactory wage scale for the past sixty days, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 278, the inside wiremen, have struck in seventeen of the eighteen shops of the tri-cities. The immediate cause of the walkout is the refusal of the bosses to meet the men as members of the organization. The workers offered to submit the matters in dispute to arbitration, remaining at work in the meantime, which proposition the bosses flatly refused. As a result, all the men in the tri-cities, except the employes of L. C. Correy, of Davenport, who signed the scale, quit work Thursday morning and are now on strike. About eighty men are affected. So far the employers have been unsuccessful in their efforts to secure men to take the places of the strikers."

The strikers have issued the following statement to the public:

"Notice.
"The International Brotherhood of

Electrical Workers, Local No. 278, inside wiremen, of Davenport, Ia., and Rock Island and Moline, Ill., are on strike, and we take this method of letting the public know our situation.

"We think our cause is a just one and within the bounds of reason. We offered arbitration and have been refused by the Contractors' Association. We, therefore, solicit the co-operation of the few who have not already promised to stand by us.

"We are asking for a reasonable increase, which will give us a minimum scale for journeymen of 45 cents per hour.

"Wiremen, stay away from Davenport, Rock Island and Moline until notified that our trouble is settled.

"By order Local Union No. 278.
"Approved by R. E. Perrin, President District Council No. 6, Second District."

"REYNOLDS'" ADVICE.

Editorial in English Publication Gives Expression Against Prevaling Custom.

Reynolds' Newspaper, one of the foremost English publications, in an editorial paragraph, remarks:

"It would appear that the tipping system is at the bottom of the London taxicab trouble. The whole difficulty would be solved if the giving of tips were entirely prohibited. One doesn't tip an engine driver for steering him from King's Cross to Edinburgh. Why should it be necessary to subsidize the taxi man who conveys him from Piccadilly to King's Cross? Tipping demoralizes the men and annoys the public."

CIGARMAKERS VICTORIOUS.

Havana-American Co. Compelled to Make Concessions.

800 MEN DIRECTLY INVOLVED.

The 800 cigarmakers, packers and others engaged in the manufacture of La Preferencia cigars at the factory of the Havana-American Cigar Company in Chicago, who have been on strike for eight weeks, have won a victory over their employers and returned to work last Wednesday.

This factory had never dealt with labor unions. The employes of the company were unorganized when they struck, but now have a strong union.

The settlement of the strike was largely due to the pressure brought to bear by those who had contracts for placing La Preferencia cigars on the market, and who, because of the strike, could not furnish enough of that brand.

One of the chief points in the settlement reached refers to the former abuse of obliging the cigarmakers to stand in line to get credit for the number of cigars made and the amount of material required to make the cigars. On the records shown by these cards the pay of the cigarmakers was based.

In order to get their cards punched before closing time it was necessary for the cigarmakers to quit work early and wait in line to have their cards punched. Under the new agreement the cards will be punched while the workers are at their work tables, thus saving their time.

The new agreement also provides that only enough bunch-breakers will be employed to keep the rollers busy, so that the bunch-breakers will not have their work and pay reduced by having too few rollers to take care of the "bunches" made by the bunch-breakers.

The workers are not to be given an excessive amount of "stock" tobacco which is to be handled by the bunch-breakers in making cigars. Such "stock" is now to be given out as called for by the workers. This principally affects the bunch-breakers.

The rollers on the third floor, who were working on suction tables, producing cigars for which they were paid at the rate of \$6 per thousand, will receive \$7.25 per thousand.

The bunch-breakers who worked in connection with the suction tables were paid \$5 per thousand, and under the new agreement will get \$6.25. The new agreement was approved at a mass meeting of the union.

National Association's Efforts to Kill Lloyd Bill.

Prompted by their hate of organized labor, the various employers' association have sent a lobby to oppose the Lloyd bill, giving government clerks the right to organize. This bill is now pending before the House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Representing the National Association of Manufacturers, James A. Eddy warned the committee that should they report favorably the Lloyd bill the men would strike and tie up the postal service.

"Suppose we put a provision in this bill specifically prohibiting government employes, who may be organized, from going on strikes," asked Representative Prouty of Iowa. "Would you still object to the bill?" Emery dodged this question. He showed by his answer that he was opposed to the bill on general principles. In his opinion, government employes should be satisfied with present conditions. He also argued that the Constitution did not apply to employes of Uncle Sam.

The manufacturers' agent took a fling at the American Federation of Labor in the course of his remarks. "This body," he said, "is always rebellious and performing illegal acts."

Morrison, the A. F. of L. secretary, took him to task on this charge, but Emery, in eel-like fashion, dodged the labor official's question. Morrison was given permission to file a reply with the committee.

Chairman Goodwin of the committee announced that I. H. Scates, representative of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, had been given permission to address the committee in opposition to the Lloyd bill.

PROGRESS IN ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY.

The Western Federation of Miners has expended many hundreds of dollars in trying to organize the miners in the lead belt. Repeated efforts seemed to bear no fruit, and the lead miners remained without an effective union, much to the delight of the mine owners.

This is all changed now, and reports from St. Francois county indicate that every miner in the county will soon be in the union. Comrade G. W. O'Dam, one of the pioneer Socialists and union men of Flat River, writes that splendid progress is being made among the lead miners. All signs indicate that the mine owners will not be able to maintain the slavish conditions that have prevailed up to this time.

The men who toil and delve in the earth for lead are getting tired of handing practically all of the proceeds of their labor over to a class of parasites such as the notorious Guggenheims of Colorado.

Read St. Louis Labor.
\$1.00 a Year.
Address: 966 Chouteau Ave.

SHEET METAL WORKERS

ST. LOUIS BROTHERS INFORMED OF LOCKOUT IN BIRMINGHAM, HAM, ALA.

The St. Louis Sheet Metal Workers have been informed that their Union brothers in Birmingham, Ala., were lockout out last week. A report about the Birmingham lockout gives this information:

On Thursday morning the Master Sheet Metal Workers locked out their employes because they would not submit to the demands made upon them. Last year the members of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers made a contract with the Master Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, which consisted of eight hours per day and 50 cents per hour. The contract expired on Wednesday night. The men wish to sign the old contract, with no change whatever. The employers offered, instead of the old contract, a reduction of 10 cents an hour, this scale not to apply to any work done by them outside of Jefferson county.

In other words, they wanted to put their work on an open-shop basis when they bid on contracts in any other section. They also wanted to hold the Local responsible for all material damaged. The whole of this proposition the men would not accede to, and consequently when Thursday, the 1st of June, arrived, no member of Local 48 was allowed to go to work in any of the shops of Birmingham under existing circumstances.

We think the position of the bosses is very oppressive and arrogant. The cost of living has not been reduced one cent, and the wages paid to the tanners, with the number of days that they have to lose from their work, is hardly enough to support them and their families.

WILSON'S REPLY TO KIRBY.

Vicious Attack by Kirby of Manufacturers' Association.

Realizing, no doubt, the increasing influence of Congressman Wilson, labor's conspicuous friend, President Kirby of the National Manufacturers' Association made an attempt to discredit and cast aspersions on him. The union buster stated that Mr. Wilson had appointed his daughter as secretary of the Labor Committee, of which he is chairman; another daughter as his secretary, and his wife as janitress of the committee room. This statement was characterized as malicious and without foundation. The facts are that his daughter, Agnes, has been Mr. Wilson's secretary for ten years, and has been appointed and confirmed as secretary of the Labor Committee from the sole fact of her intimate knowledge of affairs that will come before the committee. The secretary to Mr. Wilson is Hugh L. Kerwin, of Wellsboro, Pa., and the janitor is Dean Van Kirk, of Galeton, Pa. The statement made by Mr. Wilson on the floor of the House elicited applause from all quarters.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT SUSTAINED.

Washington, D. C., June 3.—The Circuit Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia has rendered a decision that is exceedingly important in that the decision marks the boundary lines of the operation of the employers' liability act as applied to common carriers. The Washington Terminal Company and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were sued to recover damages on account of an accident which a fireman sustained while operating a switch engine within the precincts of the Union station. In the lower court it was held that the Washington Terminal Company did not come within the meaning and provisions of the employers' liability act. The Court of Appeals holds that a terminal company is a common carrier.

OPPRESSION IN POSTOFFICE.

The officials of the Postoffice Department are riding to a severe fall, in the form of a searching investigation by Congress, if they continue the autocratic manner in which they have been conducting the affairs of the service during the past few months. While employes are given the "right" to petition "higher ups," yet even if this is done victimization follows. A few days ago thirty-seven mail carriers in Washington met in conference and appointed a committee of six to wait on the local postmaster to present some grievances. The committee performed its duty and a week passed, and then came orders from the main office transferring five of the six former committeemen to other sections of the city. This transfer is wholly unsatisfactory, and is taken to mean lese majeste to the officials. The reason for transfer was enumerated "that they were transferred for the good of the service."

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

Kerr & Company's Latest Publications.

"The Rose Door," by Estelle Baker; cloth-bound \$1.00

"How Capitalism Has Hypnotized Society," by William Thurston Brown; paper..... 10c

"The Social Evil," by J. H. Greer, M. D.; paper..... 10c

The above can also be had by applying to the LABOR BOOK Department, 966 Chouteau avenue.

PLATFORM OF THE

Socialist Party OF THE

UNITED STATES.

What Human Life Depends On.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GENERAL DEMANDS.

1. The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforesting of cut-over and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts, and the building of canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons employed on such work shall be employed directly by the government under an eight-hour work day and at the prevailing union wages. The government shall also loan money to states and municipalities, without interest, for the purpose of carrying on public works. It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class.
2. The collective ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steamboat lines and all other means of social transportation and communication.
3. The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.
4. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.
5. The scientific reforestation of timber lands, and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained at a part of the public domain.
6. The absolute freedom of press, speech and assembly.

INDUSTRIAL DEMANDS.

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

POLITICAL DEMANDS.

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

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

VICTORY WOULD PUT DEMOCRATS BETWEEN DEVIL AND DEEP SEA.

By Victor L. Berger.

The Democrats are in clover. The special session has proved a godsend to that party.

The Republicans have been at a disadvantage from the beginning. It was a Republican president who was compelled to seek aid of the Democratic party in order to pass Republican administration measures which a Republican house and senate had failed to pass in the last session.

And it must be said that so far the Democrats have made the most of it. The leadership is better than it has been in many years. The discipline is better than it has been in many years.

They passed the reciprocity treaty in the house, also the farmers' free list and corrupt practice act in short order.

The Democratic majority give the Republican minority all the chances that can be reasonably required to talk against the measure proposed. And the Republicans talk, but whenever it comes to the deciding point, the Democratic leaders use the "steam roller" to its utmost capacity, and every Democrat votes with his party. They have never yielded the Republicans one iota.

In fact, our Social-Democratic alderman, with a great deal of advantage, could learn from the work of the Democratic majority in the house the art of not budging to the minority under any circumstances.

I said that the Democratic party is in clover. On the other hand, the Republican party is in a very bad fix.

The Republican party seems to be divided into three very definite camps.

There are the stand-pat, anti-Taft Republicans—the "old guard"—with Cannon, Dalzell and Payne in the lead. This crowd cannot forgive Taft for going back on his promise to wipe out insurgency in the Republican party by withholding all patronage from the insurgents.

This crowd is against the renomination of Taft for president, and wants the vice president, James S. Sherman of New York—otherwise surnamed "Sunny Jim"—to be the

Republican presidential candidate next year. "Sunny Jim" is a characteristic "stand-patter"—representative of the exploiting class without any "ifs" and "ands."

Then there are the insurgents—progressive, anti-Taft Republicans, led by La Follette in the senate, and by Norris of Nebraska, in the house. And both of them are able men.

They see in Taft the representative of the trusts and the corporation Republicans, and mistrust all his promises and advances.

And as far as La Follette is concerned, there can be no doubt that he can see only one candidate who is fit to get the Republican nomination for president, and that candidate is the Hon. Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin. He will never forgive Taft that he also is going to be a candidate.

Then there is the third wing—because that poor Republican duck has three wings, and that is the reason why it is a "lame duck"—the administration wing, headed by Taft and his cabinet.

Taft has gone a long way in trying to reconcile the insurgents. Two of his new appointees in the cabinet are so-called progressives. There is Walter Fisher, who took Ballinger's place—a well-known old-time reformer from Chicago. And there is Henry L. Stimson (a man very much of the type of Fisher), who by rising from private to first lieutenant of the New York militia in nine years, has shown his qualifications as a warrior. He is the new secretary of war.

Taft is doing his best to restore harmony in the party. He would even be willing to accept Senator Cummins of Iowa as a running mate and keep that smile which never comes off. But it is doubtful whether he will succeed.

For the trouble lies deeper. The people are restive and discontented, and this restiveness and discontent is simply the outcome of economic conditions.

Not only the working class, but the middle class, is dissatisfied. And the class which has more reason to be satisfied with conditions than any other—the farming class—Mr. Taft

by his Canadian treaty has also made dissatisfied, although as a matter of fact reciprocity will not hurt the farmer.

But under these conditions the Republican outlook for 1912 looks gloomy, indeed.

The Democrats, realizing this, have candidates galore for the presidency.

There is the peerless leader, William Jennings Bryan, who has the confidence of the big guns of the house. There is Woodrow Wilson, governor of New Jersey, a man who has seen the radical light and has become a progressive Paul after having been a very conservative Saul. And there is also Judson Harmon, the governor of Ohio, who represents the more conservative following of the party.

But it is queer that the south which, after all, forms the backbone of the Democratic party, has so far put forth no candidate.

However, the old curse of the Democrats—the fact that since 1850 they have had no economic basis or no economic program to stand on; that all they could do was say "no" when the Republicans said "yes," and "yes" when the Republicans said "no;"—the further fact that representing the south, which is just awakening industrially, they cannot consistently represent even the middle class opposition, because the south needs capital in order to develop its industries—all this is apt again to blight the Democratic prospects.

It will be almost impossible to hold the Democratic party to any progressive measure for any length of time. At bottom, the Democratic party is more hostile to the new ideas than the Republican party.

It may justly be stated that while the Republican party is conservative, the Democratic party is truly reactionary.

And, therefore, should the Democratic party win at the next presidential election, the Democrats will find themselves between the devil and the deep blue sea.

They will either try to interfere with the natural economic progress

of our industries, and thus hasten the coming of an industrial crisis—which at any rate is due about 1913. Then they will again simply prove the old story about the "Democratic hard times."

Or, they will let well enough alone and not respond to the "call of the wild," and then be justly upbraided for "not having done anything."

In short, the moment they win they will be whipped. They will be far worse off than the Republicans, who are at least consistent. In fact, a victory may prove the undoing of the poor old Democratic donkey.

As far as the Socialists are concerned, we shall get the best of the situation—no matter what happens—if we only agitate and educate.

Neither the Democrats nor the Republicans can do a single thing to alleviate existing conditions. The Canadian reciprocity treaty, the "farmers' free list," and the recall in the constitution of Arizona, change the general condition of the masses, and even of the middle class, mighty little.

No reform is of any value nowadays that is not anointed with considerable Socialistic oil.

A mere change in the method of elections or in the election machinery will give food or shelter to no one.

The initiative, the referendum and recall are all well enough in their way to form a part of the political program of the Social-Democracy. They are the democratic demands.

And their practice will work well enough with people who are well taken care of economically, and well educated politically.

But the initiative, referendum and the recall will not add a single dollar to the daily wage of the working class of America, unless the people are taught to make an infinitely better use of their political power than they have made in the past.

And to teach the people how to make use of their political power is the main problem of the Socialist Party.

VICTOR L. BERGER.

Southern Railway Settlement

SPLENDID VICTORY FOR MACHINISTS AND OTHER CRAFTS.

Railway Department Arrives at Amicable Terms With Southern Railway.

James O'Connell, president of the International Association of Machinists, together with the representatives of the Brotherhood of Carmen, Boilermakers, Blacksmiths and Sheet Metal Workers, was successful in arriving at a settlement with the Southern Railway and allied lines. The machinists are to receive from 1 1/2 to 3 cents per hour advance, there being a general adjustment of wages in this craft. The carmen are to receive a 2-cent an hour advance, flat. The boilermakers, blacksmiths and sheet metal workers are to receive approximately the same increase.

This settlement affects about 8000 men, and without doubt the advanced scale will apply, as it has done heretofore, to the Seaboard Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Norfolk and Western and Chesapeake and Ohio, with 9000 additional men.

It might not be amiss to observe that the achievement of the labor officials in reaching this agreement is worthy of more than passing mention, for with the lines mentioned accepting the terms as stated the approximate advance in wages is over \$1,000,000 per year, with bettered working conditions in addition thereto.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD STRIKE SPREADING.

The strike among the Pennsylvania Railroad shopmen is spreading. Organizers have been endeavoring to organize the men in Altoona ever since the Pittsburg division went out, but not until a few days ago was any progress made. Reports just re-

ceived contain the information that a large number of men in Altoona have been taken into the union with the alternative in view of a settlement with the company or a general strike of the shopmen at that place.

TO BUILD LABOR TEMPLE.

Joplin Union to Have Home. The central body of Joplin, Mo., has taken the preliminary steps to construct a labor temple. A building organization has been almost completed, and it is expected that each union in the city will participate to the full extent of its ability.

WELSH STRIKE SETTLED.

The great Welsh coal strike, involving over 12,000 miners, at the Cambrian collieries, has been settled and the men have returned to work. This strike has been in progress for months, and the miners have suffered great privations, but have stood loyal and determined once and for all to settle the question of maintaining a wage scale that would bring them at least a decent living.

NO JAPANESE WANTED.

William Morris Hughes, acting premier of Australia, openly declares that "Australia will never agree, except at the sword's point, to admit Japanese immigrants, even should the refusal mean separation from the mother country."

MACHINISTS' INCREASE.

The International Association of Machinists have recently reached an agreement with the Michigan Central Railroad Company for an increase in wages, the rate now being 34 1/2 cents per hour, flat rate. Another agreement has been entered into with the breweries of Los Angeles, Cal., which carries a wage scale of 55 cents per hour, eight hours.

ST. Louis Workingmen's Protective Union.

504 MARKET STREET.

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BLIND TO THE CAUSE Interests Working for War

By Chas. Edward Russell.

The social evil of late years has been attracting considerable attention from men and women who make the pretense of being willing to consecrate their efforts towards lifting the human family to a higher plane of morality. The clerical-robed minister in the pulpit has lifted his eyes toward the star-bedecked dome of heaven and eloquent, pleading prayers have streamed from his lips, imploring the Ruler of human destiny to snatch the fallen from the road to ruin, but prayers have been helpless and absolutely impotent in regenerating the countless thousands who make up the scarlet army of the earth.

The pulpit has thundered with the most vigorous denunciations against brothels of iniquity, and the inmates of the bastiles of shame have been scourged by verbal vitriol for the crimes that locked the doors of respectability against them.

But priest and preacher and all the so-called sympathetic humanitarians who have been engaged in the battle against the social evil have ignominiously failed to destroy the cancer that threatens the moral life of every nation on earth.

Homes and institutions for the fallen have been built, and Christian people have told of the number of unfortunate victims that have been reclaimed, but the army of blushing women has steadily increased, until the moral pestilence has covered the earth. In scarcely any department of reformatory endeavor have such gigantic efforts been put forth as in the field to save woman from the infamy of dishonor, but those gigantic efforts have been practically fruitless, and it would seem that those whose hearts bleed for "the woman of the street" should realize that they are merely dealing with effects instead of the causes that write upon the brow of virginity the scarlet letters of a life that is worse than death.

The missionaries that are engaged in the redemption of the fallen women do not probe the economic cause that assassinates virtue and leaves fair daughters submerged in debauchery that paralyzes tongue and pen for a description. Building homes and institutions for the fallen will not save the tens of thousands and the hundreds of thousands of women and girls whose long hours of labor and paltry wages bid for the price of shame. The building of jails and penitentiaries will not stop crime, but will only serve as places where criminals are held in custody, nor will the building of homes of shelter for those whose feet have strayed from the narrow path have any influence upon the economic cause that breeds the brothel and makes of a woman a social outcast. —The Miners' Magazine.

It is, of course, useless at any time to try to beat any sense into the heads of the peace advocates of the Carnegie tribe. They are so utterly obsessed with the belief that they can abolish war by eating dinners and talking platitudes that they can not listen to one word about things as they actually are. But if about that devoted band of dinner eaters and flub-dub orators there is one person capable of thinking a little one would imagine that the present situation in Japan would give him a jar.

That is, supposing that he really cares a rap about the subject and really believes in peace. This is probably a violent superstition, but some persons that do not know Carnegie frequently indulge in it.

Here, then, is the way the case stands:

Japan is day and night preparing for war. With whom? I don't know, but not with the Equimaux, certainly, nor with the Patagonians.

Just at this juncture comes along what is called the Four Power Loan and throws the Japanese people into a ferment.

What is the Four Power Loan? It is a device by which the United States, France, Germany and England joined hands and compelled China to borrow money that she did not want and did not need.

One result of this arrangement is that Japan is blocked in her plans for development and extension in Manchuria, where the Four Powers become dominant and Japan is kicked out.

I don't know the exact hocus-pocus and web of lies by which this deal is defended. I guess nobody knows. Perhaps no defense is needed. There was something valuable left outside the iron vault and the international burglars took it.

Instantly the Japanese press breaks into a clamor of protest. It denounces the whole scheme as fraudulent (which it certainly is), and fans every day the resentment of the Japanese people.

These people have had already too many instances of what they deem to be the dishonest policy of the Western nations. They remember perfectly well how Japan was cheated of Port Arthur after the Chinese war and they have never forgiven the treaty of Portsmouth. Now comes what they think is another wrong forced upon them and the clamor of the press finds no lack of response. At the very worst possible time.

Add next the fact that all this agitation is directed against the United States, that the Washington administration is held to be solely responsible, that the loan is dubbed throughout Japan "a dirty Yankee trick," that the relations between the countries have long been strained, and I should think that there was something here that might for a moment divert the peace society

man's attention—even from his dinner.

These fatuous and flashy souls have completely assured us that there is no danger of friction between Japan and the United States because President Taft (in the intervals of golf) is in favor of peace and we can always be sure of the good will of the Japanese people.

So? Well, you ought to read translations of current editorials in some Japanese newspapers if you want to get a taste of nice, fresh good-will right from the spring.

All this is obvious enough to any man that will for a moment lift his eyes from his consommé.

But suppose we get down to the heart of the matter, just for once, and enjoy the rare experience of viewing things as they are.

What on earth are we doing in this mess? What interest is it of ours? Where did we get in? Manchuria is to us just like Easter Island. We have no concern in it. It is none of our affairs. We have no more business to be forcing a loan on China than we have to be forcing one on Patagonia.

How, then, do we come to be of this second-story and porch-climbing party?

We come to be of it because our government is directed by the Morgan-Deutscher Bank-Rothschild combination that now directs the affairs of the civilized world. This combination found that its interests demanded that a loan be forced upon China and a new batch of Chinese securities be issued for use of the international banking business.

So the partners pulled the strings on the governments that each control. The Morgan interests issued their orders to Washington, the Rothschilds looked after France and England and the Deutscher Bank (as usual) cared for Germany.

The next thing the world knew these four governments had taken China by the throat, forced down the loan, extracted the securities, practically seized Manchuria, and the Japanese people were being goaded with a savage resentment. So here is this sudden and very real threat of war projected upon us from the only source from which modern wars ever arise. That is to say, from exploitation and the control of government in the interest of capital. The Morgan-Rothschild-Deutscher Bank combination wants to exploit Manchuria. So does Japan. The two organized greeds come into conflict and the war cloud arises.

Exploitation—and something else. The course of China exchange in the last two years has been telling a plain story. That old-time dumping ground is being fenced off, the unconsumed surplus is again looming upon the world of finance, and this loan (announced to be only the beginning of a series) is needful to keep the machine going.

So if the dinner eaters and the platitude specialists want to consider the cause of wars, here they have it. Of course, they will not consider anything of the kind. All they will consider is whether the chef has done the canvas-back right and how great dividends can be squeezed out of the iron workers of the Pittsburg district this year. But possibly those that are not obsessed may be interested in this plain recital of facts, because these things mean trouble as surely as the world goes around.

Some eminent gentlemen of the terrapin school of thought are pleased to inform us that there is not the slightest danger of war with Japan, because enlightened public opinion will prevent any such thing. Yes? Well, the vilest war in modern times, the most atrocious and indefensible, the war that was most clearly a war of aggression and rapine, was the war that Great Britain forced upon the Boers. Enlightened public opinion didn't operate much to prevent that piece of cold-blooded piracy, did it? On the contrary, enlightened public opinion (if that means word of print) cheered on the pirates and urged them with all means in their power to kill, maim and burn. And conspicuous among the applauding throng of those days was the great advocate of peace (between nations), Mr. Andrew Carnegie.—Coming Nation.

THIS THING I KNOW.

By August Gerberich.

Why do I work from morn 'till night Who have no kith or kin? Why do I work with main and might To help the poor their battle win?

You say when the time has come at last

When the battle has been won, My brief life will be with the past, My labors and trials all done.

Why should I care for others' joy, I who of it have no part? Dare you deny me to employ For the cause so near my heart.

How—I know not, how—I care not, But this one thing I know; I know I shall know where'er my lot And the life force forever shall flow.

FAR-OFF SOUTH AFRICA.

A meeting was recently held at Capetown of representatives of all trade unions in South Africa, for the purpose of framing a constitution for the proposed South African Federation of Trade Unions. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers have 19 branches in that country, and the constitution finally adopted conforms to that of the Federation of Trade Unions in Great Britain. The state-owned railway shops have been a big factor in lowering the standard of wages, and the indiscriminate immigration is becoming serious, because many of the big construction jobs commenced after the war are nearing completion. The new federation will now deal with the various problems as a unit.

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THE BRANDT-EIGEL ELECTION CONTEST

COURT OVERRULES MOTION TO DISMISS ON QUALIFICATION PLEA.

Recount of Ballots in Tenth Ward Is Probable.

STUDENTS' DEPOSITIONS TAKEN.

On June 13 the motion of Eigel to dismiss the case, on the ground that Brandt was not qualified, was overruled by Judge Withrow.

This decision was a decided setback for Eigel and an equally pleasant surprise for Brandt and his friends.

It is quite likely that an order to open the ballot boxes will now be obtained and the case come to trial on its merits.

Up to this time the entire history of the case has been one of delay, trickery and legal technicalities on the part of Eigel and his counsel. Nothing was left undone to prevent an inquiry into the facts concerning the recent election in the Tenth Ward.

The taking of depositions—that is, the sworn testimony of the thirty-five students that voted from the Concordia Seminary—was begun before Commissioner Shields on June 12 at Room 1201 Third National Bank building.

Every effort of Attorney Webster to bring out the facts in connection with their residence and voting in St. Louis was objected to by Eigel's attorney, and the Commissioner upheld the objections in most instances.

A list of the questions that it is desired to have the students answer has been submitted to the court for a decision as to their admissibility.

The report printed in the daily papers that Comrade Brandt has retained John B. Owen, a prominent Republican, to conduct his side of the case is wholly without foundation. Neither Brandt nor any one connected with the Socialist Party of St. Louis has ever spoken to Owen about the matter.

Friends and comrades are again cautioned against believing any daily press reports in regard to this contest case. The Republican machine politicians behind Eigel will resort to any means to discredit our side of the controversy.

Contributions for the Brandt-Eigel Contest Fund.

F. Kreichhammer \$.45
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Frank Rzeweler75
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Mr. Jacques50
Henry Diesing25
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J. Clemens10
C. Hudson25
Frank Heuer list:	
J. F. Zisch25
F. W. Bergdorfer25
R. Mederacke list:	
R. Mederacke	..... 2.00
Geo. Hertel	..... .50
John Rolfs	..... .50
W. Stroh	..... .50
Chas. Deutschmann	..... .20
Thos. Liddle	..... .50
Fred Wedel	..... .80
Previously reported	..... 569.41
Total to June 13	..... \$578.96

Latest News from Los Angeles

Attempt to Lead McNamara Boys into Legal Trap

(By National Socialist Press.)

John J. McNamara and his brother James narrowly escaped one of the traps set by the capitalist courts for workers who fall into the toils. Under the operation of an amendment to the penal code of California adopted by the recent legislature the prosecution is not compelled to furnish the defense with transcripts of the evidence under which indictments are returned until five days before the trial begins.

This law was not in force a few weeks ago, when the McNamaras were arraigned, though it was aimed at just such cases. Had the law been in effect at that time the defense would have been almost hopelessly swamped in an effort to analyze the evidence and get any start toward framing a defense before the first day of the trial.

In the McNamara case there were 1500 folios of evidence delivered to Job Harriman the day of the arraignment. It took several days to make duplicate copies of the evidence for Clarence Darrow and the other attorneys for the defense.

The amendment to the penal code was framed in Los Angeles, and it was sent to Sacramento to be introduced by a northern Senator in order to keep the fact that it was a Southern California capitalist measure from being known at the capital. This was one of a score of proposed amendments to the penal code that were calculated to increase the severity of the law and make more difficult the defense of workmen who fall into the clutches of the capitalist lawyers.

The operation of this manifestly unjust law was invoked for the first time when Job Harriman and Le-compte Davis, attorneys for the defense of F. Ira Bender, Bert Connors and A. B. Maple, charged with complicity in an alleged attempt to dynamite the Hall of Records last September, were arraigned. The Prosecuting Attorney refused to deliver the transcripts of evidence under the operation of the new amendment. The defense claimed the law was not effective in this case, as the offense alleged was committed and one of the men had been arrested before the legislature adopted the amendment to the penal code.

This plea was overruled and the defense given no testimony and no intimation as to what the men are accused of beyond the bare charge. A further appeal will be taken and an effort to force the District Attorney to supply the evidence will be made. The operation of this infamous amendment has been a shock to scores of lawyers, who are now awake to the conspiracy that was hatched before the legislature was convened.

Bender, Connors and Maple were arrested and held on testimony of one J. Mansell Parks, a stool-pigeon of the detectives who made the arrest. Parks was arrested and is said to have made a confession. This was proved to be a part of the plot to get Connors and others to make statements likely to incriminate themselves and others. None of the workers made any confession, saying they knew nothing of the affair and had nothing to confess. Daily newspapers played up stories of confessions and identifications by Connors. The iron worker said he had been subjected to the "third degree," but that he had not confessed, as he knew nothing of the alleged dynamiting attempt.

Convicts Used as Strikebreakers.
It has developed during the week that convicts are being used extensively as strikebreakers in the labor war now in progress in Los Angeles. The police admit this, but say they are powerless in the matter. The slaying of Patrolman Arthur B. Crusey and the fatal wounding of Deputy Sheriff Solomon by P. H. Kelley, alias John Crossley, discloses the fact that many desperate convicts have been brought into the city to work as strikebreakers.

A large number of terrible assaults on women have been reported since the city has been flooded with the riff-raff of northern prisons.

Kelley was paroled from San Quentin penitentiary last December, and inside of three days he was working in the Industrial Rolling Mills of Los Angeles. Steel Trust agents are said to have been at the prison door awaiting his release. Crossley, or Kelley, shot the officers while they were attempting to arrest him for the theft of a bicycle.

One Los Angeles concern is said to

have twenty or more former convicts and others are known to have a large number of them. Two strikebreakers are now on trial under burglary charges. Both have prison records. In cases of arrest for any crime, the newspapers usually play the criminal as a "union labor thug." It was the omission to play Crossley as such that caused the investigation that disclosed the large number of convicts in the strikebreaking business in Los Angeles.

Put-Up Detective Jobs.

Los Angeles, June 10.—"No attention should be paid to the 'confessions' that are exploited in the daily newspapers. The Delaney hoax, where a man was reported to have made such an elaborate confession at Muskogee, Okla., is a sample of what may daily occur during the pending trial," said Job Harriman of the counsel for the defense of the McNamara brothers. "The public has, of course, been hoodwinked by a number of such fakes. There must be a limit to the patience of the people."

"Amateur detectives all over the country have gone insane about this case and it is not surprising they should go to such lengths as this youth in Oklahoma."

The Muskogee incident, where John Delaney was arrested and a youthful detective gave out a circumstantial confession, giving dates and places of explosions which never occurred and statements that he planned those dynamite plots while in the employ of John J. McNamara, is but one of a hundred of such fakes that may be perpetrated. At the end of the story, which was carried broadcast by the news agencies, was a nullifying line, saying the yarn was looked on by the authorities as a fraud. This fact did not prevent Los Angeles newspapers making a big spread, the Time especially shouting for blood.

The whole fake was unmasked the following day, but the plot had had its effect, and thousands who read the original story never heard of the exposure of the fraud. The detective agency discharged the fakir.

Shooting Practice in Jail Yard.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 10.—Residents in the vicinity of the county jail are becoming accustomed to hearing a fusillade of shots and shouts of guards, mingled with the tramp of many feet and cries of pain arising from the street.

Twice within the week armed guards, who are still maintained around the exterior of the jail, have joined with officers in shooting at prisoners whom they declare were attempting to escape on the street. In one instance a prisoner was wounded in the leg. That was the only bullet out of dozens that reached the target.

Against Spies in Labor Unions.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 10.—Trade unions are making a determined effort to break up the spy system in their ranks. It is said a large number of spies have been operating during the past few months. Some of the work of these traitors has been stopped, but others are still active.

Some of the men who are believed to be in the pay of the labor-hating organizations have taken a stand against political action in Los Angeles and fought the amalgamation of the workers who have joined in the solidarity of action with the Socialists with the determination to elect a city administration that will give the working class a square deal.

In speaking of the spy system in the unions which, it is charged, has developed to a point where fake affidavits and confessions had become a marketable commodity, George Gunrey, trustee of the International Molders' Union, said:

"We believe that this proves that there is a definite spy system established—informers and traitors placed in the ranks of organized labor by the detective agencies. Such men would sacrifice their brother's life for a dollar, and we believe that before we are through with this campaign all these spies will be shown up in their proper light."

OUR LIST OF SUBSCRIPTION HUSTLERS.

Fred Stocker	..... 1
Hy. Schwarz	..... 1
Phil. Fischmann	..... 1
J. T. Delmore	..... 2
C. Hirschenhofer	..... 1
R. D. Morrison, Milan, Mo.	..... 2
H. J. Morrison	..... 1
T. Prendergast	..... 1
A. Rosenkranz	..... 1
Fred Lay	..... 1
Jacob Luetzel	..... 1
Hy. Schwarz	..... 1
J. C. S.	..... 5
F. J. Kloth	..... 4
W. F. Crouch	..... 1
J. J. Leunberger	..... 6

Outside Renewals.

Brewers No. 41..... Buffalo, N. Y.
R. D. Morrison..... Milan, Mo.
August Schaffer..... Illinois

Taylorville (Ill.) carpenters won a strike for a raise from 40 to 50 cents per hour.

Concord (N. H.) city laborers secured an increase from \$1.60 to \$1.75 and \$2.00 per day.

Miss Maud E. Miner, secretary of the Probation Society of New York, says there are three principal causes for crime and delinquency—namely, the sweatshop home, the deserted home and the overcrowded home.

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY NOTES

REPORTED FROM THE NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

National Headquarters, Socialist Party.

Chicago, Ill., June 10, 1911.

Mrs. Wayland Killed in Automobile Accident.

Word has just been received by the Associated Press that Comrade J. A. Wayland, publisher of The Appeal to Reason, and wife met with an automobile accident last evening in the neighborhood of Girard, Kansas. The death of Mrs. Wayland is reported.

International Congress Proceedings.

Just published: Report of the Socialist Party Delegation and Proceedings of the International Socialist Congress at Copenhagen, 1910. The report was written by Comrade May Wood-Simons, secretary of the Socialist Party delegation. Every local should have a copy on file for reference. This booklet contains all the resolutions passed by the last International Congress, among which are resolutions on the following subjects: Unemployment, the Death Penalty, Arbitration and Disarmament, Trade Unions, International Solidarity, Labor Legislation, Right of Asylum. It also contains the program of the Second International Conference of Socialist Women, held in Copenhagen. Price, 5 cents a copy, or 2 1-2 cents each in lots of 10 or more. Orders should be filed with the National Office.

"Capitalism's Conspiracy in California."

The pamphlet entitled "Capitalism's Conspiracy in California," by Frank E. Wolfe of Los Angeles, will be off the press in a few days. It contains forty pages and twelve cuts. It gives a startling parallel between the Colorado and California kidnapping cases. Price, 10 cents a copy, 100 for \$5.00. Orders should be filed with the National Office.

The Young Socialist Magazine.

The June issue of "The Young Socialist Magazine," address No. 15 Spruce street, New York City (until recently known as "The Little Socialist Magazine"), is mainly devoted to the anti-military agitation among the younger generation. It shows the horrors of war and the folly and danger of the Boy Scout movement. Jack London, Dr. Antoinette Konikow, Frances M. Gill, Herman Schlueter, Roda Roda, Ralph Korngold, and many others contributed articles to this well-illustrated June number. Subscription price, 50 cents a year. Bundle prices, 3 cents a copy in lots of 25; 2 1/2 cents in lots of 50; 2 cents in bundles of 100 or more. Orders should be filed with the publication office.

To Aid Propaganda in Indiana.

The National Executive Committee is now voting upon a motion by Comrade Lena Morrow Lewis to postpone action upon the question of granting special assistance to the State of Indiana until the next meeting of the committee, which will be held in Milwaukee August 12. Also upon a motion of Comrade Berger that \$3.00 per day for three months be given to the State Committee of Indiana for propaganda work in the southern part of the state, the expense to be borne by the state or local organizations.

DOCK STRIKE HOLDS LINERS.

St. Paul and Olympic Experiencing Trouble With Coal Passers.

Southampton, England, June 11.—Owing to the strike of the coal carriers, the officers of the American Line are having difficulty getting the steamer St. Paul out. It was expected the St. Paul, scheduled to sail for New York Saturday, would be able to start for Cherbourg Monday. There has been another postponement, however, and it is believed she will sail Tuesday.

It is doubtful whether the White Star lines Olympic will get away Wednesday because the demands of the dock hands for the same rate of wages as is paid on the Mauretania and Lusitania have not been satisfied. There probably will be trouble also in provisioning the vessel.

MAYOR SEIDEL WILL SPEAK IN BOSTON.

Another great day for Massachusetts will be on Saturday, July 1, at Oak Island Grove, Revere, when Emil Seidel, Mayor of Milwaukee, will speak on "What the Socialists Have Done in Milwaukee." He comes from a city where the Socialists have won out, not by a brilliant feat, not by a chance, but through years of hard, steady, unappreciated work by comrades who have learned how to work together for the common good.

Since the time when Emil Seidel took office he has appeared before the world a calm, wise, dignified, faithful figure, and no one in the capitalist camp has so far been able to think of a word to say against him personally.

Socialists are not nero-worshippers, but everyone will want to hear one

Grand Summer Festival

GIVEN BY THE

SOCIALISTS OF ST. LOUIS

- AT -

Priester's Park

GRAND & MERAMEC

- ON -

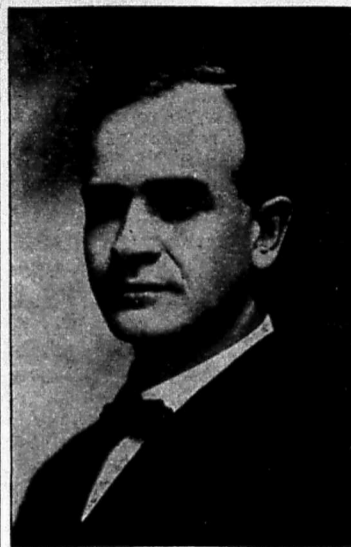
Saturday, July 1,

Noon to Midnight

Admission 10c

Buy your Tickets in advance.

Tickets sold at the gate do not benefit the Socialist Party.



WINFIELD R. GAYLORD

Socialist State Senator of Wisconsin and other able speakers will deliver addresses.

FINE BAND CONCERT FREE PICTURE SHOW

Dancing on the best and largest floor in the city and other amusements.

Take Grand Avenue Cars to Meramec St., 4200 South.

who represents so fitly the power as well as the aspiration of the Socialist Party.—Sarah S. Perkins.

Priester's South Side Park.

Priester's Park, Grand avenue and Meramec street, seems to be well liked as a picnic ground. The Oak Hill School had a picnic there on Wednesday, to-day the Elsass Loth-ringer Verein will hold a big festival, for which great preparations have been made. Monday the B'nai El Sabbath School, Tuesday the Holy Family School, Wednesday Hickory Council 766, Royal Arcanum, and Thursday the Master Butchers will give picnics and festivals in this garden. Applications for dates to give entertainments in this park should be made as soon as possible to the proprietor, Mr. Frank M. Priester.

KINSELLA ELECTED BY STEAMFITTERS.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 13.—The International Association of Steam-fitters and Helpers, which has been holding its annual convention in Cincinnati this present week, elected J. T. Kinsella, formerly of St. Louis, president.

Local Labor News.

BY OTTO PAULS.

TELEPHONES:
Central 1577. Olive 4198.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Not content with instituting a libel suit against the Labor Publishing Company because of an article in ST. LOUIS LABOR on the Union Electric strike, the company has now brought an action for criminal libel against three members of the Electrical Workers' Union, namely, John F. Kline, W. H. Pollara and W. A. Shearwood.

These three men signed the article that was published in ST. LOUIS LABOR. The Union Electric Co., acting through one Tate, the foreman in charge of the gang when Cully was electrocuted, thinks to persecute the organization and break it up by costly law suits.

BOTTLERS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION PICNIC.

On July 4 the Beer Bottlers' Benevolent Association will give a picnic at Schoenlau's Grove, on Gravois avenue.

The proceeds will go to the Benefit Fund of the Association. All members of Organized Labor are invited to attend and help the good work along.

BARTENDERS' UNION.

An election of all local officers for Local No. 51 will take place on June 18 at their headquarters, 3204 Lucas avenue. All members are urged to attend and cast their ballot. Local No. 51 will hold their an-

SHEET METAL WORKERS

Elect Local Officers and Delegate to Chicago Convention.

The following officials were elected on June 8 for the ensuing term for Local 247: E. W. Kunning, president; J. Crawford, vice-president; J. R. Schubert, recording secretary; Hy. Benecke, financial secretary; C. Berg, conductor; W. Arndt, warden.

E. W. Kunning was also elected delegate from Local 247 to the National Convention in Chicago August 7.

The Sheet Metal Workers have arranged a mass meeting of all men working at the trade for June 22 at Druids' Hall, Ninth and Market. W. M. Brandt and other well-known labor speakers will address the meeting. Non-union men are particularly invited to be present.

BREWERY ENGINEERS TO ELECT

The semi-annual election of officers for Local 246, Brewery Engineers' takes place on June 19 at New Club Hall. Special notice has been sent all members.

PRINTING PRESSMEN NO. 6.

Delegates Off to Convention at Hale Springs, Tenn.

The annual convention of the Printing Pressmen takes place this year at Hale Springs, Tenn., where the proposed home for sick and aged pressmen is to be established.

T. F. Galoskowsky, E. J. Sadring, Jos. Ebling and P. J. Fitzsimmons are the delegates from Local No. 6 to the convention, which opens on the 19th of June.

The home at Hale Springs is not completed as yet, but the holding of the convention there will undoubtedly stimulate the pushing of the work.

The pressmen have to contend with the "white plague" because of the unsanitary, poorly-ventilated condition of most of the shops in which they work. Only too often the pressman has to work underground in a hole when sunlight and fresh air seldom get.

BRICKLAYERS ELECT BUSINESS AGENT

As a result of the election just held, Dan Kavanaugh has been elected Business Agent of the Bricklayers and Stonemasons.

The three locals in St. Louis have three business agents, T. P. Greeley and Ed. Bosch being the other two.

CARPENTERS CONSOLIDATE.

As a result of a vote taken by both unions last Saturday, Carpenters' Locals Nos. 1100 and 1596 will be converted into one organization. It appears that both locals voted overwhelmingly in favor of amalgamation.

Free Motion Pictures in Garden

PRIESTER'S PARK

Concerts Daily Peizer's Military Band

SOUTH GRAND AVENUE AND MERAMEC STREET

UNSURPASSED RESTAURANT

MEALS AT POPULAR PRICES

THOROUGHLY REMODELED

FINE DANCING PAVILION

Liberal Terms to Societies and Schools. Both Phones. Frank M. Priester, Prop.

Our Milwaukee Letter

By E. H. Thomas, Socialist State Secretary.

The two anti-Socialist Aldermen who debated in the West Side High School on the subject, "Has the Socialist Administration Made Good?" and were defeated have suddenly decided that it is wrong to have political discussions in our public schools.

This is like the small boy who decided that it was wicked to fight on Sunday when he began to get the worst of the fight.

These two anti-Socialist Aldermen have accordingly brought charges against the West Side Neighborhood Club for arranging for the debate in a school house. It is very funny that the Aldermen did not have any scruples when they accepted the invitation to debate. Their objections were evidently an afterthought.

But the purpose of the charges is, of course, to close the school buildings for any further discussions on similar subjects, to free the anti-Socialists thus from the risk of any further challenges to debates of this sort, and at the same time throw discredit on the social centers. These, like every other means of popular enlightenment, have worked for the benefit of the Socialist Party in Milwaukee. The anti-Socialists would like not only to close the school houses to the social center work, but they would like to close the school houses altogether! Witness the anti-Socialist vote against the school bonds at the last Milwaukee election.

The Socialist City Attorney has brought suit against the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for \$98,000 for repairs on the Sixteenth street viaduct.

The Milwaukee City Council has also ordered the street car company to begin to pave within its tracks in ten days. This work before has always been done by the city at its own expense. If the street car company refuses to do this, the City Attorney will bring suit, with excellent chances of winning the case. This will mean a saving to the city of \$214,000.

Thus, while the Milwaukee Socialists have as yet no legal power to substitute collective ownership for the ownership by corporations, they will at least make the corporations help to pay for some of the big things which we are planning.

The Socialist administration of Milwaukee has reduced by \$65,000 the city debt of \$166,064.49, inherited from the last administration. At this rate the debt will be reduced to nothing before the end of the year.

The object of the Socialist administration, of course, is not merely economy. But economy is necessary in order to have funds for the great undertakings which the Socialists design for the benefit of the people. Besides, all this is a telling answer to the ridiculous charge that has gone out through all the capitalist press that the Milwaukee administration is wasting money and that the Socialists don't know how to run a city!

They know how to run a city without contractors' and politicians' graft—that is their crime! And for that terrible offense the capitalist papers will never forgive them.

Commission Government

Partisanship, Old and New

Because there is no distinction between Republicans and Democrats in grafting, in hostility to labor and in subservience to the powers of plunder, the conclusion is drawn that all partisanship is bad.

Laws are being used in the name of reform that make it difficult or impossible to vote a party ticket.

A whole system of municipal government is being urged upon the basis of its non-partisanship. The commission form of municipal government has as one of its fundamental principles that men and not parties are to be considered in elections. The "short ballot" and the absence of all political emblems is intended to compel the voter to abandon party lines and party principles.

The commission form of government is a confession of the bankruptcy of democracy in the service of capitalism. It is a surrender of the idea of popular government for the sake of superficial efficiency in administration.

To be sure, the acts creating the commission form of government generally include provisions for the initiative, referendum and recall; an effort to maintain the forms, while surrendering the spirit of popular government. But the Federal courts in a test cast in Kansas have declared these provisions unconstitutional when they interfere with property rights, and it only when they do so interfere that they can be of value to the workers.

The commission form of government is an effort to escape from the inherent corruption of a system based upon robbery.

Its non-partisanship is based upon the idea that the only political parties are those bound to capitalism. On that basis there is no partisanship. Lorimer went to Congress and Busse into the Chicago mayoralty alike upon Republican tickets by virtue of Democratic votes. No chemical analysis applicable to politics can distinguish the degree of subservience to the powers of capital that differentiate a Bailey of Texas from an Aldrich of Rhode Island.

Both parties have the same attitude toward labor. There is no choice between Alabama militia and Pennsylvania Cossacks in their ferocity toward strikers.

Republicans and Democrats in Congress can be distinguished only by their seats on the floor. They vote and work alike. Cannon's power as a Republican Speaker is maintained by the Democratic vote of Tammany and of Roger Sullivan's man—McDermott from Chicago.

If these men were the only parties, then, indeed, we would already have non-partisanship in fact, and we might as well recognize it in our election laws and municipal charters.

But because Republicans and Democrats are rivals for the favors of capitalism, it does not follow that the day of political parties, of party loyalty and discipline and power has passed away.

Real political parties represent economic classes. There is no need of two parties to represent the same class. When the Republican and Democratic parties both try to represent the same class there is no partisanship. Political rivals for the favors of one plundering class become but bands of boodlehunting pirates, combining for the hunt and quarreling only over the division of the spoils.

There is a real conflict of society between those who live by working and those who live by working the workers. There is a genuine conflict of interest between these two.

Only one party is needed to represent the interests of the idlers. This may be either the Republican or the Democratic party or a non-partisan combination of these two.

One party represents the interests of the workers—the Socialist Party. Between two such parties as these there can be no talk of non-partisanship. They stand for opposite things.

One stands for the use of the government, national, state and municipal, in the interests of those who live by ownership of property rights. The other stands for the interests of those who produce all wealth.

This fundamental difference lies below all questions of individual merit—of good or bad men.

When men stand for principles they must be honest. When they stand for plunder they must be dishonest.

The Socialist stands for a partisanship that represents his interests, for right principles as a basis of obtaining the right persons, for making democracy efficient instead of surrendering democracy in the hope of getting efficiency.—Circular Issued by National Socialist Party.

The Last Straw.

Old Money (dying)—I'm afraid I've been a brute to you sometimes, dear.

Young Wife—Oh, never mind that, darling; I'll always remember how very kind you were when you left me.—Sidney Bulletin.

No Wonder.

Mrs. Baye—She is simply mad on the subject of germs, and sterilizes and filters everything in the house. "How does she get along with her family?" "Oh, even her relations are strained."—Tit-Bits.

SIX THOUSAND GARMENT WORKERS OUT ON STRIKE.

Cleveland May Experience Long and Hard Labor Struggle.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 10.—Six thousand members of the Cloak and Skirtmakers' Unions and the Outside Contractors' Association are out on strike.

The situation was critical. The unions submitted their ultimatum to the manufacturers of the city. A committee, headed by Israel Felt, organizer of the garment workers, called upon the officers of the Manufacturers' Association to arbitrate the existing differences. According to the committee, the officers of the association refused to treat with them. President Rosenberg of the International Garment Workers' Union will come to Cleveland to direct the strike. The question at issue is recognition of the union.

Garment workers claim that the practice of making individual contracts in the factories hinders organization, pits man against man and keeps down the wage rate.

10,700 STRIKE IN ONE PLANT.

Workmen in All Departments of Baldwin Locomotive Co. Walk Out.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 12.—Stamped by the action of the boiler-makers, who struck Thursday, workmen in all departments of the Baldwin locomotive workers stopped work, and labor leaders state that 10,700 of the 74,000 workers have quit in sympathy with the 1,200 who were laid off two weeks ago. Officials of the company refused to make any statement. Although the Allied Locomotive Builders' Council, composed of delegates from each of the seventeen labor unions represented in the plant, refused last Sunday to declare a strike, the council will meet to-morrow to discuss plans for carrying on the strike which has been forced upon it.

STEEL MILLS TO RESUME WORK.

Birmingham District Elated Over Early Opening of Plants.

Birmingham, Ala., June 12.—Professor George C. Crawford of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company announced that because of new orders for June delivery the Ensley street rail mill will resume operations June 16, instead of June 21, as previously announced. No. 8, Pratt, one of the big mines of the district, has resumed work. Coke ovens at Pratt Nos. 3, 4 and 5 will resume about July 1. This announcement of resumption of work on such a big scale has been received with elation in the Birmingham industrial field.

TO INVESTIGATE KIDNAPING.

Indiana Governor Before Grand Jury in McNamara Case.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 8. Subpoenas were prepared to-day to summon Gov. Marshall, his secretary, Mark Thistlethwaite; Secretary of State Lew G. Ellingham, and Frank W. Samuels, manager of a telegraph company, before the grand jury Saturday to testify in the alleged kidnaping of J. J. McNamara, Secretary of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, from Indianapolis and taking him to Los Angeles, where he is held for complicity in alleged dynamiting outrages.

The grand jury on that day also will be given instructions as to the law governing kidnaping by Judge Markey. The grand jury expects to complete its investigation within a few days.

SUNDOWN.

By Ethel Carnie.

Ethel Carnie, the English factory poet, sends these verses to her American sisters at the bench and the loom and the sewing machine. She looks forward to the time when we may all, in every country, wander forth at sundown and not be too tired to enjoy nature's beauty.

Now sinks the great red sun;
Now is the sweet day done,
And we can wander free!
Can watch the purple isles
Swim where the gold sea smiles,
Till o'er all darkness be!

From dusky woodland groves
The glad birds chant their loves,
Yet with a sleepy note;
The river-rushes sway
Where wandering breezes play,
Rocking a lonely boat.

Once more, and one time less,
The evening comes to bless
The toil so bravely done!
Reddening o'er land and wave,
Warm dwelling, weedy grave,
Down drops the great red sun!

So joy is mixed with woe
As through the sunset glow
We stroll, hand clasped in hand;
Some day when drops the sun
Sadly will linger one,
Till darkness floods the land!

FINED UNDER FACTORY ACT.

The factory act of Great Britain contains a provision that women and girl employes must be allowed a certain and stipulated time for meals. Recently the Dressmakers' Union filed complaint against a firm that had disregarded the act in this particular and the defendant was fined 30 shillings in each case.

MEETING DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY "FORWARD"
Meets every second Thursday at Labor Hall, 966 Chouteau avenue. All friends of the co-operative idea are welcome to attend and join the organization. Every member will be pleased to give information regarding the aims and plans of the society. Payments on shares are accepted in any business meeting.
PETER KIEFER, Secretary,
5116 Cologne Avenue.

SINDELAR SHOE CO.
2612-14-16-18 North 14th Street
... FOR ...
UNION MADE SHOES
Guttering, Spouting and Furnaces
Gas and Gasoline Stoves, Washing Machines and Wringers Repaired
Small Pipe and Lathe Work. Lawn Mowers and Scissors Sharpened.
Phone, Bell South 705, or call
ARTHUR M. LEISSE | 4705 GRAVOIS AVE.
Res. 4727 GRAVOIS AV

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

ASSIST THE BAKERS!
DOES THE BREAD UNION YOU EAT BEAR THE LABEL?
IF NOT, WHY NOT?
St. Louis is the headquarters of the \$3,000,000 BREAD TRUST. Its managers have been fighting organized labor for years. They are opposed to short hours and high wages. They tell you and their customers they are your friends and the friends of organized labor. Yes, they are your friends as long as they can get your money; but for the men in the bakeshop they have no use, if they belong to their respective unions.
Therefore, union men and women and citizens, show that you are opposed to slavery and that you are further opposed to a concern which tries to monopolize the bread market of St. Louis.
Therefore, we ask the public in general for their support; you can give us your support by asking for bread with the Union Label.
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Easy Lessons In Socialism

BY WM. H. LEFFINGWELL

LESSON NO. 3.

Proposition (a): Production under the present system is for profit, and not for use, the use value of the thing produced being a secondary consideration.

That the above statement is true is apparent to even the dullest of minds. Can you think of any good reason, for instance, why an article of food should be adulterated? Did you ever notice an article of clothing that was made of the cheapest of shoddy, or a piece of furniture made of cull lumber? Is this not because the manufacturer can make a little more profit than he could had he used the genuine article? I think you will agree with me on this score.

Proposition (b): Profit is the difference between the cost of producing and distributing and the selling price; and signifies that the worker received only a small portion of the value of his product.

This proposition is a little harder. The workingman who produces an article, or rather the set of workingmen who produce an article, receive a portion of the value of their product in wages—but only a portion—Uncle Sam says it is about 17 per cent. Is the rest all profit? No. Besides the profit of the capitalist in whose factory the article is made, rent and interest, advertising and several other men's profit enter in, but, nevertheless, a large portion of it is either rent, interest, or profit; and no matter by what name it is known, the person who received it did no useful work as an equivalent. Do you see where you get off on a deal like this? The working class receives 17 per cent of the value of its product and of the balance, what is not wasted in useless labor, goes into the pockets of the capitalist class.

Proposition (c): Profits are not made unless goods are sold. The workers, who only receive part of the value of their product in wages, cannot buy it all; therefore foreign markets must be secured or overproduction and a consequent panic occurs.

Read that over twice. Profits are not made unless goods are sold. It would not make any difference if the workers created enough to last them a million years, if the boss could not sell the products he could not make profits and consequently the products would be of no value to him. He wasn't worried very much, when you were making these things, as to whether YOU would get YOUR share of them or not—that is, it was not your personal interest he was looking after. But he was worried pretty much about selling them to someone. Now, suppose you produced an article that sold for one dollar and you got seventeen cents for making it (this is the average per centage). Don't you see you would have to produce six of them before you could buy one for yourself? Who would buy the other five? Well, that's the all-consuming question.

For many years about half of the workingmen in the United States were producing things and the other half were building factories, machinery, railroads, etc. But this work is almost finished; and the result is, most of them are producing things, and producing them in such large quantities that "we" (meaning our capitalist friends) have to pick fights with foreign nations and force them to buy the surplus. At any rate, the goods have to be sold somewhere else—the workingmen here cannot

buy them. Every ten years or so a panic takes place—the market is glutted. Then people have to starve because they have produced too much food—to freeze because there is too much fuel; and a great many other wonderful things occur. It usually takes three or four years for the country to get over the panic; then everybody starts all over again and the same old game is played.

Proposition (d): All civilized nations are capitalistic nations and hence subject to the same conditions. This accounts for the repeated wars on conquest upon the partially civilized nations.

I think that statement is plain enough. By a slight glance over the daily papers you will notice that Germany, England, France and others are all in about the same boat as the United States. All are striving for foreign markets.

Proposition (e): Foreign markets being exhausted, overproduction will bring upon the capitalist countries a cessation of business, and capitalism will fall.

Now, I presume you have followed my logic pretty carefully.

First, I proved to you that the capitalists were in business for profit, not for your good, as many suppose.

Second, I showed you that the worker only gets 17 per cent of his product (see Census Bulletin No. 150).

Third, that goods not sold in this country must be sold in foreign countries.

Fourth, that all civilized countries are in the same straits.

Now, I want you to think carefully. What would happen if the foreign markets should become exhausted? Perhaps you think this is impossible. To say the least, there is a limit to them, isn't there? But to get right down to hard facts, every capitalist nation is much worried over this subject. They are willing to slaughter millions of you poor fools, as well as millions of other fellows, in order to get foreign possessions or colonies. See them scramble after China, the Philippines, Cuba, etc., etc. Doesn't this make it very plain to you that a crisis is coming? When it is to arrive no one can say; but that it is very close at hand no one can deny. When foreign markets are exhausted business will cease and capitalism will fall. What can prevent it? Nothing—nothing under the sun—can prevent capitalism from falling. And there is only one thing that can prevent you poor fellows who create all the wealth from starving to death, and that is Socialism. If it comes to a showdown, I rather think you will choose Socialism before you will starve. How about it?

(To be continued.)

CONVICT LABOR SYSTEM UPHELD.

Tallahassee, Fla., June 5.—Governor Gilchrist has vetoed the Angie bill, providing for the abolition of the convict lease system and for working convicts on the roads, which passed the House by more than a two-thirds vote and the Senate by three-fourths vote. His principal reason is that the title is defective, and no provision is made declaring working on the public roads as the state penitentiary.

"This defect may lead," says the Governor, "to discharge on habeas corpus of all prisoners sentenced by the courts. The dangers of this omission in the bill are too serious to be overlooked."

The Governor's action has aroused great indignation among the legislators and throughout the state, and an effort will be made to pass the bill over his veto.
Nearly all the convicts are leased to the Naval Stores Trust.

Stupid Newspaper Attack on Berger

GOTHAM PUBLICATION STRAINS A TENDON TO MISREPRESENT A SOCIALIST.

The People, a New York paper, professing a certain kind of Socialism, has been printing a number of malicious attacks upon Representative Berger.

been in the House, and had the remarks alleged actually been made, it is unlikely that he would have given them an added importance by interrupting the speaker.

"5. Even had Comrade Berger been present, and had he been eager to hurl his question, he would not have been permitted to do so, since Representative Moore had a moment before declined to be further interrupted.

"6. Even had Comrade Berger been inclined to do so, he could not, under parliamentary rules, have spoken the piece so elaborately framed for him by the people.

"7. For another reason he could not have spoken this piece. The argument of the second paragraph regarding the wage-earner and the effect upon himself of his saying is a weird and frowzy populist argument, which no intelligent Socialist could possibly use.

"8. All these facts, except, perhaps, the last, are probably as well known to the person who wrote the People article, as they are known to this office.

"In conclusion, let me say that there is probably no busier man now here than Comrade Berger. He has a thousand duties of which you are probably unaware.

"He does not consider that questioning debaters on the floor of the House is a matter of prime importance. He does not expect to convert many Congressmen.

"But he cannot fritter away his time in listening to long speeches that do not bear upon fundamental questions, in the hope that he may trip up some ill-informed orator on a matter of fact.

"W. J. GHENT, Secretary."

Struggle to Save Niagara

There is a big fight on before Congress between progressive citizens and the powerful corporations exploiting the Niagara Falls for commercial purposes.

The corporations are making five million dollars annually out of this base despoliation of America's grandest natural attraction.

The night is mother of the day,
The winter of the spring,
And ever upon old decay
The greenest mosses cling.

Worst Crime of All.
"Call the jury for the next case," said the judge.

"Why, even the orneriest chicken thief is entitled to a trial by jury," exclaimed the judge.

"But this is a union man, charged with having violated your order not to approach a strikebreaker with intent to influence him."

"What? Prisoner, stand up! You have committed a crime which is so much worse than murder, arson, infanticide, homicide, patricide, matricide or fratricide that you have forfeited all rights to a trial by jury.

"Call the next case."—Lincoln Wage-worker.

FRIENDLY SOCIETY FUNDS.
In the United Kingdom there are 29,524 friendly societies, with a membership of 13,789,556, and total funds amounting to a little in excess of \$387,000,000.

What is herein related about the plume is equally true about all of the decorations which adorn the headgear of our women, and it should be their pleasure, as it is their privilege, to enlist in the noble work of liberating the children.

Whenever they have had the opportunity, women have been in the forefront of any movement for the advancement of civilization, and possibly this one plume has indicated to them a mission which they can perform on the industrial field.

Let them unite with the advanced movement in extending the power of the Labor Commissioner so that each tenement house where home work is done will be subject to state inspection, and not only will the labor of children be prohibited in the homes, but a more sanitary and healthful headgear will be worn by all of them.

A Powerful German Trade Union.

According to latest reports, the newly reorganized and consolidated "Union of Masons and Hod Carriers of Germany" has now a membership of 241,848. The total amount in the treasury of the organization is 6,377,375 marks, or over \$1,500,000 in American money.

Woman and Child Labor

From time to time, in season and out of season, social and economic workers and writers have tried to keep before the people the great evil of child labor, and some progress undoubtedly has been made toward minimizing this feature of our industrial life, especially in the factories, but conditions that are more than deplorable still exist among the home workers in all of our great cities.

This particular plume contained 8,613 knots, and in its making one and one-third days was consumed by a mother and two tiny children in their home, for which they were paid at the rate of one cent for each forty-one knots, or at total of two dollars and ten cents.

A pile of knotted clothes lines was also shown equal to the number of knots contained in the plume, this pile being of such an appalling size that if it did not, it should have brought the blush of shame to any woman who viewed the exhibit and has since worn a plume in her hat. It goes without saying that a convert to the crusade against child labor was made of each woman who studied this exhibit.

What is herein related about the plume is equally true about all of the decorations which adorn the headgear of our women, and it should be their pleasure, as it is their privilege, to enlist in the noble work of liberating the children.

Washington, D. C., May 27.—The Typographical Society of Capetown, South Africa, has called a strike against the employment of non-unionists. There are 800 men out, but the employers are standing by the "free and independents," just the same as frequently occurs in America.

Hungry Children Cheer Royalty

The riot of adulation, cheering and lick-spitting in connection with the coronation has been thus well started and the fever may be expected to rage with ever-increasing violence till its climax on the coronation day itself.

It scarcely ought to be necessary to point out the hollowness of it all, and how, beneath and behind all the display of flags in the streets, the glitter of arms and uniforms, the beauty of the prancing steeds, lie the festering poverty, squalor and sordid misery which are the lot of the great mass of the people.

Perhaps the hideous mockery of the whole thing was never more apparent to those with eyes to see, than on Friday of last week, when their "gracious majesties" deigned to drive through poverty-stricken South London on their way to Crystal Palace.

Forty thousand school children were brought out to cheer the royal visitors. If there is one part of London, or of the empire, more than another where it has been found necessary to provide meals for the starving children, it is South London.

For years and years, first by charity, now by public funds, the starving children have had to be provided with—food? No! only one poor meal a day.

Yet these poor children are taught to cheer luxury—in others; to cheer fine clothes and comfort—in others; while clothed themselves in rags and without boots and stockings.

Would that we could convey our disgust to every man and woman amongst the working class. There would then soon be an end to this hypocrisy.—London Justice.

GET IN LINE.

By J. R. D. for the International Molders' Magazine.
Don't stand around a waitin'
Fer the comin' of success,
Get in line.

If no one would do nothin'
Soon the world would be a mess,
Get in line.

Give the cause a handshake
And hearty word of cheer,
Get abolt an' start a liftin',
Be a pioneer.

Now's the time for action,
The only time is here,
Get in line.

Don't stand around a wanderin'
What another's goin' to do,
Get in line.

Remember that the other feller's
Standin' watchin' you,
Get in line.

The hill is rather steep-like,
We need all men of steel;
The load is kinder heavy,
Get your shoulder to the wheel,

You're as big as anybody,
It is just the way you feel,
Get in line.

Success is waitin' at the top,
Don't keep her waitin' long,
Get in line.

Let us hasten on to met her
With the pressure throbbing strong,
Get in line.

There is glory and a plenty,
Let us share it, you and me;
Let us joy in song and story,
In the arms of Victory,
And feel the wild pulse throbbin'
In hearts forever free,
Get in line.

STRIKE IN CAPETOWN.

Washington, D. C., May 27.—The Typographical Society of Capetown, South Africa, has called a strike against the employment of non-unionists. There are 800 men out, but the employers are standing by the "free and independents," just the same as frequently occurs in America.

Still Smashing Machines

By A. M. Simons

More than a century ago a mob of English weavers went from factory to factory smashing the looms and spinning frames that were depriving them of their jobs. Those weavers were ignorant. They had been barred from access to the sources of knowledge. They were maddened by anger. They were in the desperation of despair. Men and women under such conditions may be excused if their actions are not reasoned.

They have no time to reason. They could know nothing of the social evolution of which these machines were a part. They could not have been expected to sacrifice their lives and the lives of their children for the sake of social evolution if they had understood it.

A century has gone by since then. Millions of machines that might have lightened the toll of the workers have come and brought profits to the idle. Labor has gained little by the introduction of machines, but it has learned the uselessness of trying to smash them.

A new machine, the trust, now threatens a section of the class of profit takers. A more perfect instrument for doing work—a better tool—it is displacing those who depend upon competition.

Now, as in the eighteenth century, there is a class whose position in society is being destroyed by this new machine. This time it is the little competing capitalists who see their

profits in danger. They see their "chance to rise" into the class of great capitalists transformed into a certainty of falling into the class of workers.

Just as those desperate workers in the factory towns of England sought to drive society back into the stage of handicraft with their rocks and clubs, so these profit-hungry exploiters are trotting up and down the country flinging legislative pebbles and swinging Supreme Court clubs and executive big sticks at this new machine.

Generations of capitalists and wise men have laughed at the pitiful story of the starving weavers smashing the machines of Lancashire.

It is the worker's turn to laugh. Labor may well shout with mirth. In the twentieth century the Supreme Court of the United States "smashed" the Standard Oil and the Tobacco Trust and is strutting up and down the avenues of business patting these gigantic industrial machines upon the wrist and shouting peans of victory with each stroke.

A century ago the capitalists laughed at the starving workers and took possession of the machines and used them to extract profits for the few.

In the immediate future the workers will take possession of the trusts and use them to satisfy the wants of all.

Thus society moves on over machine-smashers and trust-busters.

The Transition to Socialism

Karl Kautsky in Social Revolution

The question arises as to how the great industries will be transferred from private to public control in the transition period intervening between capitalism as we know it to-day and Socialism as we picture it in the fullness of its realization.

Some of the factories, mines and stores may be purchased directly by the laborers engaged in them, to be conducted henceforth upon a co-operative basis; others may be purchased by the co-operatives of distribution, and still others by the states and municipalities.

It is clear, however, that capital will find its most extensive and generous purchaser in the states and municipalities, and, for this very reason, the majority of the industries will pass into the possession of various governments.

That the Socialists, when they come into control, will strive conscientiously for this solution is well recognized.

But even a proletariat which is not governed by Socialist doctrines would proceed, as a matter of course, if not as a matter of principle, to transform into state or municipal property those industries which for natural reasons—mines, for example—or through the form of their organization—as, for example, trusts—have become monopolies.

These private monopolies have become unbearable, not simply for the wage-workers, but for all classes of society who do not share in their ownership.

Against Commission Form of Government

AIDED IN DEFEAT OF PROPOSED CHANGE IN NORWICH, CONN.

By Edward P. Clarke.

Norwich, Conn., June 5.—Government by commission was defeated her Monday by 387 majority, the vote being 1232 to 845. According to the papers before election, there was no opposition to it by the citizens at the city meeting, although Comrade Boardman fought it persistently in behalf of the local Socialists; there was no opposition to it at Hartford at the hearing, although Comrade Boardman was sent to Hartford by the Norwich local and opposed it before the Committee on Cities; and as the citizens of Norwich were a unit in favor of the measure, according to the capitalist press, the legislature passed the measure without a dissenting vote.

But somebody apparently failed to reckon on the undercurrent which was not visible on the surface.

Socialists Oppose Plan.
The only outspoken opposition was made by the Socialists, who spoke against it in the city meeting, in open air meetings, wrote against it in the public press and distributed 2000 municipal platforms declaring against it.

While the Norwich Socialists do not appropriate all the credit for the defeat of the proposed charter, the only audible, impersonal and consistent campaigns against it was that made by the Socialists, although it was, of course, minimized by the local press.

The vote was light. The Prohibitionists put up a full ticket and patched up their state and national platform and called it a municipal platform. The Socialists, for the first time, put up candidates in a municipal election, having three nominees

out of twelve offices to fill. They presented a municipal platform, every plank of which pertained very particularly to municipal affairs, which was an innovation in municipal affairs here, as the Republicans and Democrats have never had any platform except to get offices.

Refused to Print Platform.
The leading paper, the Norwich Bulletin, a Republican organ, refused to print the Socialist platform, the editor making the excuse that if he did so he would have to print the Democratic and Republican platforms in all fairness, and they issued no platforms in municipal elections. They would print it for \$21 if the Socialists desired.

The Norwich Record, a so-called independent paper, mortgaged to Republican bankers, printed it entire, however, without charge. For Councilmen, Rudolph Krohn, Socialist, received 73 votes; Jas. E. Donnelly, 78, the last named running ahead in each district.

The Socialist vote was not up to expectations, but it is hoped that next time a more complete ticket may be placed before the electors.

There are some copies of the municipal platform left, which might be of interest to those Socialists where the citizens have the commission form of government under consideration. They may be obtained from the State Secretary, Otto Karnegresser, 746 Chapel street, New Haven.

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Picnic Calendar

Saturday, June 10.—St. Louis Bakers and Bakers' Union Aid Societies, in Priester's Park.

Sunday, June 11—Ninth Ward Socialist Club, in Longwood Grove.

Saturday, July 1—Socialist Party of St. Louis, at Priester's Park.

Socialist Party OF ST. LOUIS.

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

JOHN B. OWEN NOT RETAINED.

Daily Press Reports False on Contest Case.

A rather sensational report was printed in several of the daily papers last week, stating that John B. Owen, election expert and former clerk of the House of Delegates, was retained by the Socialist Party to take charge of the Brandt-Eigel election contest in the Tenth Ward.

One paper even quoted Owen as saying that he had been asked to take charge of Brandt's side of the contest case.

We want to state right here that neither John B. Owen nor anybody else—other than our attorney, Sheridan Webster—has been engaged in our contest case in any way, shape or form.

Our comrades and friends need not be surprised at any sensational stories the daily papers may print about us, especially during this contest. Our papers, ST. LOUIS LABOR and Arbeiter-Zeitung, will print all of the facts in the case as they occur from week to week.

27TH WARD ELECTS.

At the regular meeting of the Twenty-seventh Ward Branch, held Wednesday, June 7, at Lazar's Hall, Union and Easton avenues, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Recording secretary, T. Prendergast; financial secretary, Hubert Morrison; delegates to General Committee—Henry Werdes, Chas. Hirschenhofer and T. Prendergast.

The branch reports general organization conditions good. The Twenty-seventh Ward comrades have been doing some good, hard work for Socialism out in their neck of the woods, as was evidenced by the splendid Socialist vote cast at the spring election, particularly in the Walnut Park district.

Their regular meetings are held the first Wednesday of the month at the above mentioned address. A hearty invitation is extended to all Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Ward Socialists to join them.

SOCIALIST SUMMER FESTIVAL.

Buy Your Tickets in Advance, as Gate Receipts Go to Park Owner Solely.

Every comrade should now get busy and do all in his power to make our picnic at Priester's Park, Saturday, July 1st, a success.

Senator W. R. Gaylord of Wisconsin will be the principal speaker. The Wisconsin Legislature has just adjourned after an important session, in which our Socialist members took an active part, and Comrade Gaylord will not doubt be able to give us some valuable information on working class legislation.

Tickets have been mailed to a number of comrades, and those who do not receive any by mail should call at the office for a supply. Only the money for tickets sold in advance will go to the Socialist Party. Money for tickets sold at the gate will be retained by the park management. Every comrade should do his level

best to sell as many tickets in advance as possible, for the way our contest case looks now the funds will be badly needed.

SECOND WARD OUTING.

The first annual picnic given by the Second Ward Branch Socialist Party of St. Louis will be at English's Grove, 8100 North Broadway, Sunday, June 25th. Family tickets, \$1.00; refreshments free.

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

This is the first outing given by our Second Ward comrades, and they have made exceptional preparations to make the affair a pleasant one for all who attend. Come and bring your family. Plenty of amusement for both young and old.

Missouri Notes

COLLINS STIRS UP NEWTOWN.

Good Attendance at Meeting in Sullivan County.

Newtown, Mo., June 8, 1911.

Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR.

John M. Collins of Chicago fulfilled a speaking engagement at Newtown, in Sullivan county, June 7th, which was most successful in every way. It is estimated that one hundred persons listened to the street talk in the afternoon and that at least two hundred attended the hall meeting in the evening, in spite of the oppressive heat.

A characteristic of these meetings was the number of questions asked the speaker and the discussions provoked among those who probably never gave the matter a thought before.

Collins knows how to reach the workmen. He "delivered the goods" at Newtown.

HUGH E. WILLIAMS,
Organizer Local Newton.

MISSOURI SOCIALIST PRESS IN THE MAKING.

A Number of Local Papers Being Started in Various Parts of the State.

The good news comes to us that the Sedalia Liberator will soon be printed on its own press.

Quite recently the concern that had been doing the work refused to print the paper any longer. Temporary arrangements were made with another printer, and plans are now on foot to buy and install a new press.

This experience of the Liberator is virtually the same as that of ST. LOUIS LABOR. It, too, was told to go hence and find another printer at a critical moment.

The Kansas City Socialist reviews the first year of its existence and points out that \$500.00 are needed to meet pressing obligations by July 1. Every comrade in Kansas City and vicinity should give what they can for such a commendable cause. A real Socialist campaign is practically impossible in an industrial center like Kansas City without a local paper to aid in the battle.

Scott County now has two papers that stand for the good cause. When the majority of the counties in the state have a local paper we will carry Missouri with ease and certainty.

PICNIC AT MORLEY.

Scott County Socialists to Celebrate. A picnic big enough for all the Socialists in the county to come to and enjoy themselves is being arranged for by Scott county Socialists.

The date is August 5 and Morley will undoubtedly be the place. The committee is trying to secure Debs, Warren or some other well known speaker.

GETTING DOWN TO REALITIES. In conclusion, I want to say a

word to the men I have appointed to assist me in getting literature among the people. In all the campaigns where Socialists have been victorious, they credit their success to the systematic distribution of literature. If I have appointed any one who is not willing to carry his end of the log, I want him to write me at once, so I can appoint another in his place. The time for sunshine Socialists in Scott county is past. We want action—not talk.—Phil Hafner in Scott County Kicker.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST LEAGUE PICNIC.

A Frolic in O'Fallon Park.

"I came out to have a picnic and I had it," was the way one person expressed it Sunday night, June 11th, as he was preparing to leave O'Fallon Park, where the Young People's Socialist League held their first outing of the season.

The members and a few of their friends began to gather at the park before 9 o'clock, and most all had put in an appearance before noon, the time to eat.

By general consent, Comrade Hunstock became official time observer, to see that lunch time was not passed. It is needless to say that when the time to eat arrived the food was ready. That was the only way to have peace with Comrade Hunstock.

The women provided ample good things to eat and served it with punctuality and generosity. The men undertook to keep the general thirst in check. Lemonade, soda, ice water and ice cream constituted the refreshments.

Everybody joined in the young people's games, which were played on the lawn and genuinely enjoyed; bean bags fell around with a profusion that let no one sleep. Some enjoyed rowing on the lake, but the event of the day was the baseball game, an exciting contest between Weber's Cardinals and Feick's Reds. It took seven hotly contested innings to prove that Weber knows how to pick a winning team. The official score was lost, but the runs were: Weber's side, 15; Feick's side, 8; the hits and errors were not remembered.

On the whole, the game was well played and showed good material from which to select a Y. P. S. L. team.

Comrade Hunstock umpired the game, thus insuring fairness, although the timely giving away of two buttons prevented a dangerous outburst from Comrade Eckhoff, who said the umpire didn't know any more about balls and strikes than a federal judge does about justice.

Everybody felt real sorry for Comrade Stevens, who had to go home bareheaded. It was a fine, unmade sky-piece, too, one that can't be left around loose with the expectation of finding it again.

The youngest person on the grounds was little Comradine Zueffe, who is a trifle younger than her mother. There were no old persons present.

The burden of the work fell upon the girls. Comradine Hunstock was whizzing around the spread, anticipating and helping to relieve the wants of the crowd. All the girls worked hard and to them is the credit. Everybody wants to do the thing over, and it is quite probable that the League will have such outings semi-monthly until all the available parks and outing grounds are covered.

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D. A. Biggs, Secretary and Business Agent of Local No. 11, Journeymen Tailors, states that Famous, Grand Leader, Globe, Max Well, M. E. Croak, Schmitz-Shroeder, Boyd's Spiro & Singer and Browning-King are working only union men. Wolff's, Broadway and Washington, is still unfair to the Tailors' Union. Workmen are requested to make a note of this.

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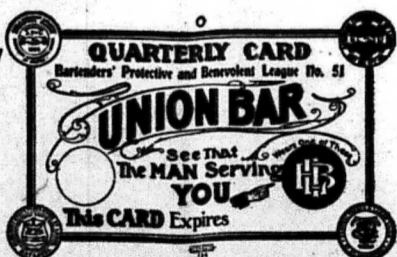
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