

Comrades,
Work for your
Own Press!

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Comrades,
Work for your
Own Party!

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Where Life is Cheap.

Perhaps no other class of wage workers are confronted with the great risks of life as the American coal miners.

According to official figures furnished by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, the percentage of miners injured or killed is greater in the United States than in any other country on the face of the earth. We read in the "Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor" (No. 90, September, 1910, page 615):

"The risk factor of this industry is only approximately indicated by an average fatality rate of 3.11 per 1000 for the twenty years ending with 1908, but the true degree of hazard is clearly brought out by the analysis of the returns for the several States, mining districts, and particular occupations, in some of which the fatality rate attains to almost incredible proportions. Compared with other important coal mining countries of the world, the fatality rate in North America is decidedly higher, or, for illustration, 3.13 per 1000, for the decade ending with 1906, against 1.29 per 1000 for the United Kingdom, 1.85 for Austria, 1.81 for France, and 2.13 for Prussia.

"This contrast in the fatality rate reflects seriously upon American mining methods and conditions, more or less responsible for the occurrence of accidents, which, by every standard of conservative mining, are largely though not entirely preventable. The analysis by causes draws attention to conditions which are clearly traceable to indifference and neglect in mining methods, as well as to a general disregard of the lessons of past experience.

"The appalling loss of life is inadequately measured by the more than 40,000 deaths officially reported to have been caused by coal mining accidents in North America, for in addition to these there has been a vast amount of bodily injury through accidents not immediately fatal, but many of which, unquestionably, must have diminished the normal after lifetime of mine employes by many years."

During the twenty years, 1889 to 1908, the number of fatal accidents in North American coal mines is officially reported as follows:

Year.	Average number of employes.	Total Accidents.	
		Number.	Rate per 1000 Employes.
1889.....	278,361	681	2.45
1890.....	300,044	852	2.84
1891.....	325,565	952	2.92
1892.....	342,406	880	2.57
1893.....	382,848	969	2.53
1894.....	392,364	956	2.44
1895.....	402,389	1,053	2.62
1896.....	409,320	1,123	2.74
1897.....	407,493	947	2.32
1898.....	405,177	1,049	2.59
1899.....	420,111	1,249	2.97
1900.....	461,859	1,501	3.25
1901.....	492,129	1,579	3.21
1902.....	528,686	1,837	3.47
1903.....	574,210	1,815	3.16
1904.....	606,496	2,018	3.33
1905.....	641,044	2,178	3.40
1906.....	656,486	2,093	3.19
1907.....	683,725	2,838	4.15
1908.....	712,209	2,733	3.82
1889-1908.....	9,422,902	29,293	3.11

Even Japan, the land of coolie labor, has a lower rate of fatal accidents in mines than the United States; Japan takes second place, with 3.09 per 1000.

It is also interesting to note that the states where the United Mine Workers of America has the weakest organization show the highest rate of fatal accidents. This is significant, because it is an unanswerable argument against the "Open Shop" anarchists of the Citizens' Alliance and Manufacturers' Associations.

We find that of the 2,723 fatal accidents reported from North American coal mines (United States and Canada) the State of Virginia contributed 625, or almost one-fourth. The rate per thousand for Virginia was 10.3 in 1908, and the average rate per thousand for the ten years, 1889-1908, was 5.02, increasing from 3.5 in 1889 to 10.3 in 1908.

These horrible conditions should attract the careful attention of every organized wage worker throughout the land, and every true friend of humanity should get aroused to action and support the labor movement, that is trying to bring about a stop to this industrial system of wholesale murder.

The above statistical figures, officially reported, do by no means include all the fatal accidents in the North American coal mines. Hundreds, thousands of accidents are never reported. Experience shows that in many mining catastrophes it is almost impossible to ascertain the exact number of victims.

According to the above figures, about 20,000 coal miners were killed within the last ten years.

The "Bulletin of the Labor Bureau" also gives the ages of 2,269 coal miners killed in 1908, as follows:

13 to 14 years.....	10
15 to 19 years.....	232
20 to 24 years.....	415
25 to 29 years.....	447
30 to 34 years.....	331
35 to 39 years.....	300
40 to 44 years.....	209
45 to 49 years.....	145
50 to 54 years.....	92
55 to 59 years.....	52
60 to 64 years.....	19
65 to 69 years.....	12
70 to 74 years.....	4
75 years and over.....	1

Note the fact that 1944 out of the 2269 victims lost their lives below the age of 45 years!

The official report of the Department of Commerce and Labor comments:

"It is extremely significant that there should be 10 deaths at ages under 15 and 232 deaths at so early an age as 15 to 19 years during the course of a single year. Similar information has not heretofore been made public, and the table is, therefore, a most useful contribution to the problem of child labor in its relation to child life."

Every important attempt of the organized mine workers to improve conditions in and about the mines is bitterly opposed and fought by the combined operators. The question of protecting the health and life of the miners is considered of secondary import by the operators; first of

all considerations is the rate of profit they can extract from their employes.

Now imagine for a moment the labor conditions that would exist in the American mining fields without the last fifteen years' work of education and organization of the United Mine Workers of America!

Yet there are thousands of poor, wretched "slaves of the underworld" who cannot yet conceive the benefits of affiliation with and the absolute necessity of the United Mine Workers' organization.

However, conditions are such that sooner or later these unfortunates will be compelled to fall in line with Union labor. And the same conditions are responsible for the growing Socialist sentiment among the organized miners, who realize that the mines should be the property of the people, that they should be operated by the people for the exclusive benefit of the people.

Not for private profit, but for the public good and in particular for the protection of the health and life of those brave men upon whose labor the operation of the mines depends.

G. A. Hoehn.

To Save Angelina Napolitano.

St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union Petitions Governor General of Canada.

St. Louis, Mo., July 9, 1911. To the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario:

We, the delegates and members of the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, Mo., representing about 50,000 organized working men and women of this community, appeal to you, in behalf of humanity, to pardon the poor, unfortunate woman and mother, Mrs. Angelina Napolitano, who is sentenced to hang for the murder of a brute, called husband and father. We petition your excellency to prevent the sentence of death be imposed on an unfortunate wife and mother, to whom another child is soon to be born, according to reports, about two weeks prior to the date fixed for the execution.

It is shown by evidence in the case that Mrs. Napolitano was the victim of intense provocation and much abuse and suffering on the part of the man to whom she was tied as wife and mother of her beloved children. It was in a state of helplessness and despair when the crime was committed; she tried to escape the life of shame that her husband attempted to force her into; she realized her hopeless condition, and under such fearful pressure she became to some extent irresponsible for the horrible act she committed.

We hope, therefore, that your excellency will serve the ends of justice and humanity by pardoning Mrs. Angelina Napolitano.

Most respectfully yours,
Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, Mo.

GAYLORD MEETINGS IN FULL SWING.

Bring Non-Socialists With You.

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

It's a treat to hear Gaylord speak and those who attend will be well



repaid. Every party member should endeavor to bring one or more non-Socialist with him to the meetings, for they are the ones we want to reach.

Branch members should call at headquarters for their advertising. One thousand cards and fifty hangers go with each meeting.

Branches that have not taken up this matter should do so at once, so that plenty of time can be given to thoroughly advertise the meetings.

Friday, July 14, 8 p. m.—New Club Hall Garden, 13th and Chouteau.

Tuesday, July 18, 8 p. m.—Seeger's Hall, Jefferson and Allen.

Wednesday, July 19, 8 p. m.—Mehle's Garden, 10th and Sidney.

Thursday, July 20, 8 p. m.—Dodier Hall Garden, 20th and Dodier.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bakers' Parade to Lemp's Park Picnic

ENTHUSIASTICALLY GREETED ALL ALONG THE LINE OF MARCH.

Their Annual Picnic a Grand Success.

Last Saturday the members of Bakers' Union No. 4 and of the Bread Salesmen No. 50 had their field day. It was the day of their annual picnic.

Early in the afternoon the army of militant Union bakers gathered at their headquarters, New Club Hall, to take part in the parade, which started after 1 o'clock.

It was a fine procession. The parade formed on Chouteau avenue and Thirteenth street, and as the order, "Forward, March!" was given, the line of the little army of Union bakers, dressed in their white uniforms, covered almost two blocks.

As the parade reached the office of ST. LOUIS LABOR, Chouteau avenue and Tenth street, the band played the "Marsellaise" as an ovation to the labor press that is fearlessly fighting the battles of Organized Labor.

The intense heat of the noon hours did not prevent the loyal Union men from parading all the way to Lemp's Park, where the annual picnic was held.

Signs and transparencies were carried by the paraders with inscriptions advertising their Union label and appealing to the friends or Organized Labor to boycott the Bread Trust and other non-union bakeries.

The picnic at Lemp's Park was a pleasant affair and everybody seemed to enjoy it. There were all kinds of entertainments and side shows, but the main place of attraction was the dancing pavilion, where young and old gathered to do honor to the enchanting muses of Terpsichore. At midnight the summer night festival came to an end.

Both from the propaganda and the financial view the picnic was a success, and Old Reliable No. 4 may congratulate itself for the good work it has accomplished.

Woman's League Outing

BOAT EXCURSION PROCEEDS TO AID McNAMARA DEFENSE.

The threatening weather of last Tuesday evening had no effect on the attendance at the Woman's Trade Union League boat excursion on the Grey Eagle.

A large and jolly crowd was on hand and made the most of a pleasant trip on the river. The proceeds of the excursion will go to swell the McNamara defense fund.

Mrs. W. D. Kneifer, Sadie Spraggon and other active spirits of the league were in charge.

Don't Tell Me, Then I Don't Know

When Councilman Schutz resigned it was expected that Mayor Kreismann would soon call a special election to fill the vacancy.

Nothing of the kind. According to the City Charter, President Gundlach of the City Council should have notified Mayor Kreismann of the vacancy, the Mayor should have issued the proclamation and ordered an election to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

What happened? Although President Gundlach and Kreismann are the managers of the same political Big Cinch-gang, Gundlach never informed Kreismann of the vacancy, and Kreismann could never issue the proclamation, because he did not know that Mr. Schutz's resignation had caused a vacancy in the Council.

Thus the two Big Cinch statesmen kept each other ignorant of the "fine points" that would have compelled the Mayor to order a special election.

Kreismann said: "John, don't tell me, so I don't know!" And Gundlach replied: "To be sure, Fred, I won't tell you of Schutz's resignation!" And meanwhile Fred and John managed to do their work in the Council, without Mr. Schutz, and without a successor.

Even the Post-Dispatch could not help taking up the complaint of the Socialist Party, contained in Comrade Brandt's letter to the Mayor and the President of the Council.

The Post-Dispatch editorializes as follows:

"A COUNCILMAN'S VALUE.

"What is a Councilman worth to the city? Something between \$300, his annual salary, which is generally admitted to be too little, and \$60,000, the amount which Mayor Kreismann thinks too much to spend in electing a new member to fill the Council vacancy caused by the Schutz resignation.

"That is only the Mayor's unofficial opinion, for officially he does not yet know that there is a vacancy. President Gundlach, who put the vote by which Schutz's resignation was accepted, hasn't told him a word about it. If Gundlach had told him so officially, the Mayor would have had to call a special election, and the city would have had to spend \$60,000, whether the new Councilman was worth it or not. Gundlach thinks he will tell the Mayor about the vacancy in the fall, in time to have the election held with the November free bridge election. In the meantime, if our twelve Councilmen get themselves deadlocked over something or other, we shall have a chance to judge what a thirteenth man to break the tie would be worth to the city."

Within the last six months there were a number of bills before the Municipal Assembly involving tens of millions of dollars. Kreismann and Gundlach were always found to be on the side of the "Big Business" interests. Most of the attempted steals were prevented by the vigilance and energetic opposition of Organized Labor, the Socialist Party, and the progressive civic improvement associations.

How much a Councilman is worth to the city under such conditions no one knows better than Gundlach and Kreismann. One vigilant, up-to-date Councilman may save the city millions of dollars. It is neither for Mayor Kreismann nor for Council President Gundlach to say whether the city cannot afford to spend \$60,000 for an election to fill an important Municipal Assembly vacancy. It is their duty to carry out the fundamental law of the community.

Why did Gundlach and Kreismann not raise the same question against the New Charter election in January?

G. A. Hoehn.

Indictment of Capitalism

Last Wednesday's Globe Democrat published the following few lines of an Associated Press dispatch, which must have escaped the eagle eye of the editorial censor:

PREFERS DEATH TO LONG DAY.

Tennessee Girl Takes Acid to Escape Hard Work in Mill.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., July 11. — Alma Whaley, 14 years old, employed in a local cotton mill, declaring she preferred death to spending twelve hours a day at a cotton frame, took carbolic acid to-day.

She was found by her mother laying prostrate on a bed, and medical aid was quickly given. It is believed she will recover.

A stronger indictment against the rule of Capitalism in the "Sunny South of Democracy" could not be made by the ablest agitators of this "greatest and grandest of all the republics."

In cold, plain words we are told that a 14 year old girl is compelled to work twelve hours a day in the cotton mill, that the work is hard and the treatment so inhumane and cruel that the child prefers death to such a life of slavery.

In view of the fact that practically every capitalist state has a law against suicide, little Alma Whaley, in case of recovery, should be indicted, tried and sentenced to imprisonment for attempting to escape the child labor slavery in the "Great and Free Commonwealth of Tennessee."

A tragedy of this kind should open the eyes of every friend of humanity. The question is in order:

Is it not high time to build up a powerful political labor movement under the banner of the Socialist Party to wipe out for ever the criminal capitalist industrialism?

Join the Socialist Party! Wage Workers, Union men and women of America! Will you forever sanction the horrible crimes of industrialism by your affiliation with the capitalist political parties, or by your indifference and political inaction?

G. A. HOEHN.

The laws of humanity and decency demand that the new State Capitol be built by Union labor. Or shall the citizens of this great State of Missouri expend \$3,500,000 for scabbers, strikebreakers and Pinkertonism?

We congratulate the Socialists of Cleveland for the up-to-date platform and program which they adopted for the coming municipal campaign. There is no Utopianism about it.

The Trade Union and Socialist movement of Milwaukee lost one of its best and most reliable workers by the death of Comrade Gustave Richter, secretary of the Brewery Workers' Union. "Gus" was one of the "Old Guard" and fought side by side with Victor L. Berger at the time when the Socialist Party of Milwaukee could hardly muster 2000 votes. Comrade Richter was a pioneer of Trade Unionism, Socialism and the Socialist press.

The Triangle Trade Union Relief

By Wm. Mally in American Federationist.

Within a few hours of the Triangle Waist Company fire in New York, on March 25 last, while the searchers were still raking the ruins for the charred remains of the murdered victims, while the mials of the mourning relatives and friends were mingled with the cries of the newsboys calling "specials" throughout the shocked and distraught East Side, while the morgue was filled with grief-stricken people frantically, and in some cases vainly, seeking for lost ones amid an atmosphere surcharged with grief, horror and resentment—the Executive Board of Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, Local No. 25, met in special session to consider a situation such as no other union has had to face in the history of New York.

It was known that although the disaster had occurred in a non-union shop—the most notorious in the trade and the starting point of the great strike of waistmakers in the winter of 1909-10, a number of union members had been employed there, just how many not being definitely known at that time, for only as a last resort would a union girl seek employment in the Triangle shop, and then she would frequently fail to report herself as a member-at-large (as the union members in non-union shops were designated) in the hope that she might not remain long there, but succeed in getting work elsewhere. Later, record was obtained of forty union members having been employed in the ill-fated shop. But whether there had been any union members involved in the disaster or not, the union would have acted as the one organization representing the workers in the trade and the one with the sole right to represent them. It was a working-class calamity, and as such it was the duty of a working-class organization which sought the advancement and improvement of all the waistmakers through the trade union movement to go to the aid of its brothers and sisters, regardless of what other people, however sincere and well-intentioned, might seek to do.

It was in that spirit and with that motive that the Executive Board of the union held its special session on that Sunday morning. At the meeting were present also as representatives of the Women's Trade Union League Mary Dreier, Rose Schneiderman and Helen Marot, the president, vice-president and secretary, respectively. The action of the meeting resolved itself into three distinct phases—relief, protest and prosecution. A relief committee was appointed and authorized to issue an appeal for funds and to organize a system of relief distribution; another was appointed to arrange a funeral protest demonstration, and finally, the union's attorney was instructed to take immediate steps looking toward the criminal prosecution of Harris and Blanck, the proprietors of the Triangle shop, who have since been indicted by the grand jury and declared culpable by the coroner's jury which investigated the disasters. The protest demonstration, held on Wednesday, April 5, was the most remarkable of its kind ever held by any body of workers in this country at any time.

This article proposes to deal with the relief work done through the union, for, so far as I am aware, this was the first time that a trade union in the United States not only collected money for relief, but also organized its own relief work and directly administered the funds collected. For this reason the work accomplished has a special value, since it demonstrates what a union of workers can do along these lines when it approaches the task confidently and energetically.

The union relief committee consisted of M. Winchevsky, financial secretary of the union; B. Zucker, Miss M. Weinstein, A. Silver and William Mally. As will be related later, this committee was afterward merged into a large and more comprehensive committee. But the appeal for funds was immediately drawn up and was in the offices of all the daily papers in New York before another day had begun. That this appeal did not receive prominence in all the papers, nor even publication in some, next morning was due to the fact that Mayor Gaynor had officially called for donations to the American Red Cross Fund and this was "featured" in the conservative press.

Simultaneous with the issuance of the appeal for funds by the union, there went out from the Women's Trade Union League headquarters a corps of women commissioned to visit the homes of the victims—to investigate conditions and report to the Union Relief Committee. It was the diligent, effective work of these volunteers that enabled the union on Monday to give temporary relief wherever this was reported to be necessary—and there were few cases where this necessity did not exist, for the wages of those affected had been seldom more than sufficient to sustain them from week to week, while the current week's wages had in many cases been consumed with the victims.

Contributions to the fund began to arrive early on Monday morning. These were recorded as soon as received and a receipt for each amount handed either direct to the giver or mailed before the day was out. Daily acknowledgments were issued to the press. A complete itemized state-

ment of all receipts and expenditures is to be made.

On Monday, however, the Jewish daily, Forward, also opened a fund. In order to avoid possible conflict or waste in the administration of the two funds, a Joint Relief Committee was formed on March 29, and composed as follows: Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, M. Winchevsky and J. Goldstein; Workmen's Circle (Arbeiter Ring), B. Weintraub and J. Bernstein; Women's Trade Union League, Helen Marot and Elizabeth Dutcher; Jewish Daily Forward, Abraham Cahon, whose place was afterward taken by M. Gillis. Abe Baroff, general organizer of the waistmakers' union, acted with the committee throughout its entire activity. It may be noted that with the exception of the Women's Trade Union League all the organizations represented on the committee were Jewish and from the East Side. No attempt was made to enlist other unions in the relief work, since it was felt that the situation was one that peculiarly affected the East Side, which has its own particular environment and psychology.

The Joint Relief Committee organized with the following officers: Chairman, B. Weinstein; vice-chairman, B. Weintraub; secretary, William Mally; treasurer, Morris Hillquit. These served until the close. The work of investigation and of recording and distributing relief was under the immediate charge of Miss Elizabeth Dutcher.

The committee began by defining its policy of action in the following motion: That the moneys collected by each of the bodies represented on the Joint Relief Committee be turned over to that committee and distributed through its treasurer under its supervision in the name of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union. At the very beginning it became apparent that some understanding must be arrived at with the Red Cross Emergency Fund if there was not to be a waste and duplication in distributing funds. It was taken for granted that the Red Cross fund would be much the larger of the two, since the general public would respond more directly and readily to its appeal, and its operations would, therefore, be more extensive than those of the union committee could possibly be.

A conference between the representatives of the union committee and Dr. Edward T. Devine, director of the Red Cross, resulted quickly in an agreement being reached whereby lines of jurisdiction were definitely established. Under this arrangement all cases in which union members were directly involved, or there were waistmakers surviving in any family affected by the disaster were first referred to the union committee, with the privilege of referring back to the Red Cross in the event that the union committee did not, for any reason, care to act upon the case. An interchange of reports upon cases and other details of co-operation were also agreed upon. Throughout the entire work of the relief this agreement was adhered to strictly by each side. The offices of the two funds were in constant touch with each other and joint consultations were daily occurrences. In addition to this, representatives of the union committee were, upon invitation, present and active at all meetings of the conference, composed of officials of various settlement and charitable organizations, whose special duty it was to pass upon all cases coming before the Red Cross for relief. On the other hand, the meetings of the union committee were thrown open to representatives of the Red Cross fund. Through these means there was the fullest measure of co-operation without the slightest conflict, each party receiving the benefit of the information and experience of the other, with a consequently enhanced efficiency of administration of the two funds.

At its first session the Joint Relief Committee appointed a sub-committee on relief, empowered to meet between sessions of the joint committee. The actions of this sub-committee were in turn submitted to the joint committee for its approval or otherwise. Sometimes the joint committee itself heard the reports and acted directly upon the cases, according to the convenience of the members. The joint committee, however, had final jurisdiction in all cases.

The system of inquiry and investigation was necessarily a thorough one. While the committee, as such as possible, avoided any tendency to "red tape" and other methods that might prove embarrassing or annoying to those most affected, yet a certain amount of precaution had to be taken, so that the money appropriated in each case should be placed in the most responsible and deserving hands. The one thought always kept uppermost, however, was relief, and that as prompt and complete as circumstances would admit.

In the work of investigation, not less than two or three visits in each case were made. The greatest difficulty was in finding the nearest relatives of the victims, and when found to discover which were the most responsible. A number of the dead girls left not a single relative in this country, their families usually being in Russia or Italy. As many of the families could speak but little English, the relief workers (those who investigated details after the first general reports were made) found it

useful to have a smattering of either Italian or Jewish or both.

A card system was used for recording the reports of these visitors. For each case a separate card was made out in the name of the killed or injured persons; it covered principally the following details: name, address; family, if any, with name, age, occupation, wages, birthplace, length of residence in the city and country of each member; injury sustained; loss due to the fire (value of clothing lost, etc.); resources (insurance, fraternal societies, etc.); church connections, if any (this in order to provide for proper funeral or religious services); whether member of any union; nearest relatives; family's estimate of needs, visitor's recommendation, and, finally, action taken by the committee.

First, temporary relief, as before stated, was given. This took the form of either cash in amounts varying from \$5 upward or the payment of funeral expenses, or of both. The cash payments were extended weekly when deemed necessary pending action for permanent relief. Besides paying expenses of several funerals contracted for privately, the Joint Relief Committee buried directly 21 victims, 14 of these being Jews and 7 Italians. By special arrangement with the Workmen's Circle (Arbeiter Ring), the Jewish working class sick and death benefit society, the Jewish burials were made in the Mount Zion Cemetery in the society's plot.

What might also be called temporary relief were the sums given to the families that desired to observe the Easter or Passover religious holidays. In nearly all cases, both in the Jewish and Italian families, there was membership in the orthodox Hebrew and Catholic churches, and the coming of Easter and Passover meant in each case an increased expense in the household so that the season could be properly observed with due regard to orthodox requirements.

Cases for permanent relief finally resolved themselves into four distinct classes: First, where families were deprived of all support; second, where dependent relatives were left in Europe; third, where partial support had been lost; fourth, where people injured had to be helped until well.

The amount given in each case varied according to circumstances; i. e., the number, age, capacity and general living conditions of the family, amount of wages lost, financial condition of victim at time of disaster, etc. An attempt was made to maintain at least the previous standard of living, however poor it may have been.

It is not my purpose here to give in detail the particulars of the cases, even though space permitted. This is intended to be a recital of methods merely. Suffice it to say at this time that the circumstances in almost every case coming before the committee were nothing short of a revelation to us, accustomed though we were to working-class conditions. Not one of the committee but acknowledged surprise at the poverty, deprivation and struggles which were so vividly disclosed to us. And along with this were revealed records of devotion, self-denial and fortitude on the part of the working girls which we felt certain were only an intimation of the nobility of soul and integrity of character that had inspired their lives.

The one startling fact of all was the large number of girls who had been the main, and oftentimes the sole, support of families in Russia or Italy. These girls had come to this country, either alone or to relatives (though in most instances they had lived alone or shared a room with a girl shopmate of the same race), for the purpose of working to send back money to their fathers and mothers and younger sisters and brothers in their native land. And this money, when it was not used to relieve immediate necessities there, was stored up until enough was saved to bring over the whole family, or at least some other member able to work and send still more money back, until eventually the entire family should emigrate to the United States. Only in cases where extreme old age or physical disability would prevent entrance here under the immigration laws did the parents remain behind.

But in no case were these allowed to suffer if the girls could help it. And these girls assumed this responsibility uncomplainingly and even joyfully, not as a task or burden, but as a labor of love freely and gladly undertaken. How some of them sent the amounts they did and maintained themselves was a problem which only they and the thousands of other girls who are now doing likewise could solve.

The amounts sent home varied, but were not less than \$5 monthly. This in roubles means much more in Russia than here. The chief problem confronting the relief committee lay in providing for these dependent families abroad. In each case a lump sum was allotted sufficient to equal the amount usually sent each month to cover a certain period of years, according to knowledge of the family circumstances. Arrangements for remitting these appropriations every month were made through different mediums. Wherever practicable, families were assisted, in whole or in part, to immigrate here, when assurance was had they would be cared for and there would be no revocation of the immigration laws.

A number of young girls left without homes or responsible relatives were placed in the Clara de Hirsch Home for girls, an excellent trade

school, where they will remain until they have learned English and are deemed capable to make their own living. In other cases, girls who suffered injuries or shock were sent to the country through the Solomon Loeb Convalescent Home, to stay there until well, and on their return to receive a weekly stipend through the union office until they should obtain work.

Although the Joint Relief Committee, at the time its report of all receipts and expenditures is made, will have practically completed its work, yet the actual operations of the fund will extend over a number of years. These operations—the remittance of moneys abroad, the distribution of weekly pensions, the supervision and care of the girls and children placed in institutions of various kinds, the securing of work and proper living arrangements for others when recuperated from their injuries, and the care of numerous other details—will be conducted through an Executive Committee of three members, consisting of Elizabeth Dutcher of the Woman's Trade Union League; Abe Baroff, general organizer of the union local, and Morris Hillquit, acting as trustees of the funds remaining in the hands of the Joint Relief Committee. The W. T. U. L. will be the center of operations, and that the work will be done efficiently and thoroughly there is no question.

The total amount to be administered by the Joint Relief Committee, it was estimated, would reach between \$16,000 and \$20,000 (contributions continued to some in after the funds were declared closed); and as most of the work done was voluntary and only moderate salaries were paid when necessary, the total expense of administering will be a comparatively small amount (under \$200). It was believed that with the aid of the Red Cross Emergency Fund, which was available where it was thought cases could not be adequately covered, the provision made in the various cases for relief would be sufficient to enable the afflicted ones to tide over, to some extent at least, the critical and unforeseen situation which has been so cruelly thrust upon them.

INSPECTION BILL VETOED.

Governor Shafroth of Colorado, it is stated, at the request of the representatives of the Miners' Union, has vetoed the coal mining inspection bill passed by the recent legislature, which was intended to prevent accidents in coal mines. The objection offered by the miners was that the amendment tacked on in the Senate required coal miners to pay the cost of shot firing, and it was estimated that this would have taken \$168,000 every year from the wages of the miners.

Comrade Jos. P. Larson, Secretary of Local Cook County (Ill.), reports that at a special meeting of the Cook County Delegate Committee, held Sunday, June 25th, the following motion was passed: "That the secretary be instructed to notify the National Office of the Socialist Party to remove the name of the Christian Socialist from the list of Socialist papers in the National Bulletin."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GENERAL DEMANDS.

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

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

Civic Federation and Labor

A Reply by Morris Hillquit to R. M. Easley.

A Correspondence on Civic Federation and Labor.

Executive Council of The National Civic Federation. 1 Madison Ave., New York City. Seth Low, President; Samuel Gompers, Vice-President; Nahum J. Bacheider, Vice-President; Ellison A. Smyth, Vice-President; Benjamin I. Wheeler, Vice-President; Isaac N. Sellman, Treasurer; Ralph M. Easley, Chairman Executive Council; John Hays Hammond, Chairman Committee on Organization; William R. Wilcox, Chairman Employers' Welfare Department.

Mr. Morris Hillquit, 320 Broadway, New York City:

My Dear Mr. Hillquit—As I have half a dozen copies of the proof of a pamphlet which we are about to issue, I am sending one to you. It gives a bird's eye view, so to speak, of our work at this time. I do not send this to you with any idea that it will meet with your approval; but I know that, as a fair man, you would rather base your criticism of the Federation on an intelligent understanding of what we are trying to do than upon allegations made by enemies who actually know nothing about our work. Very truly yours,

R. M. EASLEY.

320 Broadway, New York City, June 16, 1911.

Mr. Ralph M. Easley, The National Civic Federation, 1 Madison Ave., New York City:

My Dear Mr. Easley—Many thanks for the proof of your pamphlet and the expression of your confidence in my fairness. I have read the outline of the work and plans of your Federation with great interest, particularly those portions which relate to the attitude of your organization towards the labor movement and its problems, and, as you rightly predicted, it does not meet with my approval.

It would be difficult to find two other movements so diametrically opposed to each other in principle and methods as are those represented by the National Civic Federation and the Socialist Party. Both movements have their inception in the struggles between capital and labor, but here their similarity ends. The Socialists consider these struggles as inseparably inherent in the present form of industrial organization. They contend that under a system of private and competing industries there is and always must be a conflict of economic interests between the workers and their employers. The smaller the workers' wages, the larger the employer's profits, hence the employer in the natural course of business almost strives to secure the utmost labor for the least pay, while the worker as naturally tries to sell his labor for the largest price obtainable. This strife is a chronic social disease, ever present, ever active. The labor union and the employers' association are its permanent organized forms; the strike and the lock-out, the boycott and the blacklist are only the symptoms of its acuter phases. It is a fight to a finish, and one of the two contending sides must ultimately win out. The final victory of capital would mean universal enslavement and national decadence, the triumph of labor would mean social harmony and progress. The Socialists, therefore, frankly and unreservedly ally themselves with the forces of labor in all its struggles against capital. They seek to increase the fighting efficiency of the workers by educating them to a sense of their class solidarity and by organizing them into a compact, independent and class-conscious body, industrially and politically.

The National Civic Federation, on the other hand, regards the struggles between the workers and their employers as purely accidental, as results of deplorable misunderstandings. Its social philosophy is based upon an assumed harmony of interests between the exploiting capitalists and the exploited workers, and its policy is to bring the two classes together, to patch up their differences, to cover up their struggles. This is the express function of your Industrial Conciliation, Industrial Economics and Employers' Welfare Departments, and the implied purpose of your annual "harmony dinners."

The game played by the Civic Federation is the shrewdest yet devised by the employers of any country. It takes nothing from capital, it gives nothing to labor, and it does it all with such an appearance of boundless generosity that some of the more gulleless diplomats in the labor movement are actually overwhelmed by it. Take your stand on Workmen's Compensation. It is characteristic of your federation. The pamphlet, of which you have been kind enough to send me the proof, summarizes the subject in the following language: "To all employers of labor it is of the highest importance that a fair and equitable compensation law be placed on the statutes of our various industrial states in place of the present liability laws. IF THIS IS NOT DONE, THE WORKINGMEN WILL INSIST ON LEGISLATION WHICH WILL SWEEP AWAY ALL THE DEFENSES OF THE EMPLOYER, leaving him at the mercy of jury deci-

sions in suits pressed by shyster, ambulance-chasing lawyers."

What is really meant by this eloquent and touching admonition is about this: The workers of this country have recently begun to show signs of revolt against our barbaric system of law, which practically gives them no redress for injuries sustained in the course of their employment. They are discussing and formulating demands for radical legislative reforms on this subject, and there is danger that this agitation may give rise to a powerful political movement along Socialist lines. To forestall this dire possibility, the watchful Civic Federation has drafted a measure of its own, a "Compensation" act that would not compensate the workers, or hurt the employers, and now it seeks to divert the movement of the workers into the shallow channels thus created by it. And so it is with all other "reforms" of the federation. They are cheap and trivial, and their main purpose is to avert the threatening revolt of the workers. To the organized labor movement the policy of the Civic Federation is the most subtle and insidious poison. It robs it of its independence, virility and militant enthusiasm; it hypnotizes or corrupts its leaders, weakens its ranks, and demoralizes its fights. The Socialist Party is employing all its efforts at its command to save American labor from the benign influence of the National Civic Federation, hence there is so little love between the two organizations. Very truly yours,

MORRIS HILLQUIT.

A Capitalist Wail

MILWAUKEE DAILY ORGAN SORE AT WISCONSIN STATE LEGISLATURE.

"Why Oppose Socialism at All?" the Paper Indignantly Asks.

The Milwaukee Journal publishes the following editorial wail: "WHY OPPOSE SOCIALISM AT ALL?"

"The action of the State Legislature in permitting the Socialist members to write that part of the new apportionment bill which fixes the boundaries of senatorial and assembly districts in Milwaukee becomes the more astounding the more one ponders over it. There is no question that in this matter the Socialist were permitted to have their own way without let or hindrance. Not the slightest change was made by the legislature in the Socialistic plan for apportioning Milwaukee county.

"It would have been wrong, of course, for the legislature to gerrymander Milwaukee county against the Socialists. It was equally wrong, and far more surprising, for the legislature to permit the Socialists to gerrymander the county in their own interest.

"If it were not an actuality, the Here are nineteen seats in the Assembly, virtually a fifth of the total number in that house, and six seats in the Senate, or almost a fifth of the total number in that body, apportioned to the metropolis of the state, and the Democrats and Republicans permit the Socialists to prescribe just how these districts shall be constituted.

"The Socialists, as a matter of course, have done the work in such a manner that unless their strength shows a decided falling off in the meantime they will control the next Milwaukee county delegation to the legislature by even a larger margin than has been the case at this session.

"Do the Republicans and the Democrats of Wisconsin, as represented in the legislature, really think that Socialism in government is wise and desirable and that it ought to prevail? Do they believe that everything possible ought to be done by the older parties to pave the way for its final triumph? The actions of a majority of the members of both houses of the legislature, Republican and Democratic, seem to answer these questions better than words could do so. If this really be their mental attitude—and in permitting the Socialists to gerrymander Milwaukee in their own interests they went very far—then we respectfully suggest that they at least be consistent throughout by openly advocating disbanding the old parties in order to leave Socialism unopposed.

A Rabbit Union.

While the labor unions in this country are largely confined to trades and special callings, those of Australia cover nearly every imaginable character of work. There is now being organized a "rabbiters' union. This organization is being formed under the auspices of what is known as the "Trappers' League." The men eligible to the "rabbiters' union, as the name signifies, are those engaged in the hunting of rabbits for the market. Already, through the efforts of the young organization, the Minister of Agriculture has made arrangements for the freeing and packing of rabbits to meet the requirements of the rabbit hunters for the coming season. This action on the part of the minister is to guard against the "rabbit combine."

Socialist Mayor Returns Pass

MAYOR OF O'FALLON, ILL., WILL NOT BECOME TOOL OF CORPORATIONS.

D. L. Thomas, the Socialist Mayor of O'Fallon, has sprung a surprise on the officials of the St. Louis & Suburban Railway Co. by returning the pass to them that they had issued for him. The Mayor rightly does not believe in accepting favors from a corporation in his official capacity, which may be construed as meaning to grant favors for the corporation.

His letter to the Suburban company is self-explanatory:

"O'Fallon, Ill, July 1, 1911. "East St. Louis & Suburban Ry. Co., L. C. Haynes, Vice President: "Sir—Enclosed find pass which I received to-day, sent by the East St. Louis & Suburban Ry. Co., and for which I have no use, as it would be inconsistent with my views and the principles of the party of which I am a member, and knowing as I do that any one (be he mayor or any public official) accepting a favor from a corporation would be obligated to them, or at least it would have a tendency to create a feeling that would be partial to them, while the interest of the public might be neglected.

"I can assure you, if your company will reduce the fare to Edgemont from 15 cents to 10 cents, we will be glad to accept it, and we believe that we are entitled to that reduction.

"I am yours truly, "D. L. THOMAS, Mayor."

McNAMARA REFUSES TO PLEAD.

Indiana Labor Leader Challenges Jurisdiction of Court.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 6.—The defense in the McNamara alleged dynamiting conspiracy case sprung a surprise to-day when John J. McNamara, the accused Indiana labor leader, and his brother, James E. McNamara, were called into Judge Bordwell's department of the Superior Court. Both men were summoned to plead to nineteen charges of murder, the result of the destruction of the Times newspaper plant October 1, 1910. In addition, John J. McNamara was expected to plead to the charge that he had conspired to destroy the Lewellyn Iron Works.

Instead, he challenged the jurisdiction of the court, claiming it had no right to exact a plea or to try him on either of the nineteen charges of murder or the Lewellyn Iron Works indictment because he was extradited from Indianapolis not for murder, but for alleged dynamiting.

To the nineteen charges of murder against James E. McNamara as many motions to quash were filed on thirty-five grounds. The motions allege that Rogers was permitted to dispute, abuse and intimidate some witnesses and to express his own opinion; that the names of F. J. Zeehandelaar, secretary of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and Reese Lewellyn of the Lewellyn Iron Works and other witnesses called were not included in the purported copy of grand jury proceedings, and that the contents of exhibits were not specified.

THIS IS THE AGE OF SPEED.

By Carl Sandburg.

Speed! This is the age of speed. Fast and wonderful machines grind our food and weave our clothing.

Out of these swift machines came the capitalist system and its shadow—Socialism.

Speed! Never before in all history was the making and sending and exchanging of things so rapid and marvelous.

And of all the marvels of speed to-day none rise superior to the daily newspaper.

Every big capitalistic interest in the United States has scores of daily papers, to serve it and guard and fight for it. Daily, almost hourly, they hurl their shots of defense and attack.

They are the best Old Guard the System has. The lies and cruelties of capitalism could not last a day without its daily papers. The whole brutal game of rob, cripple and kill, will be over the moment the workers know how the game is played.

A daily paper must be started in Milwaukee for battling against the capitalist dailies.

A daily papers here will be one of the most smashing, hammering, effective guns the American Socialists can have.

A fine building and a superb four-deck press are all ready. For type-setting machines and other equipment necessary to begin, and pay for the press, a fund of \$100,000 is being raised. Of this, nearly \$37,000 has been already subscribed in ten dollar bonds.

You must do your share. The age of speed demands speed methods.

Sit down now and write to H. W. Bistorious, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, Wis., and find out the full details of this plan.

TRI-CITIES LABOR DAY PARADE.

The Tri-Cities Central Trades Council plans a parade of union men on Labor Day. The organization has not had a parade for six years. A picnic will be held at Ulsomer's Park in Granite City.

"It Doesn't Make Any Difference"

Those who are conducting the case against the McNamaras and the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union are in no way bound by the rules under which ordinary cases are conducted. In the serious matter of the kidnaping mere laws and individual rights did not stand in their way. Neither do laws stand in their way while the case is being worked up. This has been shown in the persecution of Mrs. McManigal and in the attempt to frighten her into compliance with the wishes of the prosecution.

It is perhaps a trifling thing, but this fact was well shown in the matter of Mrs. McManigal's trunk. It was seized, or rather stolen, and taken to a garage, where it was opened and searched. One of the attorneys for the defense vigorously protested and said:

"You secured that trunk by illegal methods and you have it by no warrant of law.

"It doesn't make any difference how we got it, it's here," said Joseph Scott, Assistant District Attorney.

The point is very well brought out, and shows the District Attorney is a very wise and knowing man. Methods make no difference. Ways do not count. What the brisk attorneys of Los Angeles are after, for the sake of the Manufacturers' Association, are results. They believe themselves justified in resorting to any violence, in perpetrating any crime, in depriving their opponents, or victims, of every shred of rights, so long as a case can be made out against the unions.

This aspect of the affair is not confined to Los Angeles. It is common throughout the United States. The legal "servants" of the people believe themselves safe in carrying out the will of the employers, no matter how illegal that may be. Their actions show that they are bent, in this matter, on making out a case against the union, and they will go to any length to do it. They are not defenders of the public welfare, as in theory they are supposed to be. They are hench-

men of the employers, seeking at every turn to assist the employers in the battle against the unions, and when the employers and the detectives cannot frame up a satisfactory case the public legal officials step in and help the work along.

The way they have acted in the case of Mrs. McManigal is as disgraceful and contemptible as anything that has occurred in the development of this whole unsavory story. It is a splendid illustration of the working of capitalism when these officials seek to crush the wife of the man who is alleged to be the chief witness for the prosecution. Evidently his confession is so weak, so unsatisfactory and so certain to be knocked out, that it has been found advisable to manufacture a few more "confessions." A well-fashioned cunning corroborator from the wife of the chief confessor would be a master stroke, and the officials are determined that if the woman will not do it for truth's sake she shall be made to do it because of fear.

It would be like the case of the trunk, to refer back to the significant words of Scott, it does not make any difference how they get it, as long as they do get it. Neither would it make any difference if the whole thing was a premeditated, elaborate lie spun for the purpose of hanging innocent men. Anything that will bring conviction is desirable and anything, no matter how unsavory, will be done by the officials. They began their case by committing violence. They have continued it by systematically spreading lies. They are trying to bolster it up by bullying a defenseless woman so that she will step in and defend the lies told by her husband.

Of course, behind the whole case is General Otis, and his whole energy is given to the one desire of smashing all trades unions. Being an honorable man, he is willing to obtain, or to countenance, the commission of any crime or violence to accomplish his purpose.—New York Call.

The Progressive Woman.

The Progressive Woman, 5445 Drexel avenue, Chicago, Ill., is the only Socialist woman's magazine in the United States. It is the official organ of the Woman's National Committee, and is absolutely necessary to the work for Socialism among women. It has never come to you for contributions. All it has ever asked is your subscription. The Woman's National Committee now appeals to you to send in your own subscription and get others. Comrades, you must act, and at once. Price, 50 cents per year; in clubs of four, 25 cents.

CAROLINE A. LOWE, General Correspondent Woman's National Committee.

The Truth About Milwaukee

Told in a nutshell every week by POLITICAL ACTION, the sly little leaflet newspaper. It has already achieved stupendous success and should be read by every voter in the land. You can't afford to be without it.

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Send us a ONE DOLLAR BILL and we will send you everything listed above by return mail. This COMBINATION OFFER is limited and you will have to act quick. Address POLITICAL ACTION, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, Wis. Desk No.

MURDEROUS CAPITALISM.

Official reports indicate that in the year ending June 30, 1910, the railroads of the country have in their operations killed 3,804 and wounded 82,374. The loss at Gettysburg was for the Union 3072 killed and 14,497 wounded, or 17,569 in all; for the Confederates the killed there were 2592 and the wounded 12,709, in all 15,311. The aggregate killed and wounded of both armies was 32,880. So that death and wounds on the railroads of this country are in one year more than two and one-half times as numerous as the loss on both sides from death and wounds at Gettysburg.—Per Speer, J., in note to U. S. v. Atlantic Coast Line Co., 182 Fed. Rep. 285, and the judge did not add, as he might have added, that all these deaths could have been prevented, except that capitalists find in cheaper to kill than to install safety devices. When the people own the railroads and run them for service and not for profit this murder will cease.—The People's Paper.

SERIOUS LABOR CONDITIONS.

More than 350,000 Coal Miners Are Idle.

Columbus, Ohio, July 10.—"More than one-half of the 700,000 coal miners in the country are without work," John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America, said just after settling the Nova Scotia, British Columbia, strike, which has been prolonged for about two years. "I have been in most of the states of the Union and Canada, and I find capital still maintains an attitude of hostility toward labor."

CARTER STRIKE CLOSES MILLS.

Cotton Operatives Idle Because of Trouble at Manchester, England.

Manchester, England, July 10.—The situation growing out of the strike of the carters was further of thousands of cotton operatives, of thousands of cotton operatives. Many mills are unable to obtain coal and other supplies and have been compelled to shut down.

Some 750 troops and 300 London police arrived here to-day. There was an occasional stone throwing, but the police routed the manifestants.

FOR MAYOR OF TOLEDO, O.

Author of "Men and Mules" Nominated by Socialist Party.

Local Toledo has named Comrade W. F. Ries as candidate for Mayor in the place of Comrade T. C. Devine, who declines because he is obliged to devote all his time to his restaurant business. Comrade Devine is a true red Socialist, but was obliged to quit his trade as a glass blower to save his life. Comrade Ries is an irrepressible and helps make things lively for the plutes in Toledo.—Columbus Socialist.

IMPORTANT.

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Solidarity

Solidarity is no longer an empty phrase in the American labor movement. We remember the days when with the great majority of organized workers the word solidarity existed in theory only. It is different to-day. Solidarity has become a live factor not only in the Socialist movement, but also in the Trade Union movement of this country.

In the official proceedings of the Executive Board of the International Union of United Brewery Workers of America, June 22, 1911, we read of the following important action:

"A lengthy communication from the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., requesting financial assistance in behalf of the McNamara case, and recommending that every international organization shall contribute a sum to this defense fund equal to an assessment of 25 cents per member, was read. The Federation also demands that representatives shall be sent to a conference which takes place June 29th, at Indianapolis, Ind. In view of the fact that the capitalist authorities will leave nothing untried to bring the McNamara brothers of the International Union of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers to the gallows, and will put forth every effort to place the blame of the Los Angeles catastrophe upon organized labor, even though there is not the slightest proof that the McNamara brothers were in any way connected with the catastrophe, and further, in view of the fact that a large sum of money will be necessary to conduct the defense, therefore, BE IT RESOLVED TO GRANT THE REQUEST OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONTRIBUTE \$11,250 TO THE DEFENSE FUND. Furthermore, be it resolved, that this amount shall be collected through one assessment of 25 cents per member, levied upon the entire membership. Further be it resolved, that all local unions that have made voluntary contributions to the Defense Fund, and forwarded said contributions to our headquarters, shall be allowed to conduct the amount of their contributions from the general assessment, due from the members of their local union, if such local unions do not desire to pay the full amount of the assessment in addition to their donations. Motion carried that two representatives shall attend the conference at Indianapolis, June 29th. Brother Obergfell and Brother Huebner were delegated.

This means that the International office of the Brewery Workers paid the sum of \$11,250.00 over to the McNamara Defense Fund of the A. F. of L. without waiting for the collection of the 25 cents assessment.

Here once more the United Brewery Workers has demonstrated that their organization is one of the leading—if not the leading—international unions in the way of not only preaching but practicing solidarity in the general labor movement. Without fear of exaggeration, we may say that during the twenty-five years of its existence the International Union of United Brewery Workers of America has been more liberal in giving financial and moral support to other labor organizations than any other national or international union affiliated with the A. F. of L.

And no other national or international trade union has practiced so much solidarity toward the Socialist Party movement as the United Brewery Workers!

J. A. HOEHN.

Editorial Comment.

BY G. A. HOEHN.

Every labor organization should make a contribution to the McNamara Defense Fund. The sooner, the better.

Two people were killed by mounted police in the City of Mexico during the street car strike. The Madero police don't seem to differ much from the police of Porfirio Diaz.

By unanimous vote the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union petitioned the Governor-General of Canada to pardon Mrs. Angelina Napolitano. See resolution in full in this issue of ST. LOUIS LABOR.

By unanimous vote the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis decided to invite Mayor Emil Seidel of Milwaukee to deliver the Labor Day address in St. Louis. Milwaukee Journal, please take notice!

Comrade Victor L. Berger's maiden speech in Congress is being widely circulated and eagerly read by thousands of people who had heretofore not paid any attention to Socialism and the Socialist movement.

Strikebreakers in the Cleveland Garment Workers' trouble are protected by mounted policemen. Could such a state of affairs be possible in Milwaukee? Why this difference between Cleveland and Milwaukee? Ask Mayor Emil Seidel about it!

"We must have Socialism because we must have bread," says Comrade Strickland. "Then, when for the first time in history, the bread question is solved for ALL the people, the moral progress of ALL the race becomes possible and natural."

The political dog and cat fight in the St. Louis City Hall is still going on. How long will the citizens stand for the machine politics practiced at public expense? It is high time that the crooks be kicked out of the City Hall.

Conditions compelled the miners in the Irwin and Westmoreland coal fields to end their strike. This was a case of starving labor into submission! When will the people become sufficiently intelligent to nationalize or socialize the coal mines and end forever the exploitation of the masses for the benefit of the small coterie of leeches, drones and parasites?

Complying with the request of the Milwaukee capitalist press and politicians, Governor McGovern of Wisconsin vetoed the Reapportionment bill passed by the last legislature. The passing of this bill meant a victory of the Socialists of Milwaukee. Whether the Governor's veto will be overcome by the Assembly remains to be seen.

Ricardo Flores Magón, the Mexican revolutionist, was arrested and indicted in Los Angeles for violating the neutrality laws, while two thousand Mexican federal soldiers received official permission to cross Uncle Sam's frontiers for the purpose of crushing a handful of insurgents. Here is where the Taft administration shows its love for "equality before the law."

That a strikebreaker foreman asks the Labor Publishing Company for \$10,000 damages and charges the Strike Committee of Electrical Workers' Union No. 1 with criminal libel does not and cannot hide the fact that the Union Electric Light and Power Co. is one of the leading scab concerns in St. Louis. This monopoly should keep in mind that its very existence is dependent on the patience and good will of the citizens of St. Louis. Criminal libel suits by strikebreakers for the benefit of the monopoly will not prevent our labor press from defending the rights of the people against the franchise-grabbing electric light and power monopoly.

The involuntary vacation of over thirty thousand textile workers of New England is over, so the daily press reports say. This army of poorly paid working men, women and children had been laid off for many weeks "in accordance with the policy of curtailing production adopted by the mill managers." This meant vacations without money, without bread, without hope. This is the kind of vacations Capitalism prescribes for the workers. Yet the thousands of these wage slaves are still under the capitalist chloroform effect and erroneously believe that under Socialism they might lose their freedom, and object to the "dividing up." Some day in the near future they may change their minds and get rid of their prejudice and folly.

Here is an example of the conditions under which the Municipal Free Bridge work is being done. Albert Johnson, a carpenter, employed by the American Bridge Co. on the municipal bridge, was taken to the St. Mary's Infirmary, at 1:50 o'clock last Saturday afternoon, in a private ambulance. Dr. George B. Godfrey of 900 South Fourth street, found both his legs were so badly crushed it was necessary to amputate them below the knees. Not only were the police unable to learn how Johnson was injured, but they could not ascertain the names of those who brought him to the Missouri side. Most of the municipal bridge work is done by non-union labor and it is practically impossible for any outsider to get in touch with the men employed there. What has Mayor Kreismann to say on this subject?

ANGELINA NAPOLITANO.

The Mother Condemned to Hang.

Condemned to Hang!

Just now a wave of indignation is sweeping the American continent and thousands of petitions are being forwarded to the Minister of Justice in Canada appealing for the commutation of the death sentence of one Angelina Napolitano to life imprisonment or complete pardon.

The law of Canada has decreed that this poor Italian woman die on the gallows in expiation for the murder of her brutal, degraded husband. The execution has been stayed until the woman delivers to the world her unborn child.

It is, indeed, amazing that in a civilized community men can be found who condemn a woman to death for defending her honor. Mrs. Napolitano did not more than any other self-respecting woman would do under similar circumstances.

Evidently the Napolitano family was hard pressed for the essentials of life, and in order to ease his burden the murdered man urged his wife to lead an immoral life. The woman's soul revolted against the very idea suggested by the man whose sacred duty was to shield her honor instead of urging her to prostitute it. She pleaded with this brute and pointed to their three children who would, when grown up, feel most keenly their mother's shame. But he was obdurate. Her protestations only served to further arouse his savage nature.

However, when Mrs. Napolitano's plea that she could not bring shame upon these little ones had no effect on the father she saw no other way to escape but to drive a knife into his heart. By the way, what legal method of escape had she? What would the law have done to the man for his most terrible offense? Would it have sent him to the work house for ten days?

The "unwritten law" is successfully invoked when a man slaps the seducer of his daughter or one who enters his home and entices away his wife. The courts not only permit the man who takes the law into his own hands in guarding the sanctity of his home against pollution, but a large number of people applaud his course. It would seem that if such a law is ever in force it could never have been applied with more justice than in the case of Mrs. Napolitano; for, if a mother may not protect her honor for her own sake and the sake of her children, then all sense of justice, which is supposed to be at the bottom of the unwritten law, is a feeble and flabby thing. But a Canadian judge and jury, uninfluenced by any such consideration, found only that a man had been murdered and that this woman was guilty, and sentenced her to be hanged.

Considerable talk is indulged in these days about the sacredness of motherhood, the rights and privileges of motherhood, the beauty and exemplary honor of motherhood, and so forth and so on. Doubtless every man jack on that Canadian jury would piously subscribe to these sentiments; but motherhood to that noble twelve did not involve the right to protect itself from outrage and desecration. So they condemned this poor, ignorant Italian woman to the gallows.

In truth Mrs. Napolitano did an estimable service to the community and to her family by removing a brute for the world. A man of that low moral type could be of no value to the public, and could only be a detriment to his children. Abstract justice would bestow on her a gold medal and a vote of thanks; but, of course, the peace and welfare of the state requires that individuals shall not pass judgment upon a vicious creature and an enemy to society. It happens sometimes that false sentiment interferes with the infliction of proper punishment on women criminals. Protest is raised merely because they are women. However, it is palpably clear that this is not one of those cases, and the common instincts of humanity and the prevailing sense of justice will be outraged if the mistake of the Canadian court

is not remedied and its victim set free.

All people who believe in the purity of womanhood, the nobility and beauty of motherhood and the sanctity of the institution of marriage, should hasten to register their protest against the hanging of Mrs. Napolitano. Our Canadian brothers should not let a stone unturned to save this woman. Such an execution would disgrace barbarism, not to say the blight that it would leave upon society that lays claim to being civilized.—United Mine Workers' Journal.

Financial Conditions of Milwaukee.

THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION MAKES A SPLENDID SHOWING.

By Carl D. Thompson.

A great deal has been said in the public press about the condition of finances under the present administration in Milwaukee. Minority members of the City Council have claimed that the Socialists were showing wanton extravagance, foolish expenditures and other incompetence in the handling of the city's finances.

To prove this charge the opposition introduced a resolution in the City Council demanding of the City Comptroller, Carl P. Dietz, a complete statement covering all expenditures of the city for the period during which the Socialists had been in office, as compared with the preceding three months during which the old regime was in office. This statement was prepared very carefully and very exhaustively. It was sent to the City Council on June 5th, and appears as a part of the official records.

From this official report of the City Comptroller of Milwaukee the following facts appear with regard to the financial management of the present administration in Milwaukee:

1. The year 1910 under the Socialist administration, if taken independently and made to cover only such classes of expenses and pending obligations as were officially recognized in 1909 and former years under the old party administration, would have shown a surplus of \$3,988.00, instead of a deficit.

2. That there was an actual deficit of \$16,110 on December 31, 1909, under the old regime, which, for some reason or other, they concealed. At any rate, it was not officially recognized or shown on the books or records of the city.

3. That the present administration actually reduced the current expenses during its eight months and a half at the rate of \$2,655 per month.

4. That the present administration had actually reduced the deficit, which they had inherited from the former administration, by a net total of \$43,785.

5. The former administration spent practically 97 per cent of the entire appropriation under general city purposes; that is, in about a fourth of the year 97 per cent was expended, leaving only 3 per cent for the remaining nine months. In other words, the old regime spent during the first three months \$78,187, leaving the incoming administration only \$1,812 for the eight and one-half months of the year remaining. Had the expenditures been kept up at the rate that the old regime made them during the first three months, the expenses of the year would have increased \$124,957 over what they actually were.

6. The letter of the Comptroller closes with the statement: "That the city was saved from a serious financial condition through the decisive policy of retrenchment, promptly adopted by the incoming administration in 1910, is reflected at various points in the actual reduction of current expenses." See report submitted herewith.

Thus the facts, as disclosed by the

The McNamara Case

Arguments of the Defense Concerning the Jurisdiction Question.

(By National Socialist Press)

Los Angeles, Cal., July 10.—Counsel for the defense of John J. McNamara and his brother, James, started their part of the great trial by moving that all indictments against the former be set aside on the grounds that the court had no jurisdiction in the case and that all indictments against James B. McNamara be quashed on the grounds of illegality of procedure and bias on the part of the grand jury.

A large number of reasons were given why the indictments should be set aside and it will take the court several days to reach a decision on the arguments.

Judge Walter Bordwell's department of the Superior Court was crowded to the doors when the accused union men were brought in. The little room scarcely held 200 persons and thousands were turned away.

The McNamara boys sat in the jury box. John looked strong and vigorous, his face was ruddy, his eye clear and his step buoyant. He looked calmly around the court room and was at perfect ease. He kept close watch on all proceedings and not a word or a detail escaped him. James looked thin and pale. He gained confidence and reassurance by talking with his brother. Both the boys chatted pleasantly with the lawyers.

When the proceedings were begun, John looked at Joseph Ford, the man who, according to Rappaport's statement before a congressional committee, committed perjury in the matter of the requisition of the McNamaras. The prisoner calmly met the gaze of the man who made the false oath and afterwards assisted in his kidnaping. Ford's eyes fell and he looked around shifty. John smiled almost imperceptibly as he looked at the prosecutor, who was forced to look away.

The defense, in filing a motion to set aside the indictment against John J. McNamara went at length into the whole story of the perjured Ford affidavit, the lying telegram of Burns, the felonious theft of a man and the deep-laid conspiracy against the labor leader.

In a reply preliminary to filing a demurrer Ford went into an argument wherein he cited a number of cases where kidnaping by detectives and lawyers had been declared legal by the court. He cited the various time-honored cases where it has been declared illegal and felonious to steal a horse, but made to appear legal to go into an adjoining state and steal the man who was charged with the theft of the animal.

Ford cited the infamous decision in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone kidnaping in order to justify the felony committed in this case, and went square on record in the attitude of: "No matter what crimes were committed to get these men here, they are here." In mentioning the case, Ford said that at least one member of counsel for the defense was familiar with the Haywood case, and the statement was immediately taken up by Darrow, who remarked grimly that he had a distinct recollection of the case.

The whole argument showed that Burns and Ford knew what they were doing when by lying statements and telegrams they secured the requisition papers for the possession of a man who was not under arrest for several days after the prosecutor had sworn that he was held in custody in Indiana.

When the indictments had been read, attorneys for the defense filed in each case a plea and answer on behalf of the defendants, but the answer was in effect a motion to set aside the indictments.

Attorney Joseph Scott read aloud the answer and he made Ford squirm uneasily in his chair when he laid particular stress on such lines as: "W. J. Burns and W. J. Ford entered into a wicked and illegal combination and conspiracy, which had for its purpose the seizure and illegal extradition of this defendant from his home in Indiana."

Scott made the most of the reading when he reached the point where the plea stated that "at the time the District Attorney signed the certificate by him addressed to the Governor of California he well knew that the certificate was founded and must depend for its effectiveness upon the false statement of his assistant and subordinate, wherein he certified 'that the fugitive is now under arrest in Indiana.'"

The defense clearly set forth the illegality and irregularity of extraditing a man charged with a comparatively small offense of conspiring to create an explosion at the Llewellyn Iron Works and then, after kidnaping the victim, they proceeded to indict him on twenty-one charges of murder in connection with the Times explosion.

The whole detail of the Indianapolis farce was aired in the plea,

official records, completely dispose of the charge of incompetency and extravagance against the Socialist administration. But, what is more, it established beyond question the fact that the administration has shown superior efficiency in the handling of the city finances, actual economies practiced, and reduction of all the deficits, and put the city on an absolutely sound and firm financial basis.

and it brought to the minds of the hearers a vivid story of the wild scramble to get McNamara out of the state without allowing him his constitutional right of "a day in court."

Thirty-five reasons were cited in the motion to quash the indictments in the case of J. B. McNamara. Among them it was shown that the grand jury did not follow the procedure prescribed by the California penal code. A strong reason advanced was the bias and prejudice on the part of several of the grand jurors who returned the indictment.

Among those thus challenged are Wier, Frasier, Carr and Matthews. Matthews was particularly objectionable to the defense. While acting as president of the Chamber of Commerce at Covina he called a meeting at which resolutions relative to the Times disaster and bitter toward union labor were passed. It was shown that Matthews was for a long time in the employ of Otis, and it is believed he was still in the services of the Times when the fire occurred. It was further shown that Matthews and several other grand jurors were the guests of Otis at his ranch during the time the grand jury was in session.

Other grand jurors were shown to be bitterly opposed to union labor men and that their hatred has lasted for several years; that many of these men had publicly expressed their opinions in the matter before the selection of the labor haters to the grand jury.

The action of Earl Rogers, the notorious Merchants' and Manufacturers' attorney, before the grand jury also was made the grounds for quashing the indictments. The defense set forth that Rogers went before the grand jury without proper authority and both represented the District Attorney's office and testified as a witness. They also showed that he gave illegal hearsay and secondary evidence, and that as prosecutor he disputed and wrangled with the witnesses, accused several of lying and abused and intimidated them.

Burns the Safe Cracker.

That Burns' methods in breaking open John J. McNamara's safe in Indianapolis is not at all new is shown by reference to the files of newspapers, showing where the Burns men in San Francisco cracked the safe of Pat Calhoun a little over two years ago.

When John J. McNamara's safe was cracked, according to Rappaport's statement, valuable papers and \$422 were stolen therefrom, and the Burns thugs have made no pretense of accounting for it.

At the time the San Francisco safe-cracking took place the Los Angeles Times was in the pay of Calhoun, the notorious railroad president and accused briber. Otis' paper was bitter against Burns and it daily eviscerated the detective for his methods. In an editorial of March 30, 1909, the Times said:

"Bill Burns will probably find out before he goes much further that he is amenable to the law—just as amenable as any safe cracker."

That was long before Burns did his kidnaping act, for which he is now under indictment in Indianapolis. Burns is in hiding in England.

Police Detective James Hosick of Los Angeles, who is under indictment in Indianapolis with Burns on the same felony charge, has not returned to his haunts around Los Angeles, and there is no apparent attempt to apprehend him.

ITALIAN UNION PAPER.

L'Un'one, an Italian weekly paper, published by the Union Publishing Company of Pueblo, is deserving of the support of every Italian who feels and believes in the principles of organized labor. The Italians who are members of the Western Federation of Miners and who understand the English language should urge upon their Italian brothers who are unable to speak or read in the English language to subscribe for L'Unione, in order that they may become better acquainted with the aims and objects of the labor movement, and that they may know something about the industrial conditions that prevail throughout the country. Local unions of the Western Federation of Miners that have a number of members whose speaking and reading are confined to the Italian language should secure L'Unione for those members, in order that such members may become equipped mentally and become thoroughly conversant with the progress of unionism. Communications addressed to L'Unione, 326 Victoria avenue, Pueblo, Colo., will receive immediate attention.

NEW CATHEDRAL REPORTED SETTLING.

It is rumored in building trades circles that the dome of Archbishop Glennon's new cathedral has settled about eight inches, owing to defective workmanship and material used in constructing the walls.

It will be remembered that all brick and stone work on the cathedral was done by non-union men. Union bricklayers claim that the building is in a dangerous condition.

FROM THE BATTLEFIELD OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Central Trades and Labor Union

MAYOR SEIDEL INVITED AS LABOR DAY SPEAKER.

NEW STATE CAPITOL BONDS INDORSED.

Petition for Angelina Napolitano Sent to Governor-General of Canada.

Last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union was well attended and there was considerable business transacted.

In its report the Entertainment Committee said that President Gompers of the A. F. of L. could not come to St. Louis on Labor Day. The committee recommended that Governor Hadley, Mayor Seidel of Milwaukee or some other speaker be invited.

On motion of Delegate McDonough, it was decided, by unanimous vote, to invite Mayor Seidel to deliver the Labor Day address at West End Heights.

New Union Affiliated.

The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen No. 537 joined the C. T. & L. U. last Sunday. Its delegates were seated.

Firms Declared Unfair.

On recommendation of Secretary Kreyling, the Esmueller Mill-Furnishing Co., the Reuter & Jones Manufacturing Co. and the Cornelius Mill Furnishing Co. were placed on the "Unfair List." These firms refuse to employ members of Machinery Erectors' Union No. 602, A. F. of L., and insist on lining up with a scab Millwrights' Union organized by the Manufacturers' Association.

Union Cigars at Baseball Park.

The secretary reported that Cigar Makers' Union 44 and 281 had adjusted their grievance against the American League Baseball Club and that Union cigars could now be had at the park.

Insist on Union Carpenters.

Secretary Kreyling also reported that, together with Secretary Lyons of the Carpenters' Council and Bro. Shanessy, he visited Mr. Steininger, the president of the National League Baseball Club of St. Louis, requesting him to employ members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters on the hotel being constructed at Clayton for the Autenrieth Bros. At present members of the scab carpenters' union of the Manufacturers' Association are employed there. Steininger promised that he would take the matter up and see what could be done. The committee agreed to wait a reasonable time for an answer, but made it plain to Steininger that if he continued to recognize the scab organization he would be courting the ill-will of the bona fide labor movement.

Delegates of Electrical Workers Unseated.

In plain language the secretary reported on the troubles between Picture Machine Operators' Union No. 143 and the sub-local of Electrical Workers' Union No. 1 (McNulty faction). By request of No. 143, the C. T. & L. U. had endorsed the boycott on the Lillian Theater and boycott literature bearing the seal of the central body was issued accordingly. The sub-local of Electrical Workers' Union No. 1 went to work and issued a counter-circular, claiming that the Lillian Theater was fair to Organized Labor. At the same time Electrical Workers' Union No. 1 was distributing boycott circulars against the Bernays Theater, which place is considered fair by Union 143 and the C. T. & L. U. In strong terms Secretary Kreyling condemned the action of Union No. 1 and insisted that a stop be put to this kind of work. The A. F. of L. will never uphold or sanction the work of one affiliated union scabbing on another union also affiliated, which was the case in this instance, he claimed.

The matter was later taken up, and after a lengthy and thorough discussion it was decided, by an overwhelming vote, to unseat Electrical Workers' Union No. 1. The unseated delegates immediately left the hall.

State Capitol Bond Issue Endorsed.

The Legislative Committee reported that three of the five members of the "Board of Permanent Seat of Government," namely, Elliott W. Major, John P. Gordon and Cornelius Roach, gave the written assurance that the new State Capitol would be built by Union labor.

The Legislative Committee introduced a resolution endorsing the \$3,500,000 State Capitol bond issue, to be voted on August 1, 1911. The resolution concludes as follows:

"Whereas, The Citizens' Industrial Association are now and have been sending broadcast throughout the State of Missouri a circular calling on the citizens of the State of Missouri to write the members of the Board of the Permanent Seat of Government to the effect that unless open-shop conditions prevail on the

erection of the new Capitol building and upon the answers of the Commission of Permanent Seat of Government to the aforesaid letters must depend the vote for or against the bond issue; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the C. T. & L. U. of St. Louis, inasmuch as the Permanent Seat of Government Commission has given the labor movement assurance that the new Capitol building will be built by Union Labor and the products of Missouri soil, we, the C. T. & L. U., heartily endorse the \$3,500,000 bond issue for a new Capitol building, and request that all members of organized labor and their friends throughout the State of Missouri vote and use their influence to have the bond issue carry on August 1st for the new Capitol building.

"Respectfully submitted,
"J. P. McDONOUGH,
"Chairman.
"J. C. SHANESSY,
"Secretary.
"SADIE SPRAGGON."

Some More Moving Picture Trouble.

The moving picture shows are causing considerable trouble to Union labor these days and much time of the C. T. & L. U. is taken up. Complaints against the Imperial Tent Show came in and caused a lengthy debate, in which Mr. Kaplan, the manager, took an active part. The matter was finally polished over with the promise that everything would be O. K. in the future.

Unions Consolidate.

Carpenters' Union 1596 and Millmen's Union 1100 have consolidated, as was announced in a communication read by Secretary Kreyling.

Chauffeurs' Union 408

requested the central body that the Legislative Committee be instructed to investigate the new automobile law regarding the issuing of license to chauffeurs, with the end in view law regarding the issuing of a license of having said law declared unconstitutional. Request was granted.

Stove Mounters' Union No. 2 of Evansville, Ind.,

sent a list of the boycoted firms where their members are, still on strike; also a list of brands of stoves manufactured by said firms.

Taylorville (Ill.) Central Trades and Labor Assembly

notified the central body that the E. Z. Opener Bag Co., who have their employees out on a strike, are supposed to have their work turned out by the Manhattan Bag Factory or Paper Mills of St. Louis, with a request that this matter be investigated and all aid possible be rendered them. The secretary will investigate and report at the next meeting.

In Behalf of Mrs. Angelina Napolitano.

Delegate Mrs. Spraggon of the Shoe Workers submitted a resolution petitioning the Governor-General of Canada to pardon Angelina Napolitano, the Italian woman sentenced to hang August 8 in Sault Ste. Marie for the crime of having killed her brute husband, who tried to force her into white slavery (see resolution in full, printed elsewhere in this week's ST. LOUIS LABOR). The resolution was adopted by unanimous vote.

Waitresses' Picnic.

Delegate Michaels of the Carpenters, by request, made the announcement that the Waitresses' Union No. 249 will hold their first picnic at Lemps' Park on July 29, requesting all delegates and friends to attend. It was 4:30 o'clock when the meeting adjourned.

Missouri Notes

TO ELECT STATE OFFICERS.

State Referendum Adopted—Investigation to be Had.

National Secretary Barnes has notified the Executive Committee that the Missouri State Referendum "A," 1911, has been adopted by a vote of 458 to 152. This referendum calls for an investigation by the National Executive Committee of the charges against Local St. Louis.

The petition, with 512 signers, calling for an election of state officers in Missouri, has also been submitted to the National Executive Committee, and that body is now voting on the following questions:

1. Shall the request of the State Referendum of Missouri be complied with?
2. Shall a referendum for the election of officials in the State of Missouri be conducted in accordance with Article XII, Section 9, of the National Constitution?

Local Labor Field

BY OTTO PAULS.

Telephones:
Central 1577. Olive 4198.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS TRIED FOR LIBEL.

John T. Kline, W. H. Pollard and W. A. Shearwood, members of Electrical Workers' Local No. 2, will stand trial on July 17 for criminal libel.

The complainant is B. E. Tate, a foreman of the Union Electric Light and Power Co., who claims his feelings were hurt by an article written by the defendants and published in ST. LOUIS LABOR.

Tate was in charge of a gang of scabs, one of whom was electrocuted while at work on a pole. The Electrical Workers charged that Tate was responsible for the scab's death, as he was an inexperienced man, unfit for such work.

The Union Electric Light Co., being badly hampered by the strike in progress at the time, decided to assume the offensive. Using Tate as a dummy, the company brought suit for \$10,000 damages against the Labor Publishing Co. for printing the article in question. Soon after an action for criminal libel was begun against Kline, Pollard and Shearwood, who signed the alleged libelous article.

The strike of the linemen against the Union Electric Co. is still on, with the company unable to get competent men to do their work. As a result the equipment is getting in bad condition and only the most pressing work is being done.

BREWERS AND MALSTERS NO. 6.

Almost no opposition developed in the semi-annual election of officers of Brewers' Union No. 6. The only contests were for vice-president and guard, the following being elected:
President—George Schuesler.
Vice President—A. Osswald.
Secretary—Jos. Hauser.
Financial Secretary—J. Herleth.
Treasurer—John Osswald.
Guard—Wolfg. Hausladen.

STOVE MOLDERS' PICNIC.

International Officers Here to Adjust Grievances With Bosses.

The annual picnic of the Stove Molders' Union No. 10 will be held at Linn's Grove, 6200 North Broadway, on August 19. Tickets are 25 cents per person and entitles the holder to a chance on one of three fine stoves that have been donated by various firms.

Business has been very slack among the molders, but the shops are now resuming work. The Granite City steel shops are quite busy and are looking for men.

President Valentine and Vice-President Keough of the Molders' International Union were in St. Louis last week in an endeavor to adjust a number of grievances in shops in this vicinity.

JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS' ANNUAL OUTING.

Normandy Grove has been selected by the Journeymen Plumbers, Local No. 35, for their annual outing on August 12.

All kinds of sports and games are on the program and a large time is in prospect. Tickets can be had from any member.

BARTENDERS' ACTIVITIES.

Relief Association Outing—Meeting to Vote on Amendments.

The raising of the sick benefit by the Bartenders' Relief Association from \$5 to \$7 per week makes it necessary that the treasury be correspondingly strengthened. To meet this situation the Relief Association has planned a picnic for August 6 at Roth's Grove, on the Olive Street road.

In addition to the usual attractions, a baseball game has been arranged between two picked nines. Admission is 25 cents; ladies free.

The annual election of officers for the Relief Association will take place on Sunday, July 16, at Bartenders' Headquarters, 3204 Lucas avenue. Amendments and additions to the national constitution, as acted upon by the Boston convention of the Bartenders, will be voted on July 16 by the members of Local No. 51.

MACHINIST ELECTION EXCITING.

The balloting for international officers by all lodges of the I. A. of M. is now in full swing and the keenest interest is being shown.

St. Louis lodges have two candidates in the field—A. O. Wharton, for general secretary-treasurer, and B. F. Lamb, for delegate to the A. F. of L. convention. These candidates will receive a solid vote in this section and local machinists are working hard for their election.

A. O. Wharton of the Southwest Railway Section is pushing a plan to organize a "Helpers' Auxiliary," to include all the unorganized men in and around a machine shop. The helpers have been a knotty problem

heretofore, and the necessity of organizing them becomes daily more apparent.

Steamfitters Convention

OFFICERS ELECTED — TORONTO SELECTED FOR NEXT CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the International Association of Steam, Hot Water and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers was held in Cincinnati during June.

The paramount question before the convention was the fight to prevent the plumbers from "swallowing" the steamfitters as an organization. A resolution was adopted which asks the A. F. of L. to revoke the charter of the plumbers for alleged interference with charter rights of the steamfitters' organization. The following officers were elected:

President—J. J. Kinsella.
Secretary-Treasurer—W. H. Davies.

Vice-Presidents—P. J. Reilly, W. A. Bryan, Jos. J. Graham, W. F. Krumpe, Frank Donohue, W. B. Rogers, Chris. Karle, J. L. Cannon, Jas. Mullen.

Delegates to the A. F. of L. Convention—J. T. Kinsella and John Mangan.

Delegate to Railway and Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L.—J. T. Kinsella.

Toronto, Canada, was selected as the city for the next convention.

Vacation Time.

By ANNA A. MALEY.

Special Organizer for the Woman's National Committee.

Vacation time approaches. A weary voice says, "I have not had a vacation in ten years," and the tolling eyes attest the truth of the words.

Comrades, it is not labor alone that galls you. Poverty sits like a curse on your meager life. Old age rises chill and cheerless before you.

Long years have passed since Piers the Plowman made his plaint, but tired feet still toll in the furrow. The field-to-day is broader and the plow is a better tool. The harvest is abundant. The earth yields her gift easily and the hands of labor bring forth the fruits. Yet on you trudge, like the horse, only whinnying a bit when you are hungry. You pace patiently to your stall at night and in leaden dreams retrace the day's furrow.

You toil all the time. That is, proportionate to all the labor time available, you give more than your share. And why? Because some boss, the private owner of your job, can make more money for himself if he hires but one man where two or three should be employed. The boss hires you and turns other men away idle and empty. The law which compels you to do more than your share forces other men to do nothing. You have no vacation. Their days pass in gaunt, hungry, hopeless vacation.

Many workers alternate seasons of feverish work with periods of enforced vacation.

The horses on the farm haul the hay to the mow. During the idle season they rest and eat the hay which they have helped to garner. You human workers garner the food—plenty of it. You are given some of the food to eat while you work—you work for your board. You do not, however, rest and feed during an idle season. The food is there. You have created it—but it belongs to the man on whose field it was produced.

The horse hauls hay to the mow. He eats it. You workers haul hay to that great mow, the market. You may eat it if you can buy it; but, as you had to eat your wages while you worked, you have nothing with which to buy when the work is done. You go out to a vacation that is worse than grinding toil.

If you only owned the hay which you have put in the mow what a glorious vacation you might have! Well, you may own it if you will vote for a right to own the mow and the meadow.

You live in poverty. That is, proportionate to all the goods produced, you receive less than your share. And why? Because some boss, the private owner of your job, takes much of the wealth you produced and with it builds other mills and factories. In these he privately owns the jobs and robs other workers.

The boss takes more than his share. He reinvests it. He may waste it. He owns the meadow (the factory). He owns the mow (the market). You harvest the hay—on his terms. You take the hay from the mow—on his terms.

Times are dull now and freight cars are shunted onto sidetracks. You railroad workers are on "vacation." Your pockets are full of holes. Your stomachs are full of hunger ache. You section men get about \$1.25 a day when you work. And meat is 40 cents a smelt. The woolen tariff schedules have ceased to interest you. Your dreams run all to cotton. You modestly hope that you will be able to buy calico for the baby, and that between times of taking in washing your wife can keep it mended.

Certainly. You are a railroad laborer. The Goulds are railroad owners. So you must "divide up" with the Lady Vivien. Vivien's back is calico clad. Vivien's back is usually not much clad either, but to compensate for this nakedness she dresses the floor behind her in white satin. The train on her wedding dress was eight yards long—twenty-four feet. A long train. Why not? She belongs to a railroad family. The train was garnished with seed pearls and silver rosettes.

Comrade Section Man, forget your bare table, and remember rapturously the glories of the Gould-Decies wedding. Brace up, man—you have had the privilege of helping to pay for a great function. And take heart. When again you get a job on the Gould system—when your "vacation" closes, Vivien may be ready to permit you to buy a divorce for her. You know how proudly you section men wore tattered overalls that you might contribute to the domestic-fund of Anna Gould and the Count Boni de Castellane. But if you may not pay for milady's divorce, you will assuredly have a chance to buy a few blooded horses for Lord Decies' stable, or dogs for his kennel. That man's name troubles me. I don't know whether it is pronounced Desees or Dutcheese—but no matter; he's a lord any way, glory to his name! I know he would not accept your house for a dog kennel, if you should offer it. There is some class to his dogs. And, come to think, your house is like your job—you don't own it; so his luidship will not have an opportunity to turn up his royal nose at your offer.

Have you listened to the teaching of the McKinley-Mark Hanna-Harrison Gray Otis school of Republicans—to-wit, that the prosperity of the poor must come through the prosperity of the rich? The rich grow prosperous robbing you. The more they rob you the more prosperous you grow. That is good Republican logic, and anyone but a dunder-headed workman could understand it.

Vivien Gould, they tell you, has a right to her wealth. It is the Wages of Abstinence (from Work). And the Wages of Risk (of your neck). Also she has earned life-long vacation.

Democratic leaders have their own peculiar ideas about vacations. Woodrow Wilson is reported on good authority to have given some young teachers, on the Princeton faculty permanent vacations because they had expressed their belief in Socialism. Governor Harmon of Ohio used Gatling guns to teach the street carmen of Columbus how either to work or go on that long vacation.

Why don't you join the Socialist Party and help the class conscious workers of the world to put the job owners, the politicians and the Gatling guns out of commission? You know in Butte, Mont., they have elected a Socialist Mayor and several Councilmen. Comrade Mabie, one of the hard workers in their city campaign, summoned the workers in a rough-and-ready poem, which I think you will enjoy reading:

"Join the Party.
Fellow workmen, we need you,
Join the party.
Would you make the tyrants heed you?
Join the party.
Scattered votes can never win,
Futile yours have ever bin,
Here's your party—come, get in,
Join the party.
Freedom's yours when'er you will it,
Join the party.
Here's your place, come now and fill
Join the party.
You have naught but chains to lose,
You've the human race to fuse,
Nobler work you ne'er can choose—
Join the party.
Would you see your sisters freed?
Join the party.
Would you help kill graft and greed?
Join the party.
Socialism's no disgrace,
If you'd help us win the race,

Get inside and set the pace—
Join the party.

Would you see class struggles ended?
Join the party.

See a world of brothers blended?
Join the party.

Get your shoulder to the wheel,
Heart to heart, as true as steel,
Labor for the commonweal,
Join the party.

Do you want to help the workers?
Join the party.

Do you want to work the shirkers?
Join the party.

Now, don't stand back there and holler,
Just cough up a half a dollar,
Get your neck into the collar—
Join the party.

Do you want a better living?
Join the party.

Are you tired of charity giving?
Join the party.

And stop acting like an ass,
Join the party of your class,
And we'll win the world en masse,
Join the party."

Recall Agitation.

PEOPLE'S LEAGUE SPEAKERS WANT CONTROL OF THE JUDICIARY.

Dr. Hill and Good Government.

The initiative, referendum and the recall, cardinal principles of the People's League, received a thorough presentation during the two days' outing of the League at Forest Park Highlands.

James C. Shanessy, national organizer of the Barbers' Union, took occasion to criticize the employing of outside men to do city work. He argued that we would not have so many "For Rent" signs if St. Louis men were employed in all the city's undertakings.

"How to Get Good Government" was the theme of Dr. W. P. Hill, the father of the initiative and referendum in Missouri. That the recall must be incorporated into our laws was his contention. It was pointed out that the judiciary practically ruled the country and the people had no way of controlling the judges after they were once on the bench. With the recall in operation, the lawless decisions of the judges would soon stop.

The Capitol bond issue was indorsed on the ground that the board in charge of same had guaranteed that Union labor and Missouri materials would be used.

L. G. Pope, G. B. Webster and D. A. Ball also delivered addresses. Woman's suffrage was ably supported by Miss Bertha Rombauer.

The proceeds of the outing are to be used to agitate for the repeal of the Southern Traction Co.'s fifty-year franchise and to have the recall adopted in Missouri.

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The Socialist Point of View

BY OTTO PAULS.

Now that George McD. Johns, son of the editor of the Post-Dispatch, has received a nice, fat city job from Mayor Kreismann the P.-D. will develop a blind side where the failings of the Kreismann administration are concerned.

Johns is a Democrat. The only explanation of his appointment is that Mayor Kreismann wanted to silence the Post-Dispatch while he completed his stockyards barter and sale operations for control of the local Republican machine.

The only consolation a suffering populace has these days is that while the mercury goes up the price of watermelons is coming down.

The "sacred courts" fetish is receiving some hard knocks these days. Criticism of the courts ranges all the way from polite doubt to a savage denial of their right to exist at all. And the courts themselves are supplying the fuel that feeds the flame of revolt against judicial tyranny. The following excerpt from a speech of Charles F. Adams indicates that even lawyers are becoming disgusted with our divine judiciary:

"As for the idea that there is some mystic quality in the Supreme Court which makes its often contradictory pronouncements infallible, I can not understand how any lawyer who thinks what he is saying could hold to view so patently a mere sophistry. The constitution of the United States is the people's constitution, and if the executive and judicial departments be divided, and each persist in following its own path, it is the people who will decide the case by their votes at the next election. There would be no quibble in the minds of the people as to what was 'constitutional'; with them, it would be a question simply of what was right."

Hard times! hard times! is the universal complaint in almost every line of industry.

Scarcely a single business is running full force. All sorts of craftsmen and mechanics are working on a time limit—many not more than one-half time.

In seeking a solution of this hard times puzzle the workman who thinks and reasons for himself will disregard the various cries of "high tariff," "low tariff," "free trade," "back to the land," etc. The intelligent workman will discover that our vast, complicated machinery for the production of goods has reached a stage where the demand can be supplied with from six to eight months' work in the year.

The modern monopoly no longer fills its warehouses with large stocks of finished product. The steel mills do not open up until the orders on hand justify them in doing so. When the orders are completed the mills close down and the employes are once more out of work.

The shoe factories of St. Louis run about eight months in the year—giving the employes four months' time to suck their thumbs and wonder why their wages are so small when they do work.

It is doubtful whether the men in the building trades average more than six months' work in the year. In comparison with other trades, the building trades are comparatively well paid when they do work, but the many "lay-offs" practically cut their wages in half.

This being true of all lines of business, it is easy to understand that the workman's power to buy is very limited, and he cries "Hard times!" His wants and needs are growing greater, but he cannot satisfy them.

The workman being unable to buy, the retailer's business is bad, and he cries "Hard times!" This affects, in turn, the wholesaler and the manufacturer and they also complain of "hard times." The net result is a general restriction of business and much unemployment.

The Socialists have a solution for this "hard times" problem. They point out the fact that there is no escape from hard times so long as the machinery of production is privately owned and run solely to make profit for the few individuals that own them.

The Socialists claim that the people as a whole should own the mines, mills, factories, railroads and other things that are used in common by all people. Just as we own the streets, waterworks and the postoffice, just so can we own and operate any other business. When we do this no factory will close down until we are supplied with all we need. No carpenter need be idle while the workers are without comfortable houses. Poverty, as we know it now, will be banished. That will be co-operation for the benefit of every man, woman and child.

Brother, it is worth while looking into. Get a book on Socialism and study the Socialist plan. Do not be ruled by a blind prejudice. "The truth, at any cost," should be your motto. Investigate for yourself.

While suggestions are being made for the beautifying of the City Hall Park, we hope the Park Commissioner will make an earnest effort to substitute blue grass for the crab grass and fox tail, that now defaces it.

Crab grass never has the pleasing color of blue grass and is green for only two or three months. Blue grass can be kept a beautiful green for nine months in the year. It is claimed that the smoke and

gases downtown will kill blue grass, but it is reasonable to suppose that if it is given the same care that is lavished each summer on this worthless crab grass that a good sod can be established.

It is evident that the "busting of the trusts" will continue as long as "special counsel" can get fees that are fortunes in themselves. Nearly \$1,000,000 has been paid to lawyers in trust prosecution cases. One of the principal grafters, Henry L. Stimson, received the enormous sum of \$83,270.70.

Truth About Los Angeles

Startling Pamphlet Is Ready.

Capitalism's conspiracy to crush out organized labor in California and the Pacific Coast, which recently has taken the turn of kidnapping and perpetrating fake confessions and identifications, is attracting world-wide attention.

So flagrant has been the campaign of misrepresentation in the capitalist newspapers all over the country that there has been an insistent demand for the truth about Los Angeles.

In response to this demand, Frank E. Wolfe of Los Angeles has written a startling pamphlet, which gives a history of the Times disaster and the subsequent attempt to turn the occasion of a gas explosion and fire in a death trap into a "dynamite outrage," perpetrated by members of labor unions.

This pamphlet is calculated to set at rest all doubts in the minds of the working class as to the conspiracy in the McNamara case. It carries a wonderful parallel with the civil war in Colorado and shows that, step by step, the crimes against labor there are being duplicated at this hour. The story, with its gruesome shadow of the gallows as a background, will cause a million to think, and it should do untold good in straightening out the thought of the workers as to the actual situation in Los Angeles and California.

The pamphlet contains 32 pages and 12 half-tone illustrations. The price was placed at 10 cents a copy in order that the book may receive the widest circulation.

The pamphlet, which is entitled "Capitalism's Conspiracy in California," may be procured from the LABOR BOOK DEPARTMENT, No. 966 Chouteau avenue.

The Lawyers' Union

THE COURT ENFORCES "CLOSED SHOP" AND BARS WOMAN ATTORNEY.

It is admitted that the workman may not be able to understand the technicalities of the law, but when common sense is applied it does seem that the law as interpreted by judges is of a peculiarly elusive quantity. A young lady in Atlanta, Ga., after graduating in the Atlanta Law School with high honors, applied to the Superior Court to become a member of the "Lawyer's" union. The "business agent" of the "lawyers'" union, Judge Pendleton, has refused to issue to the young lady a "working card," declaring that to do so would be "unconstitutional." Now she can't work. No "open shop" goes in the courts.

Our "Sacred" Courts

BARBARIC DECISIONS HELD UP TO SCORN.

In the City of New York, during the early months of 1911, there was held a Child's Welfare Exhibition. It was a most conservative and benevolent undertaking, conducted by a most conservative and benevolent people. Prominent among its exhibits was a quotation from an opinion of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York. In 1884 the legislature of the state passed an act, entitled "An Act to Improve the Public Health by Prohibiting the Manufacture of Cigars and the Preparation of Tobacco in any Form in Tenement Houses in Certain Cases, etc." The Court of Appeals held this law unconstitutional, and in the opinion used the language was prominently displayed in letters nearly a foot long in the Child's Welfare Exhibit. The language was as follows:

"It cannot be conceived how the cigarmaker is to be improved in his health or morals by forcing him from his home and its hallowed association and beneficent influences to ply his trade elsewhere."

Under this quotation in the Child's Welfare Exhibit was the statement, in equally large letters:

"This decision has blocked effective tenement house legislation up to the present."

That the decision of its highest court should be held up to the scorn and contempt of the people of the state by the exceedingly conservative and philanthropic persons managing this exhibit is very significant, and the remarks that were heard made by those who read the placard were not less so.—LaFollette's Weekly.

Congress Failed to Pass The Prison Labor Measure

The Sixty-first Congress of the United States has adjourned without giving us any relief in failing to pass the prison labor bill which has been endorsed by numerous conventions of the American Federation of Labor and this department as well. Notwithstanding the fact that the bill was favorably reported by the House Committee on Labor, no opportunity was given for its being taken up and passed by that body. This, of course, gives encouragement to the prison labor contractors, and particularly to what is known as the "prison labor trust," who have contracts in twelve penitentiaries and reformatories for the making of shirts, overalls, etc.

Among the brands of shirts that are made under the prison contract system is the Maryland state penitentiary of Baltimore, and advertised largely, are those known as the "President" and "Chamois Skin Khaki." These brands of shirts are known as working shirts, and usually retail for 50 cents each. The contract price paid for the labor of prisoners in making this class of goods ranges from 40 to 65 cents per dozen for the finished product, or, in other words, the price paid for the complete making of a shirt by this prison labor system averages less than 5 cents each.

Another organization that is confronted with the prison labor evil is the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union of America. In the Richmond (Va.) penitentiary one firm has a contract there for the manufacture of shoes, and over two million pairs of shoes are produced yearly for this firm, they paying to the state for the labor of the convicts engaged in the manufacture of this commodity 60 cents per day. The firm having this contract is located in Boston, Mass., and the impression is conveyed that instead of these shoes being made in a penitentiary they are manufactured in or around Boston.

There are many other organizations whose industry is menaced by

this prison contract labor system, and probably the two organizations here mentioned are more seriously affected than any of the others. The sale of this kind of goods can be minimized if the members of organized labor and their friends give the attention that they should when making purchases of these or any other commodities. If, when purchasing shirts, overalls, etc., our members and friends would insist that the label of the United Garment Workers appeared upon these articles, and refuse to purchase any unless the label is attached thereto, it will help greatly in preventing the extension of the sale of prison-made commodities.

When purchasing shoes if our members and friends will insist that the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union appears upon the same and in such a manner as it will be readable by those who are making the purchase, this organization will also be benefited. If our members will refuse to take the word from any business man or salesman that goods are union-made when the label does not appear upon the same, and refuse to make the purchase, they will make no mistake.

The only absolute guarantee that goods of the character herein mentioned, or of any other character, are union-made is by their having the union label of the respective organization attached thereto. Refuse to purchase any article that does not bear the union label, and you will not only be benefiting the members of the organizations in interest, but benefit yourself as well.

Local label committees are urgently requested to bring this matter to the attention of their members and friends, as well as to the business men in their locality. Yours fraternally,

THOMAS F. TRACY.

Secretary-Treasurer Union Label Department, American Federation of Labor.

PORTUGAL AND SPAIN SINDELAR SHOE CO.

Portugal's young republic is soon to pass through its time of test. As anticipated, the elections of May 28 have given the new regime its required majority, and the Monarchist-Clerical cliques, who, up to five years ago, prevented the Anti-Clericals from electing any representatives to Parliament, were unable to face the music of a general election. The composition of the new House of Representatives is pronounced Anti-Clerical and Liberal or Radical. As Portuguese workingmen, in Lisbon and Oporto, etc., are still largely given to anarchist anti-government propaganda, progress in the direction of Socialism can only be expected when constitutional government and tangible results encourage the hope of Socialism in politics.

The government has to date reformed a rotten clerical state by numerous decrees, which, though abolishing Catholic monopolies in education, public and charitable administration, and giving hitherto unknown liberties to the individual, lack the value of permanent law. That duty pertains to the new Parliament. Secularized state education, civil marriage and divorce, rights of association, and public meeting, press liberties, reform of state services, extension of local government—all these constitute elementary reforms which, firmly embodied in statutes, will pave the way for Portuguese progress upon progressive lines.

Beginning of Reform. The publication of the text of the Disestablishment Bill has again opened the flood-gates of Clerical criticism, and internal dissensions may induce the "plotters" to try a coup d'etat from the inside—a coup d'etat of the General Pavia type, such as ended the inglorious Spanish republic of 1873. This measure will test the republic to its foundations, as, though politically extinguished at present, the Clerical-Monarchists hold powerful financial interests which aim at buying over the army and navy to their side. The Separation law proclaims unrestricted religious liberty, establishes a secular state, and kills the former power of Rome over municipal grants and administration of public charities, hospitals and almshouses, etc., whilst the finances of religious sects are supervised by the state, and the accumulation of clerical wealth and properties is prohibited. Catholic clergy will receive pensions, but married Catholic priests (Modernists), and those arbitrarily suspended from office, are included in the scheme. After ninety-nine years all churches revert to the state. Rome is merely paying penalties for her shameful intolerance and financial aggrandizement. Every reformer will wish well to Portugal's first "modern" legislature, and should industrial law and social betterment be added to the "rights of freedom," the rise of a strong Socialist party cannot be long delayed. Still, it would be folly to expect a population, four-fifths illiterate, to achieve comparative Paradise within a decade.

Spanish politics are not so encouraging, and Canalejas, the Democrat-Premier, in his anxiety to retain office, is compelled to eat his promises, whilst the busy Liberal intriguers may, at any time, secure his downfall, with the selection of a military government and the early return of Mawra, the Conservative-Clerical tyrant. Hitherto his principal achievements are measures which check excessive hours and modify servile conditions in mines, and concerning female factory labor, a military servile law which strengthens the army, minimizes "contracting out" by the wealthy, and a decree which slightly extends freedom to non-Catholic sects.

At the present moment Canalejas is struggling with his far-reaching reforms and partial abolition of the detested "Consumos," or local taxes on food, meat, salt, and alcoholic beverages. The bill has passed the Congress, but financial interests which have hitherto defied all attacks are endeavoring to bring about a convenient Cabinet "crisis." The measures aim at suppression of these taxes (which make "necessities" in average Spanish cities dearer than in England, where wages are 50 per cent higher) on January 1, 1916. Whilst still retaining control over local administration, the state will remit certain percentages of Local Budgets and provide for prison staffs. In lieu of food taxes, site values may be subjected to imposts up to 1-1-5 in the £, the English household rate is introduced, a 10 per cent on spirits and beverages, taxes on theater and bill-fight tickets, small percentages on gas and electric light, payable by consumers, and an income tax of 1 1/2 per cent, whilst the retention of 10 per cent upon fresh meat, though regrettable, is 100 per cent below current figures.

The promised Law of Associations is a burlesque upon Canalejas' past career as an Anti-Clerical sworn to reduce the 4,430 conventual and monastic establishments whose tyrannical growth and financial power, added to their trading and sweating instincts, are a terror in the land, only fully realized by those who dare to oppose their monopoly. Many of them flatter illegal bodies, without state or episcopal sanction, they are now to be limited to not less than 12 per cent; minors must receive parental consent before entrance into the orders; all orders must present to state registrars their rules and regulations, and financial investments and accounts (with names of members, nationality, etc.), and the state may withhold consent, subject to right of appeal. Catholic charitable and educational orders must present quarterly balance sheets, and furnish triennial indentures of all properties, etc. The orders are to have practical license in their work, but unauthorized intermediaries are not allowed to buy nor sell—the latter being an important check upon studied evasion of state taxes, death duties, etc.

No congregation of cloistered monks or nuns can conduct a "religious" factory, and all conventual workshops, etc., are subject to state inspection and taxation. Government inspection of convents is limited to a judicial order, and the whole measure falls in its vital purpose,

which, according to promise, was systematically to reduce the power and numbers of a monastic organization, which is a social and civil menace.

Canalejas has failed, because Rome is as yet all powerful over the secular state in Spain. The day of religious liberty and essential reform is delayed until Republicanism can overcome internal jealousies, and, in combination with Socialists and the Anarchist "moderate," has permeated army and navy with modern thought. That growth is certain, and the nation only awaits the day of confidence when the intellectual rising youth of Spain and the masses of revolting workers have learned to make common cause on behalf of social freedom.

OFF YOUR HATS TO THE BREWERY WORKERS. Take off your hats to the Brewery Workers. Away down in Los Angeles these brave fellows found themselves at the very outset robbed of their employment as the result of the criminal conspiracy against Unionism. They stood to their guns. They lent a hand to their brothers worse off than themselves. They went on fighting the good fight and keeping the faith. And now they have their reward. They saw their employers turn over their business to the so-called Merchants and Manufacturers' organization in order to drive them out of their unions. But they also saw these same employers glad to come back to them and ask them to sign the agreements which recognize their union and give them the pay they are entitled to. If these men were cowards they would have been crushed and would have stayed crushed.—San Antonio Dispatch.

Woman Suffrage Loses in Connecticut. The Legislature of Connecticut has defeated the woman suffrage bill by killing the proposed constitutional amendment, which, had it gone before the people, would have struck out the word "male" from the constitution and given general suffrage.

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Our Milwaukee Letter

Milwaukee, Wis., July 1.—The slugging of strikers is promptly and duly punished by the Socialist administration of Milwaukee. Just recently the District Attorney prosecuted effectively a non-union man for assaulting a union picket of the local Cigarmakers' Union.

In every respect the Socialists serve the working class. On their behalf the City Council appropriated \$10,000 for the use of the Anti-Tuberculosis Commission, and passed an ordinance prohibiting the use of the common drinking cup in public places.

The city needs a municipal electric lighting plant, and the Socialists voted an appropriation of \$8,000 for preliminary work. This lighting plant would have been finished long ago were it not for the numerous injunctions issued against the city administration by capitalistic judges.

Who are the genuine friends of the public schools? Socialists. And they voted for an issue of \$47,000 of school bonds.

Likewise are our public servants active in the county administration. Supervisor Hensing (Socialist) lately

introduced a resolution in the county board instructing the District Attorney to prosecute former county clerks for embezzlement of public money.

Supervisor Heath (Socialist) introduced a resolution calling on the District Attorney to give an opinion as to the legality of the county board giving financial aid to impoverished families unable to provide for their children, instead of, as heretofore, depriving the parents of their children by sending them to the Home of Dependent Children, a place naturally void of loving care. The resolution is a slap on the wrists of those liars or ignoramuses who constantly cry that the Socialists want to disrupt the family.

Socialists will make the county prison a place of correction instead of punishment. The county board has accordingly bought a large farm, where offenders will be out in the open air raising vegetables, etc., for their own consumption. The prisoners will be segregated according to their degree.

So everything is moving in Milwaukee towards a better and more pleasant city for all concerned.

plans of its operation, its final decline, disintegration and demise.

Few people in Los Angeles know that Harrison Gray Otis is the actual owner of the Los Angeles Herald and has been for many years.

Yet in the personal possession of O. F. Brant of the Title Insurance and Trust Company, and locked, presumably, in the vaults of that company, at the corner of Franklin and New High streets, in this city, are 8051 shares of the total of 10,000 of the capital stock of the Los Angeles Herald Company, endorsed and held for the personal order of Harrison Gray Otis. These 8051 shares of stock, representing practically the complete ownership of the Herald company, have been in the hands of Mr. Brant for a long time.

An Independent Editor.

One man, prominently connected with the operation of the Herald, stands out distinct and separate from the operations of the Otis crowd, and to this man Los Angeles owes a debt of gratitude. This man has made a notable fight inside and outside of the Herald office in the cause of the people and is deserving of the highest commendation.

This man is Thomas E. Gibbon, president of the Herald company and editor of that newspaper. Under his management the Herald has shown no symptoms of its nefarious ownership, but has battled from day to day, unerringly and unwaveringly, for right. No editor, probably, in the history of Western journalism has borne such a load of smirch and soot, and carried on, in the face of it all, a good fight for a good cause.

The ownership of the Herald by Otis, while it was being run by Mr. Gibbon as a clean and upright newspaper, comprises a most remarkable anomaly.

Fighting on Both Sides.

Every day, while the Times came out with its columns filled with denunciations of those fighting in the people's interests and opposing every step forward in good government, nation, state and city, the Herald was issuing on the streets with exactly opposite policies and preaching doctrines diametrically opposed to everything that Otis and the Times stood for. In addition, Otis paid the bills for both newspapers.

His pet policies enunciated in the Times were daily derided and denounced by the Herald and Editor Gibbon. This remarkable situation would seem to argue a degree of hypocrisy, but it was not so deliberate as it appears.

For the attitude of the Herald, as maintained by Editor Gibbon, was not at all to the old man's liking. He did not want the Herald run as Gibbon was running it. The Herald hurt the Times, and daily pointed out the falsities and fallacies of the Times' position on public questions.

Otis Pays for Bad Bargain.

For years this has gone on and Otis and the Los Angeles Times have expended a fortune, estimated at no less than half a million dollars, in keeping the Herald alive. Spent all of this good money—taken in over the business counters of the Los Angeles Times—for the purpose of maintaining the Herald and its daily battering and hammering of the Times, its policies, and its friends. Otis-Times' money defraying the cost of a daily attack and assault upon all that the Times held dear! Oh, how it must have hurt!

It may seem remarkable to the reader that Otis should have continued so long to bear these financial burdens of the Herald, as well as the lambasting which he and his policies daily received in return in the editorial columns of that paper. To the uninitiated it must seem odd that the ancient old warrior of so many imitations should have continued to furnish ammunition and sinews of war to an institution that was directing the fire of all its batteries against him and what he stood for, especially when he actually owned the guns that were firing upon him.

Why Otis Couldn't Quit.

Why didn't he long ago sell the paper to somebody, or at least put a stop to the policies of Editor Gibbon, who was daily raking him for and aft? The reasons are simple enough when you know them.

He could not sell the Herald, in the first place, because nobody wanted to buy an institution that required such heavy feedings of good cash to keep it running. Also, he feared to sell the paper lest it might fall into the hands of men possessing sufficient financial strength to make it such a formidable rival to the Times in the morning field as would seriously endanger that long-cherished, time-serving machine organ. He dared not oust Editor Gibbon and muzzle the editorial tone of the Herald, for the good reason that such support as the paper has had in subscriptions and advertising was based upon the fact that it was being conducted as a clean, progressive newspaper.

In other words, to change the Herald from a decent, independent newspaper to one of the order of the Times—playing and defending dirty politics and serving corporations and all the crooked alliances—meant merely to make it an echo of the Times, cause it to lose all its circulation and advertising and render the financial deficit of the paper greater than ever.

Was ever a pompous editor, near-military hero and bewhiskered joke confronted with a worse dilemma? Never, probably, but once. That in the well-known case of the man who grabbed the bear in a valiant grip and was afraid to let go. For years Otis has had the Herald bear firmly by the tail, whirling and circling all

over the beautiful landscape of this fair Southland, and afraid to let go. It has been a wonderful contest, in which the virility, patience and financial resources of this ancient old fraud have been sorely tried.—Los Angeles Express.

How Could We?

HOW COULD WE GET ALONG WITHOUT THE CAPITALISTS?

By John M. Work.

An Irishman once said that half the lies they tell about the Irish are not true.

None of the lies they tell about Socialism are true.

The lies they tell about Socialism are very wonderful, both in their stature and in their variety. I wish to refer to but one of them at present. It is a huge, awkward, massive, monstrous lie. I mean the one about Socialism being impracticable, because we can't get along without the capitalists.

Designing opponents of Socialism spring this lie with malice aforethought. Others ask in all seriousness, "Do we not need the capitalist to give us employment and to manage the industries? How would it be possible to get along without them?"

Well, we can get along without the capitalists a good deal like a dog could get along without fleas.

For the capitalists form exactly the same function in society. They are leeches. They are parasites. They do nothing useful. They live off the labor of others.

As a rule, the capitalists do not manage the industries, even now. Most of the managing of industries is done by hired men, while the capitalists spend their time wasting the profits.

Take a walk up Fifth avenue in New York City, and the side streets that run off it, and you will see there scores of magnificent palaces, costing millions of dollars each. The men who own these palaces also own still other palaces at Newport, and in the Adirondacks. The same thing is true, in somewhat lesser degree, of every city in America.

These men are the capitalists. They have the wealth, without having earned it. The masses of the people are deprived of nearly everything worth while, because the capitalists have the wealth.

Decidedly we do not need the capitalists. On the contrary, we need very badly to get rid of them, so that the wealth will go to those who earn it.

If any of these capitalists do have managing ability, they will be sure of good jobs under Socialism. We have no intention of abolishing their ability. We only intend to abolish their functions as capitalists—their function as parasites.

Neither will we need them to give us jobs. For, when the people own the industries collectively they will employ themselves in their own industries.

Post Office Swindle

FOURTH-CLASS POSTAGE RATES BENEFIT THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Senate Bill 2873, just introduced by Senator Bourne of Oregon, reveals the fact that foreign countries, under treaties now existing, are more favorably considered than the citizens of our country relative to postage rates. In the course of an explanation of his bill, Senator Bourne said:

"It may seem strange to members of the Senate that there should be a possibility of legislation giving American citizens privileges in the United States mails between themselves equally with those enjoyed by residents of this country in transaction of business with residents of foreign countries. Within the United States the rate of postage on fourth-class matter is 16 cents a pound, with a limit of four pounds. The United States is party to a treaty under which residents of twenty-nine foreign countries may send fourth-class matter through the United States mails at 12 cents a pound, with a limit of eleven pounds. In other words, a man may send an eleven-pound package from San Francisco to Rome, Italy, at 12 cents a pound, but if he wishes to send the same articles to New York he must divide them into packages of not to exceed four pounds each and pay 16 cents a pound. The Committee on Postoffices and Postroads of both the Senate and House have under consideration bills for the establishment of a parcels post. I believe Congress will establish a parcels post rate at less than 12 cents a pound and a rate very much less than that for short hauls."

Goebel in Alaska.

National Organizer George H. Goebel is now working in Alaska. The first communication received from him since he arrived in the territory contains applications for charters for two new locals—at Wrangell and Ketchikan. Local Wrangell starts with eight members and Local Ketchikan with thirty-three. This indicates the ripeness of the field for Socialism in the frozen North. The comrades there hope to elect the territorial delegate to Congress in 1912.

Quotations

From Victor L. Berger's Speech in Congress.

PROTECTION, FREE TRADE AND THE WORKING CLASS.

There is no such thing as protection to labor in any tariff bill. I want to say this in the name of the many millions of enlightened workmen in this country, and in all other civilized countries, who think for themselves.

You are continually making laws for the protection of life and property—for the protection of the lives of those who own the property, and for the protection of the property they own. You are continually making laws for manufacturers, bankers and merchants.

The high tariff is responsible for the trusts only as it stimulates competition, and inasmuch as it subsidizes the manufacturers. But the outcome of competition is always the same. Competition always kills competition in the end. We find trusts in high-tariff America and in free-trade England. We find trusts in Germany and even in little Holland. As a matter of fact, every flourishing industry winds up in a trust.

The workingman who has no other property than his labor gets scant protection, indeed. If he wants to be protected, he must commit a crime; he must steal or get drunk and disturb the peace or become a tramp. Then the law gets hold of him and gives him protection. Then he gets the protection of the jail or the penitentiary.

The highly protected manufacturers of Germany never dared tell their workmen that the tariff was there to protect the workingman. The protected manufacturer of France never dared tell their workmen that the tariff protected them.

What I want to bring out is that it was never intended that the high tariff should protect the workingman. That pretense was simply an afterthought, because the workmen have votes. (Laughter on the Democratic side.) Only American manufacturers they dared to tell this falsehood to their workmen. Why? Because until very recent years American workmen were more ignorant on economic and social questions than their brothers in Germany or France.

Since the great strike in Pittsburg in 1892—which ended with the battle on the Monongahela—the claim that the high tariff protects the workingman has become more rare. I should not advise the gentleman from Pennsylvania or any other gentleman to make such a claim before an audience of workmen of Pittsburg, Chicago, or Milwaukee when there is a strike for living wages in some branch of the iron industry.

In the steel mills of Pittsburg, Chicago, and Milwaukee, where thirty years ago the so-called princes of labor used to get from \$10 to \$15 a day, the modern white coolies get \$1.75 for twelve hours a day, seven days in the week—having no time to praise the Lord, and no reason either. (Laughter.)

It is the poor people who, as a rule, have many children. The tax on shoes will strike a poor sewer digger who has six children six times as hard as it will a millionaire, who has one child. Moreover, the digger can afford it one thousand times less. (Applause.)

Every tariff, high or low, means that it hits the poor man worst. So long as a tax is placed on the necessities of life, it will fall upon the poor man much more heavily than upon the rich man. (Applause.)

MUNICIPAL STREET RAILWAY IN FRISCO.

Rebuilt by City.

The labor party administration of San Francisco has commenced the operation of the Geary Street Railway, which has been turned over to the city as the result of the expiration of a franchise. Every legal obstacle known was put in the way of the city administration to take over and operate this line. It is necessary, owing to the extremely bad physical condition of the roadbed and the cars, that it be almost wholly reconstructed, and on June 14 active work commenced.

Mayor McCarthy has announced that all of the work to be done in rehabilitating the road will be done by union labor, and that, when completed, the workmen, conductors and all employees of the operating department will be put upon an eight-hour

day and a wage rate that will enable the employes to maintain a high standard of living.

It is stated that the employers' organizations and other associations of a like character are very much perturbed over the action taken by the union labor administration.

By a recent referendum in the State of Nevada, Comrade W. H. Burton of Buckskin was re-elected a member of the National Committee.

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WHAT IS THE MATTER?

By Duncan McDonald, Secretary U. Mine Workers of Illinois.

Never before in the writer's knowledge has the coal business been in such a demoralized condition as at present. Notwithstanding the efforts of the capitalist press to studiously avoid any reference to the matter, the country is at the present time in the throes of an industrial depression, or panic, such as has not been witnessed for many years.

Some ten thousand coal miners are thrown out of work in this state alone and many of these are in destitute circumstances, and some forty thousand others are working two days per week, or less, and conditions are getting worse.

Imagine a condition where an army of fifty thousand strong, honest, able-bodied men, anxious and willing to work, but unable to secure the same, patiently waiting for the whistle to blow to call them to work, but day after day, week after week, they wait and wait and wait, and each day the situation becomes more grave and far-reaching.

The small business men are beginning to feel the effects of the panic, the large business houses are complaining, and the bankers are asking what is the matter? Why don't the mines work? The same complaint comes from every state where coal is mined; the panic is general, and I fear the worst is not yet.

Now what is the matter? Let us see. The miners of Springfield get 57 7-10 cents per ton for mining coal, and are required to pay from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per ton when they purchase a ton for their own use. In other words, they get about one-fifth of what they produce, minus the cost of transporting the coal from the face to the surface. These same companies have been selling coal—screened lump coal—to the railroad companies at 90 cents per ton. The shoe workers, with improved machinery, are said to produce twelve pairs of shoes in order to get one paid for themselves, and so on along the line. As a result, every wholesale and retail store is stocked with goods from cellar to garret which cannot be sold.

Why? Because labor cannot buy back its own product, and as a result the workers are idle and facing starvation, and idleness and poverty begot crime, not because the workers are criminals, but hunger and privation will make a criminal out of the very best-intentioned.

After one becomes a criminal and is sentenced to the so-called penal and reformatory institutions, after

one is compelled to be a crook in order to eat, after he has brought disgrace upon himself and family, then, and not until then, does the state interest itself in the worker by providing him a job. Interest itself in him by lecturing and providing him with the services of a sky-pilot at the expense of the state, teaching him not to violate the laws of God and man and advising him that when he regains his liberty to again search in vain for another job, to again go through the same old routine of searching for some economic master to give him work, providing he is willing to work for one-fifth of the product of his toil. Teaches him to again go hungry and half-clothed in search of a job, to again meet with the same rebuffs, the same obstacles, the same opportunities to starve or steal.

Not until then do we as a state interest ourselves in his behalf. What a hollow mockery and a shame! Why cannot the state or nation take up the question of providing him with a job, not by giving him one-fifth of the product of his toil, but give him a job with the full social value of his toil and save the man from becoming a criminal and make him a good and useful member of society? If they can provide him a job of hard labor, after they have compelled him to become a criminal, why cannot the state or nation provide him with a job before they make a criminal out of him? Will some of the apologists for present-day conditions please answer? Will some of those who are ranting against Socialism please explain?

The intelligent worker will not much longer tolerate these conditions. Not much longer choose between starvation and crime, when he can remedy these conditions by an intelligent use of the ballot.

The situation is indeed grave and the rumblings on discontent can be heard on every hand, and unless some relief comes soon by concerted action on the part of the workers at the ballot box, then bread riots and worse will ensue and history will repeat itself and this nation will undergo another revolution. This time for the final emancipation of the wage slaves of the mine, mill, factory and shop; the right of a job, with the full social value of that job without the consent of some master, or being compelled to resort to crime in order to eat. This period is much closer than many realize.

Springfield, Ill.

Why Otis Determined to Kill the Herald

ITS STRAIGHTFORWARD, HONEST POLICY GALLED HIM, WHILE HE DARE NOT CHANGE IT.

Its Great Financial Losses Staggered Him and He Was Afraid to Sell It.

For years, Harrison Gray Otis, editor and principal owner of the Los Angeles Times, has also been the actual bona-fide owner of the Los Angeles Herald.

The ownership by Otis of the Herald has been kept secret and is unknown to the public. The Times has occasionally published in its columns denials that Otis was in any way actually interested in the Herald, yet the facts were that he owned the paper all the time.

The Times has advocated one side of public questions—invariably the wrong side—and the Herald, also under Otis' ownership, maintained the opposite side and combated the position of the Times. The Herald has been a heavy financial loser and hundreds of thousands of dollars of Times money has been poured into the treasury of the Herald, under Otis' ownership, to keep it running.

At last Otis, weary of his financial losses, discouraged with carrying the

burden of a newspaper which daily denounced him and his policies before the world, and desirous of annihilating forever an institution that has stood for the right and had done much good work in the community, determined to kill the Herald.

He has sold the Associated Press membership of the Herald to Hearst's Los Angeles Examiner and the machinery of the paper to a shady and shadowy coterie, who are to establish a new afternoon sheet, to be run along the lines of the Times.

The Herald, the oldest morning newspaper in Los Angeles, always a big factor in the city's daily life, and a paper which has fought many clean and honest fights, is to be put to death. Otis has dealt Los Angeles another blow and, incidentally, accomplished one more typical act of his destructive career.

The Story of the Herald.

The story of the Herald and how it fell from high estate into the clutches of Otis is a remarkable one. It is a narrative of cunning, deceit, misrepresentation, traps, plots and pitfalls, ending finally in the malicious and willful destruction of the newspaper. It wreaks with deception and falsehood. It was planned to deceive everybody, to keep the public unaware of the ownership of the paper and in the dark concerning all the

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Picnic Calendar

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

Socialist Party OF ST. LOUIS.

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

Tenth Ward Recount

BALLOT BOX OPENING RESULTS IN BRANDT'S FAVOR.

Press Reports Misleading.

The recount and examination of the ballots cast in the Tenth Ward last spring was concluded at noon July 8.

As usual, the old party press came out with statements that are not justified by the findings of the recount, according to those in position to know. The claim that the recount gives Elgel a majority is entirely unfounded, it is stated, and when the full returns are made known in court it will be found that the voters of the Tenth Ward elected W. M. Brandt to represent them in the House of Delegates.

It is claimed that a number of ballots cannot be counted for either candidate until passed on by the court, but that Brandt will be the winner, no matter how these disputed ballots are finally disposed of.

The findings of the Election Commissioners were certified to the court on July 12, and it is probable that the exact figures will be available for the next issue of ST. LOUIS LABOR.

FIRST GAYLORD MEETING WAS SPLENDID SUCCESS.

Good Size Crowd Gathered at North St. Louis Turner Hall.

The first of a series of public propaganda meetings by Comrade W. R. Gaylord was held last Wednesday evening at North St. Louis Turner Hall. A splendid crowd attended the meeting and the audience appreciated the fine lecture by the Socialist State Senator of Wisconsin. Thursday evening Gaylord spoke at Southwest Turner Hall.

MILWAUKEE DAILY PRESS FUND

Henry Broky \$ 10.00
Previously reported 123.15
Total to July 11 \$133.15

OUR SUB. HUSTLERS.

- M. Bakits 1
 - Geo. Theobald 1
 - O. A. Weidemann 2
 - C. Hirschenhofer 2
 - W. E. Eckart 4
 - John Wissel 1
 - J. J. Leuenberger 3
 - Henry Schwarz 2
 - J. C. McCormack 1
 - Fred Stocker 4
 - T. E. Delmore 3
 - Phil. Bayer 1
 - Charles Roedel 1
 - Arthur Owen, Carthage Mo. 1
- Outside Renewals.
Thos. Otzwick ..Livingston, Ill
V. Spoettingl...Livingston, Ill
A. A. Stewart...San Pedro, Cal

SEVENTH WARD BRANCH IGNORES HOT WEATHER.

The Seventh Ward Branch held their regular meeting at 966 Chouteau avenue, Wednesday, June 28, with nearly the entire membership in attendance. The election of officers for the ensuing term resulted as follows:

Secretary—A. Michler.
Secretary-Treasurer—Nick Becker.
Organizer—J. E. Akins.
Literature and Press Agent—Chris Weber.

Delegates to General Committee—Thos. Delmore, Chris Weber and George Engel.

The branch reports general conditions good and their membership on the increase as the result of some good, live hustling and hard work on the part of the members.

Regular meetings are held the second and fourth Wednesday of each month.

All Seventh Ward Socialists are invited to attend the meetings.

W. M. BRANDT CONTEST FUND.

Anton Loy \$.76
A. J. Gallaher 3.00
Nick Kiefer50
Otto Mueller25
Previously reported 587.51

Total to July 11 \$591.76

QUARTERLY REPORTS DUE.

Branch secretaries should bear in mind that the constitution requires that quarterly reports must be in by the 15th.

Gravois Avenue Socialists Plan a Frolic.

The Twelfth Ward Branch (West) reports that they intend giving a family basket picnic in the first part of August. Date and place will be announced later.

At their Gaylord meeting, July 21, 7260 Gravois avenue, will be a fine place to advertise this affair.

"SOCIALIST" RECEIVES LOYAL SUPPORT.

\$500.00 Pledge Fund Raised.

When July 1, the time limit for raising a fund of \$500 for the support of the Kansas City Socialist, arrived, there was rejoicing among the comrades of the city by the Kaw.

Not only was the \$500 pledged, but indications are that additional support will increase that amount considerably. The Socialist has been published for a year, and is now becoming firmly established, in spite of all the obstacles that are so common to Socialist papers.

Knowing the trials and troubles of Socialist newspaper work from experience, we desire to congratulate Kansas City comrades for the grit and perseverance shown.

PROSPERITY MINERS PUSHING FORWARD.

It is cheering to note that the miners of Prosperity, Jasper county, are pushing the work of organization in the Miners' Union. If the miners of Jasper county will show the same solidarity that is now evident in St. Francois county, they will find their conditions can be much improved.

Right along with the growth and strength of the unions it will be found that the Socialist movement keeps pace. When Socialists do their duty as members of the Union, there is no antagonism between the party and the union.

With the unions on the up-grade, and some reorganization within the local Socialist movement, there is every reason to believe that the party work in Jasper county can be stood on its feet and set going once more.

Workingmen's Protective Union.

Office hours: 5 to 6:30 p. m.;
Saturdays, 12 to 12:30 p. m.
MARTIN C. SEEGER, Clerk.
Office: 408 Olive Street, Room 508
Phones: Central 5076, Olive 2133
Protection of members of affiliated unions against loan sharks, collection of wages, etc., are the objects of this union.

OFFICE HOURS: SUNDAYS.

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

Gompers Attacks Justice Wright

URGES IMPEACHMENT OF INJUNCTION HERO.

Washington, D. C., July 8.—The direct charge that Justice Daniel Thew Wright of the District of Columbia Supreme Court "ought to be impeached" for his course in the famous "contempt cases" against President Samuel Gompers, Vice President Mitchell and Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor was made to the Senate "Third Degree" Investigating Committee by President Gompers.

The labor leader asserted that the jail sentence of twelve, nine and six months imposed by Justice Wright upon Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison were the heaviest ever known in judicial procedure for like offenses.

Asserting that now, for a second time, he and his fellow officers in the American Federation of Labor had been cited for a hearing on July 17 on the same contempt charge, Gompers said:

"We have the alternative of apologizing to the court. I suppose we are of the same mind, but as for myself I am not ready to apologize for working for the poor devils who are giving the best that is in them for the good of a country. I can conceive of no better service than to promote to the best of my ability the interests of the workmen of this country. I am not conscious of having done wrong. Judge Wright, I fear, will grow considerably older if he waits for apologies.

"I know the Senate cannot initiate impeachment proceedings, but an investigation by this committee might have a good effect on the action of judges in such cases in future.

"If the recall was in effect in the District of Columbia, Justice Wright would have been placed out of office long ago.

Tired of Expensive Litigation.
"Expensive litigation seems to have been adopted," said Gompers, turning to another phase of the labor war, "by the forces arrayed against us to destroy labor organizations. I have been told that more than \$2,500,000 is available for the prosecution of the McNamaras at Los Angeles.

"The time is coming when we will not be able to employ attorneys fairly measuring up to the lawyers of the opposition. In that time we shall strengthen ourselves with the sentiment of the people. Eventually we shall have to quit active defense and stand there strong in our defenseless position."

In regard to the kidnaping of McNamara, a member of the committee raised the question whether Congress had authority to regulate the extradition of men between states.

"If Congress can regulate the transportation even of hogs in interstate commerce," Gompers answered, "there ought to be some way of preventing the removal of a human being unlawfully from his home state."

Gompers then made a bitter arraignment of the Burns Detective Agency and their kidnaping of the McNamara brothers for alleged complicity in dynamiting plots.

McNamara's Extradition an Outrage.
Gompers denounced the extradition of the McNamara brothers as an outrage.

"The men were taken from their home state without a hearing in a court of competent jurisdiction, and without an opportunity to consult counsel, though a demand for the privilege was made," asserted Gompers.

"It was like a stage play. J. J. McNamara was thrust bodily into a high speed automobile, which was all cranked up and ready to go. Three railroads were traversed on the trip to Los Angeles to prevent habeas corpus proceedings."

The labor leader asserted that the only question asked J. J. McNamara by the police judge before whom he was arraigned at Indianapolis was his name. The actual arrest, Gompers said, was made on Saturday afternoon, after all the court competent to issue habeas corpus writs had closed.

Gompers urged consideration of a bill regulating extradition which he will shortly have introduced "by request" in the Senate.

Bakers' Convention Call

The next convention of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America will take place in Kansas City, Mo., at the new Labor Temple, beginning Monday morning, September 11, 1911, at 10 o'clock.

Local unions with a membership of less than 100 shall be entitled to one delegate; from 100 to 200 members, to two delegates; from 200 and more, to three delegates; but in no case shall a local union be entitled to more than three delegates.

Delegates representing up to twenty-five members shall be entitled to one vote and one additional vote for each additional twenty-five members they represent.

The number of votes of those unions which are represented by more than one delegate shall be equally divided among the delegates.

Every delegate to a convention of the international union must be provided with a credential from his local union, properly attested, and must have been a member of the International Union at least two years prior to his election. Exempt from this rule are such delegates whose local union has not been in existence for two years.

A further exception shall be made with members who were readmitted into any local union by withdrawal card and had been members of the International Union for two years before withdrawing.

The expense for representation at the convention must be borne by the local unions.

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