

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

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

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

OFFICE: 966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., NOVEMBER 5, 1910

Phone: Kinloch, Central 1577.

No. 509

Congressman Bartholdt

Boycotted by Union Labor.

Notice is hereby served to all members and friends of Organized Labor of the Tenth Congressional District that the Republican candidate, Richard Bartholdt, has been placed on the official "Unfair List" by the American Federation of Labor. At the meeting of the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union, held Sunday, October 23, it was announced to the delegates assembled that it is the duty of every Union man to boycott Richard Bartholdt on the day of election, November 8.

The Congressional Record shows that Mr. Bartholdt, as member of the Committee on Labor, has done all in his power to assist in killing every important labor measure that came before Congress or before the Committee on Labor.

The workman who votes for Bartholdt and his political machine that nominated him votes against the best interests of the working people. The honorable Congressman has become a willing tool of the capitalist corporation interests, with whom and for whom he voted, and for whose interests he dodged and disappeared whenever he was too cowardly to vote to go on record.

Here is what Bartholdt did as Congressman in the last two or three sessions of Congress:

- Dodged eight-hour law.
- Voted for compulsory pilotage.
- Against sixteen-hour day.
- For ship subsidy.
- Dodged Dick military law.
- Dodged compulsory investigation.
- Dodged and then voted against exempting unions.
- Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Labor.
- Remember the gentleman!

Humbug

For the last fifty years the people of this country have been fooled by means of two political issues, namely: High Tariff and Free Trade.

Great sham battles were fought under the auspices of both old parties. The great mass of poorly-paid wage workers were foolish enough to get excited about these capitalist issues in every campaign, and when the election was over it mattered very little whether the Democrats or Republicans won—the workingmen were always the poor suckers who had to foot the bills.

It is painful, indeed, that the workingmen, who pretend to be intelligent and patriotic, permit gangs of capitalist political highwaymen to rob them of the last remnant of their rights as wage workers and citizens. The time has come when the workingmen must stand together on the political battlefield, line up against the Democratic and Republican parties, join the Socialist Party and move on with irresistible force until the old parties will be routed and defeated, as it was done in the city of Milwaukee at the last municipal election.

Why should not the workingmen of St. Louis be able to do the same thing as their Milwaukee comrades and brothers? Where there is a will, there is a way, and on November 8th the St. Louis working class will establish a glorious political record by voting the Socialist ticket straight.

With High Protective Tariff and Free Trade the working class stands between the devil and the deep sea. The issue of Tariff vs. Free Trade has become a humbug—the humbug of this campaign.

Knew More Than All of Them.

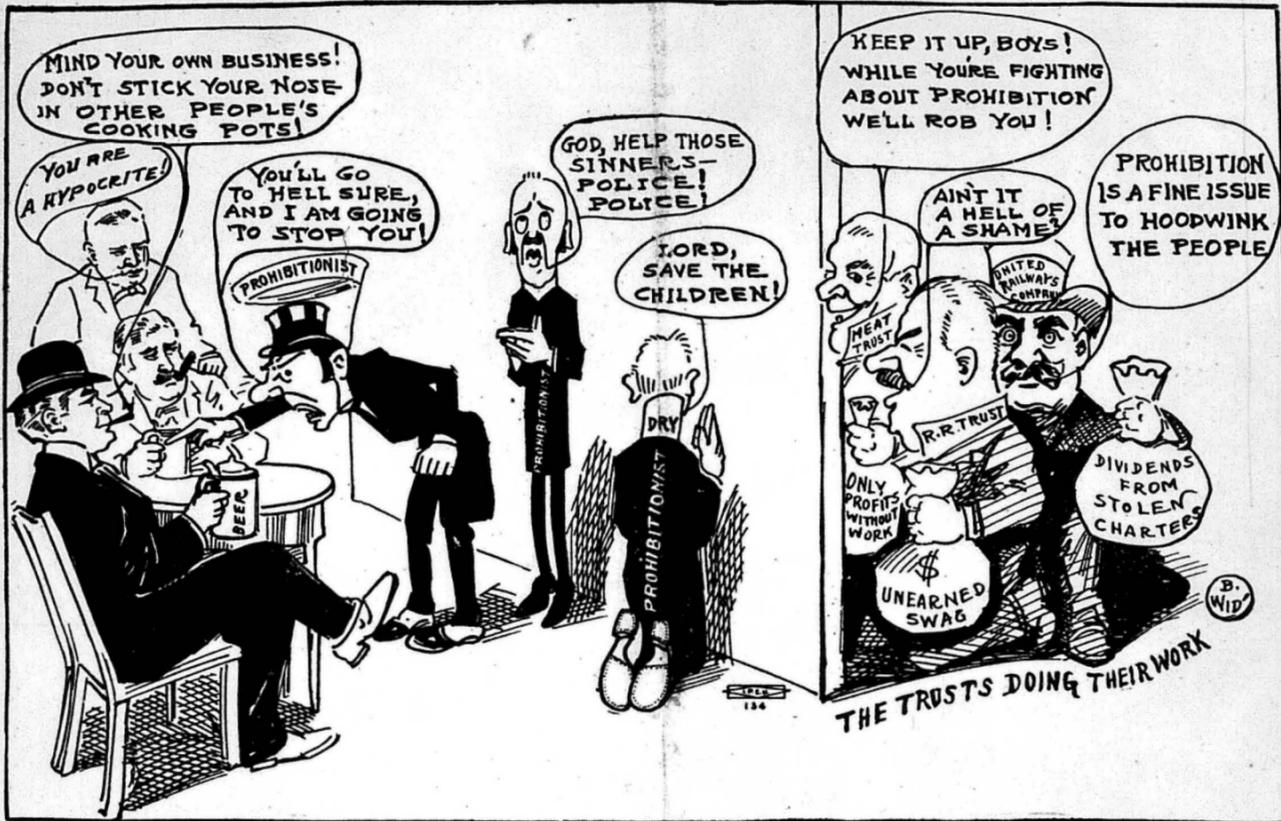
The Lawyer—Are you acquainted with any of the men on the jury?

The Witness—Yes, sir; more than half of them.

The Lawyer—Are you willing to swear that you know more than half of them?

The Witness—Say, if it comes to that, I'm willing to swear that I know more than all of them put together.—Boston Record.

The Prohibition Movement is A Fine Thing for the Big Grafters



Stand by Your Colors!

Every inducement from persuasion to treats will be used to get you to support this candidate or that old party candidate. In states and counties and cities where the Republicans have misused their power and robbed and grafted, smooth Democratic politicians will want your vote for their candidate on the ground that what the country needs is a "change." On the other hand, in Democratic communities, where the Democratic brand of grafting has been carried on, smooth Republican politicians will insist that the "rascals be turned out" and a new set (of rascals) put in. Remember that the same gang, no matter what brand politically, in control in your county is in control in other communities wearing a different political badge.

Boss Cox of Cincinnati, endorsed by Roosevelt, is in the same class with Lorimer of Illinois, denounced by Roosevelt—and these two worthies are of the same stripe in control of Tammany and in Democratic (?) southland.

These politicians are against you! Keep that in mind—and vote the Socialist ticket without a scratch. If there are any blanks on our ballot, do not pollute good white paper by writing in the name of a capitalist candidate, who, with his smiling, snug countenance leads you to the industrial precipice with your eyes on the rainbow in the heavens. After the election he gives you a shove into the depths below!

Vote once for the wife and babies at home!—Appeal to Reason.

Vote Against the Plutocratic "Public Reservation" Graft!

The real estate sharks and interested West End aristocrats are spending thousands of dollars for advertising their "Outer Park and Boulevard" graft scheme. There are millions of dollars involved in this latest graft. A real estate dealer, Mr. Gundlach, president of the city council, is one of the hiring propagandists of the scheme, and he has the support of every real estate shark and property holder of the district which is to benefit by this so-called Outer Park and Boulevard System.

The Chain of Rocks, Creve Coeur Lake, Meramec Highlands and other resort places are to be connected by automobile boulevards and parkways at the expense of the people of St. Louis.

The grafters, in big posters and by announcements in the capitalist press, claim that the tax necessary to buy the land for this plutocratic automobile park and boulevard system is so insignificant that no public-spirited citizen should vote against it.

Don't be fooled by slick gentlemen under Gundlach's political management. Personally Mr. Gundlach's influence would amount to very little, but as president of the City Council this real estate speculator wields considerable influence, which must be counteracted by the voters.

Every Socialist vote of St. Louis will be a vote against this automobile boulevard graft.

These honorable and dishonorable gentlemen cannot deceive any progressive citizen, much less a Socialist. To-day the real estate along the proposed parkway is worth very little. Much of that part of the country is so situated that it would not be worth very much for years to come.

But just go to work and endorse the graft scheme on November 8th, and you will see the result, an immediate change. The moment the Outer Park and Boulevard scheme would be adopted by the vote of the people the holders of property all along the proposed line of parkways

and the real estate sharks would raise the price of their real estate and fleece the city in a most outrageous way. With them it would be one of those business propositions which yield thousands of dollars to the speculators and sharks, while the city would have to dig up the hard cash.

Will the honorable real estate man Gundlach make the people believe that his work for the West End plutocracy and the interested real estate speculators was the Simon-pure patriotism of a great statesman? He and his capitalist bosses must take the great mass of the people for a horde of fools!

How many people of St. Louis would have a chance to even see the Outer Park and Boulevard system once a year? Very few. It is an outrageous business graft inaugurated by the Civic League and other interests under the guise of civic pride and local patriotism.

We know the civic pride of these gentlemen, and their local patriotism

is also known to the people. Their civic pride and their local patriotism end where the people begin to prevent them from grafting on the good-natured, because ill-advised and much-deceived public.

Every voter must keep in mind the fact that the "Outer Park and Boulevard" proposition will not appear, together with the constitutional amendments, on the separate slip, but will be printed on the same slip with the party tickets.

In order to vote against this graft proposition you must scratch the "Yes." Remember that the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union decided by practically unanimous vote to oppose the Outer Park and Boulevard scheme at the November election. The daily newspapers suppressed this news, because the grafters would not let the people know that Organized Labor was instructed to vote against it.

Vote against the Outer Park and Boulevard plan!

Vote for Teachers' Pension by Scratching "No" on Amendment No. 2

Vote for City Charter Provision by Scratching "No" on Amendment No. 4

Vote for Voting Machines by Scratching "No" on Amendment No. 8

Vote Against Prohibition by Scratching "Yes" on Amendment No. 10

The Federal Judge.

Do not forget the federal judge when you vote on November 8th next. Your vote will not reach him directly, but a million Socialist votes at the next election will serve as a warning to him that you are getting on to the game.

A million Socialist votes will change court decisions and judge-made laws.

A million Socialist votes will cause the federal judiciary to read into the constitution an entirely different meaning.

Be one of the million—you've got nothing to lose and everything to gain.—Appeal to Reason.

To the Insurgent Voter.

Mr. Insurgent: You recognize the existence of something wrong in our political and industrial affairs. You are to have the opportunity to vote for men who have before election pledged themselves to vote for certain reform measures which you want enacted into law. Take this from me: If you want to be sure these measures are enacted into law—**VOTE THE SOCIALIST TICKET!** That will serve as a warning to these fellows with fine promises that you mean business and that if they fail to keep their promises, that you know of ONE party that will keep its promises to the working class—the Socialist Party!

Causes of Poverty.

An investigation into conditions at the stock yards at Chicago shows that the cause of poverty in that industry was caused as follows:
Lack of employment . . . 456 families
Intemperance . . . 157 families
Sickness . . . 154 families
Laziness . . . 34 families
Old age . . . 33 families
—American Journal of Sociology, March, 1898.

Here are 677 families in trouble to whose interests the teetotalers of temperance fame are absolutely blind. As a matter of fact, the majority of the 157 families upon whom intemperance visited poverty it was poverty which brought on the intemperance, and it was capitalism that brought on poverty.

No Followers.

Mistress (an old maid)—When I engaged you, Mary, I told you I would not have any followers. You seem to have forgotten that.

Mary—Oh, no, miss! I remember you saying it, but I wouldn't give up yet if I were you. While there's life there's hope.—The Windsor Magazine.

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

Demand and Supply.

First Doctor—"I've discovered a sure cure for a rare disease."
Second Doctor—"Great! Now, how can we make the rare disease prevalent?"

Appeal for Right.

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

However the battle is ended,
Though proudly the victor comes
With fluttering flags and prancing
nags

And echoing roll of drums
Still truth proclaims this motto,
In letters of living light—
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right.

Though the heel of the strong oppressor

May grind the weak in the dust,
And the voices of fame with one
claim

May call him great and just,
Let those who applaud take warning.

And keep this motto in sight—
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right.

Let those who have failed take courage;

Though the enemy seems to have won,

Though his ranks are strong, if he be in the wrong

The battle is not yet done;

For, sure as the morning follows
The darkest hour of the night,
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right.

O man, bowed down with labor!

O woman, young yet old!

O heart, oppressed in the toiler's breast,

And crushed by the power of gold!

Keep on with your weary battle
Against triumphant might;
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

The headquarters and Lid Cave of the Tenth Ward Democratic Club, on Arsenal street and Lemp avenue, resembles a Morgan street junk shop. It is plastered up with all kinds of cheap Democratic campaign literature, and the only thing missing is a big sign with the inscription:

"For Sale Cheap! Politics below cost price! Principles exchanged for a beer with sandwich or a 'Kartoffel-schnaps.' Purchasers must apply before November 8, because on that day we may be buried under an avalanche of Socialist votes!"

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

For Labor's Protection

For the immediate protection of the wage workers the Socialist Party of Missouri insists on the enactment of many important measures, of which we quote the following:

The establishment of a legal eight-hour work day.
A law prohibiting the use of the militia or police force by the Governor, or other official, for the purpose of breaking strikes.
Neither capital punishment nor money fines shall be imposed for any crime; in criminal cases the state shall conduct the defense as well as the prosecution, free of charge; circuit judges shall not have the right to take civil cases from the jury.

Employers' liability law for the protection of all wage workers.
An invalidity and old age insurance law. The state to conduct all life, fire and accident insurance.

Women to have the same political and civic rights as men have.
An efficient compulsory education law, and free text-books for the public school children throughout the state.

Abolition of the contract system on public work; such work to done under union conditions at union wages.

Extension of labor and factory legislation, with especial regard to the prevention of child labor and sweatshops.

The use of convict labor and its products, in competition with free labor, to be prohibited.

As a means of public safety, and for sanitary reasons, we favor the enactment of a law prohibiting the erection of stockades or any place for lodging strikebreakers in or about the premises of industrial establishments.

We favor the adoption of the constitutional amendment providing for voting machines, in order to secure a secret and accurate ballot.

The right of minority parties to have watchers in each voting precinct, and that they be paid the same as judges and clerks, and that their signatures be necessary to make the returns legal.

The election of all state mine inspectors by direct vote of the people, instead of appointment by the governor, and all such inspectors must be experienced miners.

Women shall not be employed where the conditions of labor are injurious to health or dangerous to life.

Strict regulation and inspection of the use of hoists, scaffolding and other appliances used in the erection or repairing of buildings, and a rigid enforcement of the same.

"Friends of Labor"

The St. Louis Police Department under Chief Young Used Against Striking Workmen.

While Edmond Creecy was chief of police of St. Louis we failed to hear of any complaint of Union Labor against the police department. Old man Creecy was too much of a gentleman to permit any police attacks on striking Union men. He was for fair play and every act of his showed his higher education and his love for right and justice.

It was for this very reason that Mr. Creecy had to go. The big business interests were anxious to have another police chief, if possible, one of the Mathew Kiely "Shoot-and-Shoot-to-Kill" caliber.

Some flimsy, malicious charges were preferred against the old man. Not one of the charges was worth considering. But the big corporation capitalists and enemies of the labor movement insisted on getting Creecy's scalp. The John Healy scandal in connection with the Police Relief Association steal was wilfully and maliciously twisted into the charges against Chief of Police Creecy, and the political wirepulling between Governor Hadley and his Republican machine and the big business interests continued until Mr. Creecy was forced out of office. Hadley and his Republican machine were very much in need of the police department, for political reasons, and the leading crooks in the Democratic party had no serious objection to Creecy's removal, because he was not the man that would act as every ward politician's tool.

Mr. Young was appointed as Creecy's successor. He was heralded as a man of discipline, a man of force and ability—every inch a policeman! And it now seems that the big capitalist business interests found the right man for the place.

Under Chief Young's "military discipline" the days of Mathew Kiely seem to be repeated, and we should not be surprised if Mr. Young would some day issue a second edition of Kiely's Shoot-to-Kill manual.

During the last few weeks the machinists on the Missouri Pacific railroad and the Amalgamated Glass Workers have been on strike, and from week to week we have heard the same bitter complaints against the police department. Strikers and strike pickets are persecuted, mal-

reated and arrested without any reasonable cause and Union workmen are hunted by Young's men like criminals.

The official records of the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union tell the story of Chief Young's mercenary work for the capitalist corporations. He may call that law and order, but we call it brutality and wrong. Because a man holds the position of chief of police of St. Louis does not mean that he must become the patron saint of the big business interests. We do not blame the men on the beat for this work, but we do blame the chief and the political machine that put him into office and by whose grace he can hold down his job.

As workmen and citizens, we demand and insist that the police department be run in accordance with humane principles, that neither rowdyism nor Muscovite brutality be tolerated, and that the workingman out on strike shall have the same right and enjoy the same protection as the corporation president to whom the big Chief Young deigns to kowtow like a Chinese coolie before a prince of the Manchu dynasty. If Chief Young is of the opinion that he may treat Union workmen out on strike like homeless vagabonds, he may some day discover his mistake. And Governor Hadley, the great would-be friend of labor, might also do well to pay a little more attention to the work of the St. Louis police department under Young's rule of absolutism.

On November 8th the workmen of St. Louis may give the proper answer by casting a Socialist vote that will be a timely warning to the politicians, who seem to imagine that the St. Louis police department is organized for no other purpose but to be used against the workmen who are out on strike for bettering their deplorable condition.

If Chief Young and his political bosses don't know their rights and duties as public servants the Socialists may some day in the near future teach them a few lessons on that subject which they may not like very much, but which may have a beneficial effect on their future behavior towards the "common herd."

Votes or Converts?

By Robert Hunter.

I have heard there are many men who intend to vote the Socialist ticket this year as a protest.

A very well known man in Connecticut told me the other day, "I intend to vote for you this year, because I want to scare the life out of the old parties."

"They are both so crooked they could hide behind a corkscrew. (I didn't say that.) And I want to use the Socialist Party this year as a whip to lash them into action."

"If the Socialists," he said, "can poll forty thousand votes this year it will not matter whether Democrats or Republicans are elected, they will be forced to pass social reform legislation that will benefit the people of this state."

But, friends, we want to protest against such support. We know, of course, that if you want to scare the grafters the best way to do it is to vote the Socialist ticket.

We believe, also, that there is no

way so effective of forcing the old parties to consider the needs of the people as to vote the Socialist ticket. But we do not seek such votes.

We would like to do away with corruption. We would like to clean up politics, and we would like to give the Democrats and Republicans the scare of their lives, but we want something else of you.

We want your minds and your hearts. We want you to support our principles and to vote for our program. We don't want votes for ourselves. We want votes for the party and the platform. We don't want your support because you are merely disgusted with the old parties. We want your support because you can see in our party the hope of this commonwealth.

And we not only want your votes. We want your time, your thought and your energy. We want you to join our party, to pay your three dollars a year as a member, because we

must build up in this commonwealth a party owned by the people, controlled by the people and financed by the people.

Do you think if you allow the corporations to own and finance your parties and select your candidates that these men will serve you when they get into office?

You know that is impossible. The men who pay the bill intend to get the goods. And the men who own your parties intend to own and do own, in fact, your government.

Until you, friends, build up a powerful political organization of your own, democratically owned and controlled, democratically financed and officered, you will never be able to own your own party nor will you ever be able to own your own government.

And so it is not your votes we want. It is you, your life, your energy, your hope and your aspirations. We want all that is in you to be given through the party for the benefit of your state.

When you want a thing done, do it yourself. And if you want clean politics and a democratic government; if you want clean men in office and it yourself. And if you want clean politics and a democratic government; if you want clean men in office and better legislation; if you want cleaner homes and better factory legislation, get to work. That work needs you, and if you want that work done, do it yourself.

I need not tell you that if any Socialist is elected in this campaign the workmen will not have to come with hat in hand begging for labor legislation. They will not have to send a lobby or come weeping and wailing about their wrongs.

The labor men and the representatives of the unions can get together and draft the legislation they want, and if it be in the power of a human being to put that legislation through it will be passed to the last item.

We shall work for the interests of labor now. Every man elected to the legislature and to office will labor with might and main to protect the interests of the workers and to improve their condition.

We shall fight for all that labor wants, now. Not to-morrow, or in the future only, but to-day and every day.

ENGLAND TELLS OF MILWAUKEE

In the current number of the American Review of Reviews, George Allan England, under the title of "Milwaukee's Socialist Government," gives not only the platform promises of the party now in power in the Cream City, but cites many of the steps by which the promises are being carried out. Not the least important indication of the fact that, while present conditions block the most general application of modern science, the general progress toward Socialism will give more and more leeway till the full experience of science is used for the common good, is the statement by England that Thomas Eddison has offered to place his inventions in concrete construction at the disposal of the Milwaukee administration. In fact, through the whole of England's article appears the irresistible conclusion that the work planned, under way and accomplished in Milwaukee, marks the introduction of plan into and the elimination of greed from the conduct of a city's affairs.

The street car company has raised wages somewhat and the breweries have stopped their anti-labor war since Seidel went in. England enumerates the many things already accomplished in the six months of Socialist administration and the numerous plans already entered upon for future development. Some of the things done, he says, are:

"The administration has removed eight unnecessary and illegally appointed deputy sheriffs, thus at one stroke effecting a saving of \$9,600 a year. One 'chair-warmer' was at once dismissed in the city clerk's office, and the bodyguard in the mayor's office was put back on a police beat; two salaries were saved.

"Up to date the Socialists have cut away some \$40,000 of needless expense. They believe that, when their methods are fully under way, they can reduce the city's expenses between \$50,000 and \$100,000 per annum.

"Mayor Seidel, in speaking of expert service, said:

"We in Milwaukee realize that the technical man, the engineer, the expert, belongs to the people and not to the capitalist. We are fighting with the corporations to get possession of these experts. We lay claim on them, and * * * we are going to get them."

"Closely allied to the task of improving the city's physical welfare is the work, now well under way, of largely extending the park system. Elaborate plans have already been drawn up, and \$250,000 has been voted to begin operations," says Mr. England.

"Mr. Whitnall, city treasurer and

member of the park commission, proposes that the city shall invest \$3,000,000 in land, and shall purchase, under condemnation proceedings, a tract for parkways as well as for model dwellings. The parkway system is to involve radical improvements in electric railway service. By a referendum vote of April 5 the construction of a municipal depot at the Civic Center was decided on. The city intends, when able, to establish municipal street car lines, both for passengers and for freight, along the parkways. These will be far superior in convenience and directness to the existing lines.

"On the Milwaukee river, north side, lies a large tract that the Socialists propose to arrange for model homes. The city is already empowered to do all but build; and state legislation has been planned which will enable the municipality to establish a winter factory, where cottages in 'knock-down' form can be constructed. This work will not only relieve unemployment, but will also provide very inexpensive summer homes for the working class. The whole movement has in view, as in so many European cities, municipally owned workmen's homes.

"The Socialists have already exposed a deal in paving contracts, whereby some 200 per cent profit was to be made out of the city by a firm selling 'bitulithic' pavement. Estimated economics which will result from a revision of this deal will amount to between \$20,000 and \$25,000."

WHAT IT MEANS.

When you earn a union dollar And spend it, make a "holler" For the little union label

That denotes a thing is fair. If the merchant can't supply it, Pass the article—don't buy it, That's the only way a union man Can prove he's "on the square."

In the crowded city dwelling There the atmosphere ill smelling, And the microbes fairly revel,

Sending death both far and near; Where the sweatshop slaves are working

And diseases foul are lurking You will never, never find The precious union label here.

Here is something to remember— If you claim to be a member Of a union, you can prove it

To the world no better way Than to hustle all you're able For your friend, the union label, For it means self-preservation, That's as certain as the day. —Exchange.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' UNION.

Twelve Hundred Pennsylvania Teachers Join A. F. of L.

WILKESBARRE, PA., Oct. 29.—Twelve hundred school-teachers from all parts of Luzerne County have voted to unionize and join the A. F. of L. in an effort to obtain higher wages and better conditions.

They seek a uniform minimum salary rate, and also demand an assurance from the school boards that after five years' service their positions shall be permanent. Their resolutions oppose any alliance of the schools with politics.

Union Urged in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—A move for the formation of a labor union among teachers in the public schools here is again agitated in New York. Miss Grace Strachan, chairman of the Woman Teachers' Committee, which is making an effort to obtain equal pay for men and women teachers, says in a statement on the subject:

Teachers in several cities, including Buffalo, have formed unions and have gotten good results. In Brooklyn, while the teachers have not formed a union, they have many times indorsed labor union movements, and in turn have been indorsed by the labor federation.

"The essential demand of the labor union is a uniform salary for a certain position. That is exactly what the New York women teachers have been demanding. We insist the salary be regulated by the position, and not by the sex."

The union movement is discounted by the authorities. "It is not a good plan," says Dr. William H. Maxwell, superintendent of schools. "I do not see that any good can come of teachers forming a labor union."

Socialists as an Example.

The Mission Paragraphs of the M. E. Church cites the agitation of Milwaukee Socialists as an example for Christians, adding: "Would it be possible to secure three hundred churchmen in any city in America to pledge themselves to arise every Sunday in the year at 5 o'clock for the purpose of placing Christian literature under the doorsteps of the people living in their communities, because they felt that the message contained in Christianity was a more vital message than that contained in Socialism?"

Anti-Injunction

No real anti-injunction law has yet been passed by Congress, but just before the adjournment of the last session an amendment to the railroad rate bill was adopted, which, it is said, has to some extent clipped the claws of the Federal courts.

This new law, which was passed by the Senate on June 2, 1910, aims at the usurpation of power by Federal judges in issuing restraining orders against states that incur the displeasure of corporations and railroads. During the debate it was stated that there were 150 cases pending in which Federal judges have tied up the hands of state officers in their efforts to enforce the law against powerful corporations.

The reactionaries in the Senate made a desperate fight against this measure, claiming that it was revolutionary and un-American. The vote shows that there were many corpo-

ration Senators absent, or else this amendment would never have been adopted.

This anti-injunction amendment requires three judges, two of whom circuit judges, to hear evidence and grant an injunction against a state, and that the officers of the state must receive five days' notice before such a writ can be issued. The American Federation of Labor considers this amendment as an important step in its campaign for complete anti-injunction legislation.

The anti-injunction amendment was passed in the Senate by a vote of 33 to 8, with 31 dodging. There was no record vote in the House.

Twenty-eight Republicans voted against the anti-injunction amendment; 16 Republicans and 17 Democrats in favor and 17 Republicans and 14 Democrats dodged.

Public Reservation District.

This measure is a scheme for the benefit of real estate speculators and automobile owners. Workingmen will foot all the bills, but derive little or no benefit therefrom. Vote against it.

SCRATCH
the
"YES"

Capitalist Anarchy in Florida.

The strike of twelve thousand cigarmakers in Tampa, Fla., is now in its tenth week. The Mayor of the city, D. B. McKay, who is also owner of the Tampa Daily Times, continues to charge through the columns of his paper that a state of anarchy exists. And that is true, but the lawless acts are committed by the city officers or underlings. Following the lynching of the two Italian workmen, a number of outrages have been committed by officers of the law on Trade Union officials and upon pronounced sympathizers of the strikers' cause. Organizer Commons of the Street Car Union, was nearly killed, and F. Pimbley, secretary of the Carpenters' Union, had his skull fractured the day following the adoption by his Union of a resolution of sympathy with the cigar strikers. These assaults were made in the center of the town. Every newspaper is against the workers and to the limit misrepresents their cause. The bosses are threatening vigilant committee rule and the papers are supporting them, as shown by the following from the Tampa Morning Tribune: "Among the people who ought to be considered by the citizens of Tampa when they decide to have a house-cleaning are the individuals, male or female, who write inflammatory proclamations and have them printed and circulated in handbill form."

Who throws his vote away? Every working man voting the Democratic or Republican tickets throws his vote away. For the last 25 years you have not only thrown your vote away, but by voting the capitalist party tickets you have helped the trusts and corporations to enslave the working class. The only vote not thrown away is the vote for the Socialist Party ticket! It is a vote for the benefit of the wage workers!

The Real Test.

"They can talk about Bill all they want to (but I believe he's an honest man).
"He's been to the legislature, ain't he?"
"Yes, but what of that?"
"Didn't he build a \$15,000 house on a \$2,000 salary?"
"Well, suppose he did. They ain't ketch'd him yet, have they?"

UNION MADE

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SWEATER COATS,
FLANNEL SHIRTS,
WORK SHIRTS
AT
COHENS.
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Opposite New Club Hall.

Bartenders' Union Local 51

Patronize only Saloons displaying Union Bar Card and where the Bartenders wear the Blue Button



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SOCIALIST STATE PLATFORM

Adopted at Jefferson City, September 13, 1910

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

History demonstrates that political parties are not founded on mere theories, but on real conditions and material class interests. The history of this country shows conclusively that every industrial and commercial change was followed by a corresponding change of the political field.

New economic conditions produce new material class interests and class privileges. To sanction, protect and perpetuate these new class interests, those profiting by them require the control of the law making machinery. This is the reason why new political parties spring into existence; they champion the new class in society.

To-day, the American people are in the midst of the most radical and far-reaching political re-alignment in the history of our country.

During the last fifty years the greatest industrial revolution in the history of mankind has taken place. Capitalism has made possible the possession of the earth and the products of labor by the few. The means of production and distribution are now monopolized by the capitalist class. The mechanic of former days, who was the owner of his tools, is no more. Capitalist production has transformed him into a wage worker, owning nothing but his labor power. Steam and electric power, the modern factory, the railway, telegraph and telephone systems have displaced the old methods of production, transportation and communication.

Capitalist, or modern production, results in dividing society into two classes, the capitalist class and the working class. These two forces of society, whose interests are diamet-

rically opposed to each other, are, naturally, forced into a continuous class struggle, which can only end with the abolition of the wage and profit system.

Under this system the wage workers own nothing but their labor power, which they must sell to the capitalist in the open labor market in order to live. The lion's share of labor's product flows into the pockets of the capitalists who buy and sell labor power for the sake of profit.

The Socialist Party declares for the abolition of the wage and profit system, and for the introduction of the co-operative system of production and distribution, so that every worker will receive the full fruits of his labor. The Socialist Party stands unreservedly for the interests of the working class and the improvement of the conditions of that class.

We reiterate our allegiance to the Socialist Party of the United States and indorse its national platform. We appeal to the working class and all those in sympathy with its historic mission and the principles of Socialism, to join the Socialist Party in its noble efforts for labor's emancipation and a higher civilization.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS

We advocate the following measures in order to strengthen the working class and increase its power of resistance against oppression:

1—No court, judge or other official shall have the right to set aside any law or legal provision enacted by the people or their chosen representatives, as offending against the constitution, public policy, or on any other ground.

2—The writ of injunction shall not be applied in case of strikes or boycotts, or used as a means of pre-

venting the working people from improving their condition by organized effort.

3—Legislation authorizing counties and municipalities to own and operate such public utilities as street cars, lighting plants, etc.

4—Municipal home rule, whereby the citizens of every municipality will be empowered to manage their own public affairs without interference on the part of any state official.

5—The establishment of a legal eight hour workday.

6—A law prohibiting the use of the militia or police by the Governor, or other official, for the purpose of breaking strikes.

7—Neither capital punishment nor money fines shall be imposed for any crime; in criminal cases the state shall conduct the defense as well as the prosecution, free of charge; circuit judges shall not have the right to take civil cases from the jury.

8—Employers liability law for the protection of all wage workers.

9—An invalidity and old age insurance law. The state to conduct all life, fire and accident insurance.

10—Women to have the same political and civic rights as men have.

11—An efficient compulsory education law and free text books for the public school children throughout the state.

12—Abolition of the contract system on public work; such work to be done under union conditions at union wages.

13—Extension of labor and factory legislation, with especial regard to the prevention of child labor and sweatshops.

14—The use of convict labor and its products, in competition with free labor, to be prohibited.

15—As a means of public safety, and for sanitary reasons, we favor the enactment of a law prohibiting the erection of stockades or any place for lodging strike-breakers in or about the premises of industrial establishments.

16—We favor the adoption of the constitutional amendment providing

for voting machines in order to secure a secret and accurate ballot.

17—The right of minority parties to have watchers in each voting precinct, and that they be paid the same as judges and clerks and that their signatures be necessary to make the returns legal.

18—The election of all state mine inspectors by direct vote of the people instead of appointment by the governor, and all such inspectors must be experienced miners.

19—Women shall not be employed where the conditions of labor are injurious to health or dangerous to life.

20—Strict regulation and inspection of the use of hoists, scaffolding and other appliances used in the erection or repairing of buildings, and a rigid enforcement of the same.

DR. ALBERT SUEDEKUM

Great Sociologist and Member of German Parliament will Lecture in St. Louis Sunday, November 6.

At New Club Hall, Chouteau Avenue and Thirteenth Street.

Sunday, November 6, at 2 o'clock p. m., Dr. Albert Suedekum of Berlin, Socialist member of the German Reichstag, will deliver a public lecture at New Club Hall, under the auspices of the Socialist Party.

As Dr. Suedekum has a perfect control of the English language, he will deliver his lecture in English, and in conclusion deliver a short address in German.

There will also be other speakers to address this New Club Hall meeting. Admission, 10 cents a person. Tickets for sale at Socialist Party headquarters, 966 Chouteau avenue, from now on, or at the New Club Hall on the day of the meeting.

This Suedekum lecture meeting will be made the closing demonstration of the Socialist campaign.

Shattered Pledges

This is the Labor Record of the Old Parties.

The election is just two days off. It would be very fortunate if the people would try to recall what their Congressmen have done during the last two years.

There are many things we might recall to those of short memory—too many, but one is enough.

The Republican party, you may remember, pledged itself to control by federal legislation the issue of stocks and bonds by the interstate railroads.

It was a very solemn pledge, made in very solemn convention, to prevent the issuing of watered stocks. The pledge was made, of course, to catch the votes of those citizens who were beginning to criticize the excessive capitalization of the railroads.

A pledge was made by the Democratic party.

It, too, was a very solemn pledge made in very solemn convention.

Well, just four months ago the United States Senate was discussing the Taft Railroad bill.

Mr. Taft claimed he wanted to fulfill the pledges of his party, and he demanded the passing of that section which gave the government power to control the issue of stocks and bonds.

And now what do you think happened?

The distinguished Senator Aldrich lamented his inability to pass that section.

If only the thirty-three Democrats in the Senate would consent, said Senator Aldrich, the fifty-nine Republicans would pass the kind of railroad bill Mr. Taft wants.

But the Democrats were opposed, and the Republicans gave their pledge to the Democrats that the particular provision would be kept out of the bill.

And having given this pledge, the distinguished Republicans had in all honor to keep it.

Of course, Aldrich didn't bother about the pledge the Democratic and Republican Senators had given to the American people.

In fact, the pledge was only to get votes, and having got the votes the

Senators hurriedly agreed to pledge each other to break their pledge to the American people.

And so Senator Aldrich, with fifty-nine Republican votes in the Senate, wept over the fact that he could not pass the kind of railroad bill Mr. Taft wanted because thirty-three Democrats in the Senate opposed it. Now, there are some very ignorant people in this country, who still believe that we have two political parties.

There is even here and there a simple Simon convinced that the Republicans and Democrats are fighting each other.

Well, I'll tell you when the Republicans and Democrats fight each other.

They fight each other just before election for the purpose of getting the opportunity to rob the people after election.

But after election they no longer fight each other. Then they pledge each other to break the pledges they both made to the people.

Democrats then combine with Republicans for plunder and they work come once again before you to compete for jobs.

And when they appear before you they have the time of their life calling each other names, fighting and quarreling with each other, for the sake of inducing you to put them back in power again.

Well, this railroad business is a very, very little thing. It is only one more shattered pledge. And we are getting used to that.

In fact, Henry Clews was perfectly right when he said, about a year ago, that pledges in party platforms "should not be regarded as any more binding than such ante-election promises usually are. We all know they are generally ignored afterwards and even made like picaroon, to be broken."

All of which proves that there is honor even among thieves, and while they may break their pledges with you, they keep their honest pledges with each other.

NEW LIFE IN PORTUGAL.

Over Eight Thousand Workmen Strike in Lisbon.

Lisbon, Oct. 25.—Eight thousand freight and express wagon drivers went on strike to-day. Soldiers and hremen are being utilized in the transportation of the necessities of life.

Not Effaced.

Wife—And will you promise to water the flowers regularly while I am away?

Husband—Don't you worry about that. I know what thirst is.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT IN HEAVEN.

A CELESTIAL ANECDOTE.

From the French by G. A. H.

I.

It happened one day that all the angels in heaven had been out promenading in the gardens of Paradise.

The Lord and St. Peter were the only celestial beings who had remained about their magnificent palace. Not the least noise was audible; tranquility reigned supreme in the heavenly chambers where God and St. Peter spent their hours, solemnly and happily.

While the angels were amusing and enjoying themselves far, far, far away from the palace of the regents of Paradise, somebody knocked at the door. St. Peter, in his quiet, patriarchal way, opened, and was very respectfully and politely greeted by a modest-looking gentleman, who inquired whether he was permitted to enter.

"Who are you? And whence are you coming?" asked St. Peter.

"I am George Washington," replied the stranger.

"Welcome! You are welcome, George!" said St. Peter, and, with a hearty handshake, continued: "Enter, George! Enter, brave son of a good mother!"

George Washington, with much pleasure, but without saying another word, entered the celestial palace.

"There is God our Lord seated on His Eternal Throne!" continued St. Peter in a mild and amiable voice. "George, be seated to the left of the Throne of God!"

George Washington, much pleased, obeyed.

II.

Some time later another man arrived at the main entrance to the Paradise palace. He knocked at the door. St. Peter, who had been looking out of the window, had already noticed the stranger.

"We know you very well!" said St. Peter as he opened the door. "You are Abraham Lincoln! Enter, honest Abe!"

Bowing modestly, and without saying a word, Lincoln entered. Surprised at this most cordial reception, he tried to thank St. Peter for the kindness and hospitality shown him. "No superfluous ceremonies here!" said St. Peter with a smile of benevolence.

"There is God on the Throne! Be seated to the right of the Lord!" commanded St. Peter in a fatherly voice.

"Too much honor and kindness!" exclaimed Lincoln; and, continuing, he said: "When I was induced to accept the candidacy for President of the United States many leading men announced to the world that 'Lincoln, the father of the Niggers,' was the son of Satan and that he was already condemned to the tortures of hell. Why is so much kindness shown me now? No, this is entirely

too much honor for a man of my social standing!"

"Be seated to the right of God!" repeated St. Peter. And Lincoln obeyed.

III.

It happened that some time later St. Peter was very busy in his Lord's palace, when he heard a terrible noise and turmoil outside. Knocking at the palace door rather noisily a man in a strong voice called out:

"Open the door! Hurry up! Open quick, or there'll be trouble!"

St. Peter, very much annoyed by the terrible racket, went out to open the door.

"Who are you? And where do you come from?" asked St. Peter.

"I am Theodore Roosevelt! I have just returned from Timbuctu, in Africa, the native land of the lions, crocodiles and rhinoceroses! Open the door, I say! Open the door or there'll be trouble for you!"

St. Peter, trembling like an aspen-leaf, opened the door.

Without greeting or asking permission, Theodore Roosevelt forced his way into the palace. He entered the divine chamber.

God, the Lord, noticing the intruding stranger, called out:

"Who are you?"

"None of your business!" replied Roosevelt, brusquely; "don't ask me questions like that or I'll do something else!"

God listened in amazement and stared at the queer stranger.

Roosevelt, raising his voice to the ringing tone of a Juan Hill Rough Rider colonel, walked straight up to the Throne of the Almighty and addressed God the Lord in these words:

"Step down from your throne! Do it quick, too! Step down and out, so I may henceforth occupy your seat!"

"Mr. Roosevelt, you are not known to us!" said God the Lord in a serious and strong tone; "there is no chance for killing crocodiles or lions in these celestial regions. Understand me well: You have not the least qualification for living the life of an angel! Understand that I am God the Lord, while you may suffer with the imagination of being the ruler of the universe. The gates of Paradise shall henceforth be closed to you!"

Roosevelt was showing his teeth and a cloud of rage moved over his face.

"Well, well! And where do you want me to go?" asked Roosevelt sarcastically and defiantly.

And God the Lord answered: "Take the direct route to the other place and don't forget the name of your terminal station!"

An, in conclusion, God the Lord added in French:

"Allez au Diable!"

Roosevelt, almost wild with rage, cried out:

"I insist that you address me in English! I want you to know that I am the best English scholar in the world! Your last words I could not understand!"

"Very well!" said God the Lord; "I shall speak to you in plain, every-day English!"

And while he was thus speaking, God the Lord rose solemnly from his throne, raised his right foot and with the physical force of a giant kicked the impious, arrogant intruder in the center of his pants that he (Theodore Roosevelt) landed outside of the celestial palace gate.

"How about that concluding sentence in French? What did it mean in English?" Roosevelt howled back, while trying to get on his feet.

And the Lord, in closing the door, answering the inquiry, said to the Rough Rider:

"What it means? In plain English it just means

"GO TO HELL!"

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NOTES AND COMMENT.

It is the ever-present demand for profits, direct or indirect, that produces nearly all evils in the liquor business, as in every other business.

Abolish private ownership of the liquor business and substitute ownership by a democratically administered government and most of the evils of the liquor traffic will be abolished.

The Prohibition amendment makes no provision for the re-employment or support of the many thousands of wage workers that would be suddenly deprived of their means of earning a living.

Prohibition prohibits the state and city from receiving the license fees, but does not prohibit the "lid clubs," "blind tigers" and "bootleggers" from getting their rake-off.

Rockefeller, Carnegie and other high financiers are the power behind the throne in the present Prohibition movement. Why? When the manufacture of liquors is ended, who would gain by this great surplus of labor being thrown on the market to compete for the jobs? Why, the large employers of labor, of course. Well, that's where John and Andy shine. See!

If you want to pass laws that will be of benefit to workers and not to the capitalist; if you want those laws interpreted in favor of workers and not in favor of the capitalists, elect your own legislators and judges. You cannot expect labor laws from Capitalist legislators nor labor decisions from Capitalist courts. So vote for workmen on the Socialist ticket.

A Republican candidate for the legislature recently stated to a comrade that he was opposed to using convict labor to manufacture goods used by the state institutions, for the reason that it would take the state out of the market for such goods as are manufactured within the borders of the state. Verily, it seems impossible for the old-line politicians to lose sight of the chance to graft.

Why should not society, that has invented machines which make business a continuous battle for profits, treat the enlisted men who keep up the fight as enlisted men should be treated, and if they are disabled or killed they will be assigned temporarily or permanently to the rank and pay of pensioners of peace, or die knowing that a few days' advanced supplies are left for their families? We demand an employers' liability law that will guarantee this condition to every worker.

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966 Chouteau Avenue.

MILLION POPULATION IGOROTES

The Million Population Club met last Monday evening at the Mercantile Club. The constitutional amendments to be voted on November 8th were up for discussion.

All the eleven amendments were endorsed and recommended for adoption, except two:

- (1) The Teachers' Pension amendment.
- (2) The Prohibition amendment.

This action characterizes the Million Population Club as an organization which should be looked upon with contempt by every progressive citizen.

The police pension amendment was endorsed, so was the Outer Park and Boulevard graft, but the Teachers' Pension amendment was considered unworthy of endorsement, and the business grafters and political lickspittles recommended that it be voted down next Tuesday.

The opponents of the Teachers' Pension amendment had the nerve to take the floor and insult the public school teachers of St. Louis by stating that it was about time to teach the school teachers the lesson of economy; they (the teachers) should set the example for the children—i. e., they should save their money in time, so they would have something for the rainy days. Twice the salaries of the public school teachers have been increased in recent years, said these Million Population gentlemen, and they could not see any reason for Teachers' pension.

The Million Population Club has become a public nuisance. The main aims of the leading spirits is business graft, and in order to carry some of these schemes to a successful end they are catering to the labor and civic improvement organizations.

What shall we think of an organization of "leading business men and citizens" who are so devoid of manhood and human feeling as to insult the brave army of public school teachers, upon whose work depends the welfare of our children and children's children?

Why, a group of Igorotes would display more respect, decency and gratitude toward the teachers than these Million Population Club people, whose sole and only ideal is the almighty dollar and whose public morality and religion crystallizes and petrifies in the words:

"Business Graft."

Who could even imagine for one moment that any labor organization would lower itself to the moral and intellectual standard of the Million Population Club?

No progressive man or woman should have any affiliation or connection with such a menagerie of "leading citizens" who pretend to represent the welfare of St. Louis!

The Million Population Club should change its name to Millionaires' Lickspitting Club.

How to Vote Against Prohibition

We take it for granted that every citizen who has the material and moral welfare of the people of St. Louis at heart will vote against Prohibition at the coming election. The Prohibition amendment is known as "Amendment No. 10," and reads as follows:

liquor for mechanical purposes—for motive power and lubricating purposes, we suppose. If you know how to twist the term "mechanical" you may get your share of intoxicating liquors.

And if nothing else will bring results, you may pretend to have some

AMENDMENT NO. 10.

The manufacture of intoxicating liquors shall be and is hereby prohibited in this State, except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes. The sale of intoxicating liquors also shall be and is hereby prohibited in this State except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes. The manufacture or sale of wine for sacramental or religious purposes shall also be excepted.

In order to defeat this amendment you must scratch the word "Yes," as indicated in the illustration. It is superfluous to repeat our arguments against Prohibition. The Amendment No. 10 is in itself a most ridiculous proposition. If carried, it would open the gates to moral hypocrisy, secret intemperance and systematic lawbreaking, under the cloak of morality, law and order.

"The manufacture of intoxicating liquor is prohibited, but the manufacture of intoxicating liquor is not prohibited!"

This may sound foolish, but it is exactly what the No. 10 Prohibition Amendment means.

You must not manufacture and sell liquor for general use, but if you manufacture the same liquors for so-called medical purposes, you may go on selling all the intoxicating liquor you please, provided you secure some permanent prescription from a doctor, or make the drug store your permanent depot for "stomach bitters" or "dyspepsia cure."

You may make and sell intoxicating liquors for "scientific purposes," whatever this may mean. If you only know how to be scientific you may get all the liquors you desire.

And you may make and sell and

liquors for "sacramental or religious purposes," which might increase the church attendance considerably.

We repeat: Prohibition is reactionary, fundamentally wrong, mischievous and productive of moral hypocrisy. Prohibition has no place in an up-to-date, modern community where common sense and justice prevails. The Socialist Party will not stand for Prohibition, but will do all in its power to defeat it at the polls on November 8.

Under Socialism neither drunkenness nor Prohibition would have any place. Real, common-sense temperance and sobriety would take the place of short-sighted, misguided, would-be morality preaching and fanatical puritanism.

Where Is the Difference?

In Republican Rhode Island the operators in the cotton mills work for \$7 and \$8 a week. In Democratic Southern States the cotton mill slaves work for \$5 and \$6 a week. Now, what's all the Democratic noise about? The difference is only one of degrees. As a rule the Democratic exploiters are not less brutal than the Republican, and oftentimes they are more stupid and malicious.

attendance was very good, and the many friends had no reason to regret their presence, for No. 51 showed itself most liberal in the way of entertaining its guests.

Attention, Union Men!

ATTENTION, UNION MEN!

To the Members and Friends of Organized Labor in the Tenth Congressional District:

Greeting:—This is to notify you that Hon. Richard Bartholdt's record as member of the United States Congress attests to the fact that this man is an enemy of the working class. He either voted against every important labor measure or, if too cowardly to do so, dodged when the votes were taken.

In view of this fact, the American Federation of Labor, through its General Executive Council, decided to place Congressman Richard Bartholdt, on the political "Unfair List" of Organized Labor.

Every Union man residing within the Tenth Congressional District who will cast his vote for Mr. Bartholdt at next Tuesday's election will act as a traitor to the cause of Trade Unionism, and by his vote will injure the good and noble cause of Organized Labor.

President Samuel Gompers, authorized by the Executive Committee, has instructed Mr. Samuel Botterill to come to St. Louis as the official representative of the A. F. of L. to oppose the re-election of Mr. Bartholdt.

A special meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union will be held this coming Sunday afternoon (November 6) at 2 o'clock, at 3535 Pine street, to take further steps in the anti-Bartholdt campaign.

All delegates are urgently requested to attend.

The Hunger Tariff

By Victor L. Berger.

The consumption of meat is decreasing rapidly in the United States. The high standard of living which was the pride of this country for nearly two hundred years is rapidly going to the devil.

Moreover, the vegetarian diet, which is so cheap and easily obtainable in European or Asiatic countries, is very difficult to imitate in this country.

The Secretary of Agriculture informs us that during the last ten years the price of corn and potatoes has just doubled.

And if he did not so inform us—most of us would know that, anyhow.

According to this, either the Irish or the South Italian mode of living would be out of the question for a workingman in this country.

And since wheat has gone up about 40 per cent—and milk about 60 per cent—and butter and cheese over 50 per cent—it is impossible for the American workingmen to live like the Hungarian peasants or the Alpine farmers.

In other words, if this keeps on—and we are promised that it will keep on—the American working class will have to quit eating, or it will have to live on rats, like the Chinese.

And to make the case still stronger, there comes that great authority, Prof. W. D. Guthrie, and informs us that 76 per cent of all American families of the present day—the families with small incomes—suffer from perpetual lack of sufficient nourishment.

Now, what is the future to bring? Moreover, the story looks still worse when we are reminded that scientists assert that the Mississippi valley alone could raise food enough to feed the inhabitants of the whole world.

Of course, there is a simple way in which we could stop this starvation brought about artificially by a handful of sharks in human form.

The nation could get possession of the trusts, and thus get possession of all the necessary means of livelihood for the people.

But the capitalist statesman will have none of that for a long time to come. And they are still in the majority.

A very simple solution of the question, at least for a while, would be the importation of foreign cattle.

There are a great many cattle in South America and Australia which can be imported to the United States as they are imported to Great Britain. At present the duty on a live ox is about 27½ per cent of its value—hogs and sheep are taxed correspondingly.

We understand that some farmers might not like this kind of a revision, because meat prices would surely take a tumble. But the farmers

get the least profit of this tariff, and must pay it ten times over to the other trusts. And we surely can not let the people starve for the sake of a few trust magnates.

Moreover, all the people, including the farmers, ought to remember that the workingmen were not consulted when the tariff was made.

The working class was not represented. No workingman is in Congress as a representative of the working class.

Nor is there in Congress any other man who can claim that he was elected to represent the working class.

There are a few capitalist politicians who were formerly labor men.

Most of them have become the commonest kind of grafters, who try to make political capital out of their union cards. And not one of them represents his class.

Only the various groups of capitalist exploiters, sparsely intermingled with a few representatives of the farmers—and very few farmers, at that—are represented in Congress. Only these had their say about the tariff.

The Socialist Party is not represented in Congress and, of course, there is no other political expression of the working class in America.

And there is also an ethical side to it.

Even outside of the working class, it has ceased to be considered right for any one to make all the money one can when he thereby injures the people as a whole.

Public opinion has undergone a great change in his respect during the last ten years—thanks to the Socialist philosophy and to the "muckrakers" who have taken up this philosophy, consciously or unconsciously.

In short, the time is coming when even the trust magnates will realize that anarchy on top breeds anarchy from below. That self-preservation is the first law of nature.

It is a matter which concerns the material interests of the mass of the people more immediately and more directly than any other question.

Therefore, it is also to the interest of the trust magnates that this question shall be solved right and solved peaceably, as the Socialist Party proposes.

However, whether the trust magnates realize it or not—the moment only one-half the workingmen wake up to these facts there will be a sudden end not only to the hunger tariff, but also to the meat trust and to trustocracy.

To settle the tariff issue—the election of one or two Socialist Congressmen will do more than the election of fifty others.

VICTOR L. BERGER.

"Public Reservation District"

The so-called Outer Park and Boulevard graft scheme appears on the official ballot, at the bottom of the party tickets, under the beautiful caption, "Public Reservation Plan."

This sounds nice and sweet, but it a graft scheme, nevertheless. It seems the name, "Outer Park and Boulevard System," was no longer sufficient to hide the real estate graft, and for this reason the new name, "Public Reservation Plan," was selected. It is a scheme to deceive the voters and to get the proposed graft endorsed on November 8.

Should the scheme carry at the coming elections, the Socialist Party would by no means give up the fight. We should continue going after the grafters and their political hirelings and educate the people on this important question.

Vote against the "Public Reservation Plan" by scratching the word "Yes."

STRICKLAND AT FREIHEIT HALL

Saturday, November 5, at 8:00 O'Clock P. M.

SOCIALIST MASS MEETING IN TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

A public mass meeting, under the auspices of the Twenty-first Ward Socialist Club, will be held at Freiheit Hall, 4444 Penrose street, Saturday, November 5, at 8 o'clock p. m.

Comrade Fred G. Strickland will be the principal speaker of the evening. A good attendance is expected. Comrades, bring your friends and fellow-workers along.

THE COMMITTEE.

"TELL ME WITH WHOM YOU ASSOCIATE "And I May Tell You Who You Are."

Dave Francis' Business Men's League organ, the St. Louis Republic, is highly elated over the nomination of Mr. James B. Conroy.

Indeed, a man who get "smeared all over" with the political molasses of the St. Louis Republic, deserves to be elected on the Democratic ticket, for he must be just the man wanted by the firm of Francis, Wells, Murray Carleton, Charles Huttig, Goltra, Snake Kinney & Co.

In its last Sunday's issue the St. Louis Republic "appraises" Mr. Conroy in the following laudatory language:

"J. B. CONROY IS MAKING HIT. CANDIDATE IN DEMAND FOR SPEECHES ON LABOR AND TARIFF.—James B. Conroy, Democratic candidate for City Council to complete the unexpired former term of Councilman F. A. Drew, who died, is in demand all over St. Louis during the present campaign as a forceful expounder of the principles of Democracy and the weaknesses of the tariff law as affecting the laboring man.

Mr. Conroy comes from a family of eleven children—six boys and five girls—and has been identified with local labor circles, where he has been known for eight years as a conservative labor leader.

The candidate's father was born in Ireland, and his brother Harry Conroy, is a priest in the Passionate Order at Cincinnati, where he is known as Confrater Ignatius. He was started by his church from the Normandy house and had done missionary work in the St. Louis Catholic parishes. James Conroy aided materially in educating his brother for the priesthood.

"Mr. Conroy has lived in St. Louis for sixteen years. He is a native of Illinois. His influence among the laboring classes of St. Louis has made him in demand in all wards where the laboring element predominates, and his discussions of the tariff law have strengthened him among all classes."

What better recommendation from a plutocratic paper can any "labor leader" desire?

Journymen Butchers' Union, No. 8.

Held a well-attended meeting at New Club Hall last week. It was decided to attend the Liebknecht meeting at Concordia Turner Hall on November 4th in a body. The Union also decided to buy \$10.00 worth of stock in the Labor Publishing Company.

THE SOCIALIST TICKET

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

STEDMAN IN EAST ST. LOUIS.

Mass Meeting on East Side. Socialists of East St. Louis and vicinity have arranged a meeting at Eagle's Hall, Fifth and Missouri avenue, East St. Louis, for Saturday night, November 5.

Seymour Stedman of Chicago and Adolph Germer of Belleville will address the meeting. The meeting is to be preceded by a parade, which has been arranged by the Socialists of nearby points.

Comrade Germer is a candidate for the State Legislature and is giving the old party candidates a run for their money.

A SPLENDID SUCCESS

Was the Opening of the Bartenders' Union Headquarters. Bartenders' Union No. 51 celebrated the official opening of its new headquarters, 3204 Lucas avenue, Friday, Saturday and Sunday of last week under most favorable auspices. Especially Saturday and Sunday the

TAILORS' UNION PROTESTS.

A leaflet issued by the W. C. T. U. headquarters, 25 North Spring avenue, says that the officers of the officers and General Secretary of the Journeymen Tailors' Union are in favor of Prohibition.

This is absolutely false. Neither our international officers at headquarters nor the officers nor members of Local No. 11 of St. Louis favor Prohibition. We are solidly against it.

We had an international officer who favored Prohibition, and he lost his office at the last election, partly on that account.

Furthermore, the secretary has been instructed to send through the mails, just before election day, a circular to all tailors, requesting them to vote against Prohibition.

WARNER WALLBERG, President.

D. G. BIGGS, Secretary.

National Constitution.

The National Constitutions in the German and Finnish languages are ready for shipment. Price, \$5.00 per thousand, or at that rate for any quantity.

Missouri's Prison Contract Labor System Built Up Under Old Parties' Rule.

Comparatively few people are aware of the fact that Missouri has one of the most extensive prison contract labor systems in the United States.

This prison labor system is a disgrace to modern civilization and should be promptly abolished.

It has been built up under the political patronage and protection of the Democratic and Republican parties and their legislators in Jefferson City, and has grown to such proportions that it is to-day a danger and menace to free labor throughout the state.

This immense concentration of prison labor within the past few years has displaced the labor of tens of thousands of workmen and women. It has brought down to the lowest level the wage of those whom it did not throw out of employment altogether. The price paid for convict labor being a mere pittance, prison contractors undersell competing manufacturers who employ free labor. The latter are, therefore, compelled to cut wages to the very lowest standard. What is especially objectionable in prison labor is the state letting these convicts out to private contractors—i. e., selling the prisoners to contractors of so much per day, and the product of these convicts' labor being sold in the open market, not only in competition with free labor, but also with the business men who employ free labor and who

cannot hope to get a fair market for their goods when they have to meet the prison contract prices, based upon the ridiculously low compensation paid for convict labor under the prison contracts. The objection to the contract convict system is in the interest of the state, of labor, of the convicts themselves and of humanity. Misery, brutality, demoralization, cupidity and graft characterize the contract system.

When we compare the cost of producing articles under the prison contract system with that of producing the same article in the free and open market, we will readily understand how it is possible that goods can be sold at such low prices.

The question of convict labor in its relation to free labor in the State of Missouri is a very serious one.

The trades most affected by contract prison labor are the shoe workers, iron molders, garment workers, reed and rattan chair workers and broom workers.

To show the sort of favoritism the State of Missouri showers upon prison contract shoe manufacturers, I will use the Giesecke Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company of Jefferson City for an illustration. This firm made a contract in December, 1898, with the Missouri State Penitentiary at Jefferson City, for the convicts of that institution to be employed in the manufacture of footwear. This contract has put thousands of dollars

into the coffers of the Giesecke company. The state now, however, exacts 70 instead of 50 cents a day.

Not only has this firm been furnished with shoe machine operatives for 50 cents a day, but it has had free water, has paid absolutely nothing for rent, and has been furnished power from a 145-horse power engine, which would cost a manufacturer outside of a prison at least \$500 a month, on payment to the state of only \$100 a month.

In Missouri the task of a convict is based upon, and usually equal to what a free laborer can perform. The penalty for a convict who fails to perform the task set for him is the whipping post. From 10 to 30 lashes are usually given, and the strap is made of heavy harness leather, two inches wide and 18 inches long, fastened to a wooden handle 12 inches long.

This strap will bring out the blood with every blow, if the warden so desires. Warden Woolbridge of the Missouri penitentiary admitted before a legislative committee but a few months ago that prisoners are punished for not performing the required amount of work. He said:

"If Captain Todd finds that a prisoner is lazy, he will talk with him and try to do the best he can by him. If the convict fails then to do his work, the captain sends him to the post."

The amount of convict goods an-

nually made in this country for private profit is more than \$35,000,000, the larger amounts consisting of brooms, \$1,780,834; boots and shoes, \$8,527,509; chairs, \$2,371,703; clothing, \$2,644,511.

To keep convicts in idleness is a form of torture akin to the rack and the thumbscrew of the Middle Ages. Prisoners must be kept at work. The difficulty arises in determining what system of prison labor will be of most benefit to the state and the prisoner and least harmful to outside industry.

The purpose of confining human beings in prison is to protect society from their ill and misdirected acts and to make the prisoners more efficient citizens when they again enter the battle of life. The object of the state should be to reform its prisoners instead of allowing private corporations to exploit their services.

The question of prison contract labor has become a grave problem for the people of Missouri, but the old political parties seem to be blind to the necessary reforms in the employment and treatment of the prisoners.

With the average Democratic and Republican politician it is simply a question of securing the political job and fill his pockets while in office; the question of helping the unfortunate victims of modern society does not exist for him.

The Busted Trust-Busters

Who is Responsible for the High Cost of Living?

It is amusing to see the Democratic party machine once more "busting the trusts." As a campaign issue the party of peanut politicians has brought forth the high cost of living. Naturally enough, the Democrats put all the blame on the Republicans, while the latter are holding the Democratic howlers responsible for the deplorable condition of the working class.

When thieves fall out honest people may sometimes hear the truth about the thieves' intimate relations. To a certain extent both the Democrats and the Republicans are right in their contentions. Both have cooperated in national, state and municipal politics to deceive, humbug and rob the people for the benefit of the capitalist corporations.

During the last few days the Democratic machine of St. Louis has circulated a number of leaflets on the high cost of living. The facts therein presented are interesting and significant, but the comment and arguments put forth are simply political chloroform and deception.

In order to show to what extent the Democratic peanut politicians will press their cheap trust-busting agitation, we reprint their leaflet No. 4, which was distributed within the last few days. Here it is in full:

1896. . . . PRICES. . . . 1910.

"The Republican party has been in complete control of the government since 1896—President, Senate and Congress. They have given you a government of trusts—beef trust, sugar trust, flour trust, clothing trust, and the 'daddy' of them all, the tariff trust. See the result below:

ST. LOUIS PRICES.

October, 1896.

Two weeks' store bill then:	
2 lbs. salt pork	\$.10
5 lbs. pork chops	.50
5 lbs. pork ribs	.30
4 lbs. smoked shoulder	.30
5 lbs. lard	.35
2 lbs. sausage	.15
5 lbs. corned beef	.25
4 lbs. butter	.60
2 dozen eggs	.20
1 lb. cheese	.13
1 bbl. flour	3.50
4 lbs. chicken	.40
21 lbs. sugar	1.00
2 lbs. steak	.20
5 lbs. roast beef	.50

October, 1896 \$8.48

October, 1910.

Two weeks' store bill now:	
2 lbs. salt pork	\$.40
5 lbs. pork chops	1.25
5 lbs. pork ribs	.75
4 lbs. smoked shoulder	.54
2 lbs. sausage	.35
5 lbs. lard	.85
5 lbs. corned beef	.62 1/2
4 lbs. butter	1.20
2 dozen eggs	.50
1 lb. cheese	.25
1 bbl. flour	5.65
4 lbs. chicken	.72
21 lbs. sugar	1.16
2 lbs. steak	.35
5 lbs. roast beef	1.00

October 1910 \$15.59 1/2

"Your table bill has doubled; has your wages doubled? You pay 100 per cent more for your clothing, blankets and household goods; has your salary kept pace with the increased cost of living? Your rent is higher and your fuel is higher; how much higher is your weekly wage check? Don't you think you had better help put the trusts that have doubled the cost

of living out of business? The way to do it is to vote the Democratic ticket."

The figures presented in the Democratic leaflet are interesting, because they are facts.

The questions asked as to wages, increase of cost of living, etc., are in order.

But the questions about helping to bust the trusts are ridiculous, childish.

Where in this great country of ours has the Democratic party ever put any trust out of business?

Nowhere!

William Jennings Bryan, the great apostle of the Democratic party, has been "busting trusts" for the last twenty years, but the trusts flourish and prosper as never before in every Democratic state of the Union.

William Jennings Bryan and Theodore Roosevelt would make a fine team of wind-jamming trust busters. Bryan and Roosevelt would make splendid specimens of exhibition for a dime museum. Either one of them has expended wind and hot air on the trusts and "bad corporations" sufficient to move the wheels of 1000 wind mills on the shores of the Zuider Sea.

The idea of the Democratic party machine putting the trusts out of business! It sounds like the story of the proverbial tail that swallowed the dog.

Take Missouri: For decades we had a Democratic General Assembly, and almost without exception every Missouri legislature was bought up, controlled and managed by the capitalist trusts and corporations. The St. Louis street railway trust is the product of the Democratic majority in the State Legislature, assisted by a Republican minority.

Democratic Senator Stone has never been anything but a corporation tool. Would-be Senator Francis, Dockery, Jim Campbell, Goltra, Murray Carleton and the entire "managing staff" of the Democratic party are trust kings, trust hirelings and corporation lickspittles.

In the Southern States, in Alabama, Tennessee and other Democratic strongholds, the trusts and corporations absolutely own and control the legislative bodies. The steel trust, the coal trust, the railroad trust, the cotton trust, etc., develop most prosperously under Democratic patronage and protection.

Right here in St. Louis, in municipal politics, the Democratic and Republican bribers and hoodlers competed with each other in doing the criminal political work of the capitalist class. Some of the smaller wretches were sent to the state penitentiary, but the real criminals higher up—the beneficiaries of the Bribe and Boodle—were never molested.

Jim Campbell, Dave Francis and other "leading citizens" never enjoyed wearing the striped garments as inmates of the Jefferson City penitentiary.

In the practical efforts of helping the trusts in their work of robbing the people, especially the working class, the Democratic party has shown as much energy and loyalty as the Republican party machine anywhere.

The Socialists ridicule the idea of

"busting the trusts." The Socialists say:

"Let the people own the trusts!"

"Let the people take possession of the natural resources and the means of production and own and operate them for the exclusive benefit of the people!"

Why should the coal mines belong to a few private individuals? Why should the mines—these natural resources—not be the common property of the nation, of the people?

The same holds good with the railroads, the telegraph and telephone, the street railways, the flour mills, the forests, the steel and iron industry, etc.

Labor produces all values! Labor makes all social wealth! Labor makes civilization and social progress possible. Why should not those that do all labor, why should not the working class enjoy the full product of their collective toil?

The workman who votes either the Republican or Democratic tickets on November 8th votes for further increase of the cost of living and for lower wages.

Every vote for the Socialist Party means a vote for better conditions, for labor's improvement and a higher, a nobler, state of society, where man will be recognized as man, where hunger and misery will not be known, and where labor will be free—economically, politically, socially and intellectually.

VOTE THE SOCIALIST TICKET STRAIGHT!

Resolution

Passed by Steam Engineers' International Union, Local No. 2.

The International Union of Steam Engineers, Local No. 2, St. Louis, Mo., believing:

That in this free republic the children of workmen should not be impelled by the custom and necessity prevailing in the old countries of Europe to involuntarily follow the trade or occupation of their fathers;

That the door of opportunity should be open to them to secure a higher education in order to pursue any walk in life of their own preference which their talents and capacity naturally fit them for;

And, further, being long informed of the facts that 40 per cent of the 3,000 students of Missouri University, sons and daughters of workmen, are supporting themselves at Columbia by labor while obtaining a higher education, and that for years the policy of the university, as a part of the public school system, has been to conduct the institution without tuition fees until the receipts of the collateral inheritance tax supporting the university has failed to meet the appropriations made by the legislature;

And being convinced that the collateral inheritance tax is so uncertain and fluctuates so widely from year to year that the learned professors of Missouri's University feel their positions unsafe and unstable, resulting in many men of the highest ability being continually drawn from our university to other state universities and institutions of learning on a fixed financial support;

And, learning from press reports that students desiring instruction in some lines have been this year turned away by reason of a lack of funds for teachers and facilities;

And believing, also, that the University of Missouri has been the one great institution of this country where the poor young men and women of Missouri and the entire land have been welcomed and had the opportunity to fit themselves for any profession or technical calling, and that the sentiment and instruction of its teaching body have not been warped or tinged with a subservience to the great multimillionaires of the country, who have endowed with their wealth and put under obligation so many colleges and universities in America;

Therefore, in its capacity as a Labor Union, makes this expression of its opinion upon the duty of the Union Labor voters of Missouri, and respectfully submits the same for their consideration:

First. That the State University should have the fixed income provided by Constitutional Amendment No. 11, similar to almost all the state universities of the country, which would secure to the workmen of Missouri, in common with all, a great university, where, as a part of the public school system, their sons and daughters could secure free from the large tuition fees ordinarily charged at colleges and universities higher education, untrammelled by instruction burdened with the dogmas of any creed and untainted with the teaching on sociological and economic problems of the day which spring from servile gratitude for the millions of money given by rich donors.

Second. That to accomplish the above end Union Labor voters should vote Yes on the last amendment on the ballot, No. 11, and that the various labor organizations of the state in their central and local bodies should indorse and forward this movement for the sake of the affection and duty we owe our children, and in the cause of labor.

L. A. RAGAN, Secretary.

THE LIEBKNECHT MEETING.

This (Friday) Evening at Concordia Turner Hall, Thirteenth and Arsenal Streets.

Comrades, Friends:

This number of ST. LOUIS LABOR reaches the St. Louis subscribers Friday morning, which gives us the opportunity to once more invite you to the big Liebknecht mass meeting this (Friday) evening, November 4, at Concordia Turner Hall, Thirteenth and Arsenal streets. Over 200 singers of the United Socialist Singing Societies will appear on the stage to greet Dr. Karl Liebknecht. The meeting will be opened at 8 o'clock precisely. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

Who Knows?

A boy in a Chicago school refused to sew, evidently considering it beneath the dignity of a ten-year-old man. "George Washington sewed," said the principal, taking it for granted that a soldier must; "and do you consider yourself better than George Washington?" I don't know; time will tell," said he, seriously.—Popular Education.

The Amendments

How they Should be Voted by Every Progressive Citizen

AMENDMENT NO. 1.

PENSIONS FOR POLICE.

While we favor the principle of pensions for the aged and disabled, yet we are opposed to this amendment. It does not include all workers, but only the police, who are, comparatively well paid. In addition, the police are controlled from Jefferson City, and are not under civil service or the merit system.

SCRATCH the "YES"

AMENDMENT NO. 2.

TO PENSION SCHOOL TEACHERS.

This is in line with Socialist ideas and should be adopted. Public school teachers are poorly paid for the service rendered and are under the merit system. School teachers are paid far less than the police are.

SCRATCH the "NO"

AMENDMENT NO. 3.

TAX FOR ROADS AND HIGHWAY ROADS AND HIGHWAYS TAX.

Vote against this amendment, as it does not exempt cities that are already taxing themselves to maintain streets and roads.

SCRATCH the "YES"

AMENDMENT NO. 4.

NEW CITY CHARTER.

This amendment provides that the St. Louis charter may be voted by sections. This is distinctly in the interest of the people and should be adopted.

SCRATCH the "NO"

AMENDMENT NO. 5.

NEW STATE CAPITOL BONDS.

This should be adopted, as a new Capitol is badly needed. While the building of the Capitol under Republican or Democratic rule means graft, yet we favor this amendment, as it is the duty of Socialists to elect Representatives who will see that the funds are honestly administered.

SCRATCH the "NO"

AMENDMENT NO. 6.

COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS.

Or increasing the limit of indebtedness in counties. This is a home-rule measure and should be adopted. Each county or community should have the right to regulate its own affairs.

SCRATCH the "NO"

AMENDMENT NO. 7.

BETTER PAY FOR LEGISLATORS.

Every workingman should vote for this amendment. The present pay of members of the General Assembly puts a premium on grafting, and makes it almost impossible for a workingman to serve in that capacity. The result is that we have saloonkeepers, lawyers, corporation stool pigeons, etc., making up the legislature.

SCRATCH the "NO"

AMENDMENT NO. 8.

VOTING MACHINES.

Information at hand goes to show that voting machines are more accurate, reduce the possibility of fraud, and give the returns promptly at the closing of the polls. This amendment should be adopted.

SCRATCH the "NO"

AMENDMENT NO. 9.

TAX RATE IN SMALL CITIES.

Permitting a higher tax rate in small cities. A home-rule measure and should be adopted. Each community should have the right to regulate its tax rate and all other affairs.

SCRATCH the "NO"

AMENDMENT NO. 10.

PROHIBITION.

Prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. Our position on this is well known and needs no further setting forth. We recommend that this amendment be voted down.

SCRATCH the "YES"

AMENDMENT NO. 11.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

Providing for maintenance of the State University. Every Socialist and workingman should vote for this amendment. The facilities of the State University are inadequate to accommodate the great number of pupils desiring admission. Free and adequate public instruction is a constant demand in the Socialist platform, and we urge the adoption of this amendment.

SCRATCH the "NO"

HEADQUARTERS OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY ARE AT 966 Chouteau Avenue



Co-Operative Printery, 966 Chouteau Avenue

Barbarous America.

The Doctrine of Contributory Negligence.

By Robert Hunter.

The Doctrine of Fellow Servant is very important. It means that when any man enters the employ of a great corporation he becomes responsible for all the stupidity, carelessness or recklessness of all his fellow servants.

He doesn't choose his fellow servants. They are chosen for him, but he assumes all the personal risk which comes from working with them.

There is still another doctrine which the law advances to do the injured out of justice.

And this doctrine is called the Doctrine of Contributory Negligence and "it is dramatized once for all," says William Hard, "in the case of Smith of Seligman."

"Smith, an engineer for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, started off to get some sleep. He was called back by the master mechanic.

"There was a train of oranges that had to be hauled to Pinto. Smith objected. He said he felt unable to handle an engine. The master mechanic insisted it was an urgent case. Smith climbed back on his engine.

"Smith reached Pinto at 3 o'clock that afternoon. At half-past eight in the evening he was on his way back to Winslow.

"It was then that he committed his act of contributory negligence. He got into a collision.

"He had been on duty thirty hours and thirty minutes. He fell into a doze. He forgot just where he was. He ought to have run his train at that point off the main track onto a side track. He forgot about it. And in the midst of his contributory negligence another train ran into him.

"Smith's right hand was badly crushed, and its subsequent use for the purpose of his trade was rendered impossible. He had made the mistake of dropping off to sleep after more than thirty hours of continuous work.

"The Court of Appeals of Texas did not condone Smith's offense. The Court admitted that in Arizona, where the accident happened, there was a law forbidding railway companies to work their employes more than sixteen hours at a stretch. Under that law, when a man had worked sixteen hours, he was entitled to enjoy nine hours' rest.

"The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe had kept Smith at work for almost twice the legal length of time. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe was a lawbreaker.

"But Smith was a contributory negligent and hopelessly careless person. His real character was exposed by the court.

"The allegation," said the court, "that the laws of Arizona prohibit railway companies from working their employes for more than sixteen consecutive hours does not excuse the contributory negligence of the appellant (Smith), which arose from his working such a length of time that he was unfitted for business. He knew his physical condition far better than the railroad company could have known it, and he cannot excuse his carelessness in falling asleep on his engine. The petition presents a clear case of appellant (Smith) having been hurt through his own negligence in stopping his engine on the main line instead of taking a siding, as he should have done."

Now, that's the whole story. It's the law. It's the Doctrine of Contributory Negligence. Smith ought to have known bet-

ter. Think of a man running an engine along the main line when he was asleep!

But the courts know their business. Smith got no sympathy from them. It was Contributory Negligence that Smith done and it was his own fault. And, anyway, it's the law.

State Secretary E. H. Thomas of Wisconsin reports as follows: "We are dead sure of eight legislative districts in Wisconsin. This makes a total of nineteen in Wisconsin which are either certain or possible. I have already written you that the Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts in Wisconsin are exceedingly promising and that there is every reason to believe that we shall carry them if we conduct an energetic campaign."

King Solomon's Distinction.

"What was King Solomon renowned for, above all things else?" asked the elderly visitor who was making a little talk to the children of the Sunday school.

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"He was related by marriage to more people than any other man that ever lived," promptly spoke up the fair-haired little girl in the front row of seats.—Chicago Tribune.

Persons desiring to contribute to the Socialist Campaign Fund may send their contributions to Socialist Party headquarters, OTTO PAULS, Secretary, No. 966 Chouteau avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

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ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION YOU EAT BEAR THE LABEL?



IF NOT, WHY NOT?

St. Louis is the headquarters of the \$3,000,000 BREAD TRUST. Its managers have been fighting organized labor for years. They are opposed to short hours and high wages. They tell you and their customers they are your friends and the friends of organized labor. Yes, they are your friends as long as you can get your money; but for the men in the bakery they have no use, if they belong to their respective unions.

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

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

Shun the product of the following firms—they are Trust bakeries: Heydt Bakery Co., Condon Bakery Co., Hauck-Hoerr Bakery, St. Louis Bakery Co., Welle-Boettler Bakery, Home Bakery Co., Freund Bros. Bread Co. Ltd., McKinney Bread Co.

They want the men to fall at their feet and ask them for a job, so they can pay the employes small wages and work them the hours they feel like.

UNION MEN AND FRIENDS.



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

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

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

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

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FRANK TOMBRIDGE, President.
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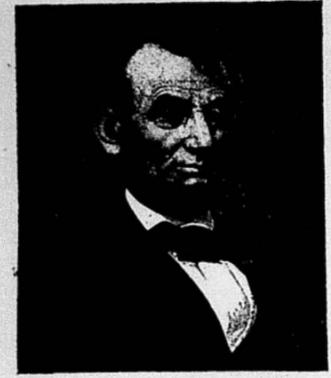
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Abraham Lincoln.



Lincoln went as far as he saw. Rather, was willing to go as far as he saw. He did not see as far as you or I could standing to-day on his shoulders. But he saw into the unborn future. He predicted things that are now history. I never wholly know why I like Lincoln. Never know it all at once. One time I like him for one thing. Another time for another thing. Sometimes I like him for many things. He was catholic. He was very big. How big I don't know. But it would be hard to be near the memory of Lincoln without some conviction of his transcendence. He had nothing of the formally great man in him. He was a people's man. Was large, capacious, sound as the people are. He emerged from the crowd by staying in the crowd. He was never ashamed of his pedigree. He was cut out of the common cloth. He looked neither down nor up in treating with men. He started from nothing he was ashamed of and became nothing he was willing to be proud of. Lincoln was not a whether-or-no man. He was a farthest man. There was an obvious beyond to which his vision did not reach. But no fool man could have done his job. The ultimate men are the fool men. They are the men without providence and caution. They just live. Up or down, just live. Violate the conventions. Submit to ostracism. Laugh at misunderstanding. But just live. Such men could never have debated with Douglas or been elected to the presidency or kept dissentient secretaries of wars and states and treasuries in order. Lincoln rounded out to fill his place. Or his place rounded out to contain him. One way or the other. But the fit was complete. Lincoln is so like a giant it takes a long time to encircle him. Most of us never encircle him at all. We see him at some angle and report him at that angle. He remains the Lincoln of that angle forever. There are as many Lincolns as there are angles. Then there is a Lincoln of all the angles. But that Lincoln still remains to be reported on. Binns does well, but he hardly makes the full report. He gives us an angle. Perhaps a fresh angle. One from which it may be no one has ever reported before. But it still remains only a figure one instead of a total. Binns is inclusive, but he does not include all. He says things I would not like to miss. But he also misses things that some one ought to say. Our radicals never quite know where to put Lincoln. Sometimes they put him into the past. End him there. Sometimes they put him into the tomorrow. Lincoln was human before he was official. But he was not wholly human. He had cautious as

well as reckless moments. No doubt was more cautious than reckless. An absolute man could only be elected to the presidency upon the waves of a new movement. As soon as movements get old and want to fix their reign they start to lie. Diplomacy plays a chief part in their drama. Lincoln came in on a wave. He was not out and out. He was not unreasonable and illogical. He was sane and safe. In spite of his prophetic self, he maintained also a concrete self. He was not all in the air. He was not all head. He was on the ground. He was here. Lincoln belonged to an event which he helped to make, but which more unquestionably made him. Or, at least, by possessing him, gave his genius its turn and color. He came out of the simplest heredity. Lincoln was an American. Was not Lincoln so much as he was the republic? Was conceived in the crowd. Was delivered in the crowd. Was executed in the crowd. Was resurrected in the crowd. He was as nearly perfect as the essential crowd is. He was as vitally imperfect as the actual crowd is. Lincoln was not detached. Had no hauteurs. Was without sycophancy. Some men cultivate crowds as other men cultivate kings. Lincoln cultivated no one. No even a majority. Certainly never cultivated leaders. Never deferred to the casual great men. Lincoln was lonesome. There was no one near just like him or enough like him for hellos. He was isolated. This was not because he was superior. It was because he was different. Lincoln went as far as his light shone. His light did not shine all the way. Was after all a modified light. But still it shone far and shone clear. He was a manager of men who never managed men. He had eyes, but he was not all eyes. He had heart, but he was not all heart. He was ultimate. But he was prophetically temporal. His vision did not stop with his feet. His feet did not stop with the drum-call of the conventions. Some men may be imagined as emerging from almost any heredity. From any environment. Lincoln was not general. He was special. Just as the sort of democracy we have so far evolved here is special and not general. He was special. Just as the world thinks. The democratic world thinks. But they have not yet occurred. So Lincoln was racially a peculiar answer to a peculiar question. Lincoln can't be tried by any individual code. He has to be considered with the Mississippi river as a background. As coming out of the soil of the Middle West. Out of the people there. Out of the people who are not Yankee or Dutch or Quaker and yet are not wholly indigenous. The people who barrowed much, but whose barrowings were made over. The meanings of Lincoln got more impressive as they are read with their context. The historic before and afters and arounds. If you try to keep them personal they remain as long and as short as their spokesman. No ampler. No freer. They stay less instead of more. Big even then. But not as big as their size. But they are too big even for Lincoln. Lincoln was too big for Lincoln. Lincoln is entitled to his immensity. He is entitled to his fullest length, breadth and thickness. Give him all of that. Then you realize the force and pertinence of the American conflict. We have had several fights with the outside world. But our fiercer struggles have been and are and must be within. In your heart and mine. In the heart of the crowd. In the hearts of the deceivers of the crowd. Right here. Whitman came

with a song. Millet came with a brush. Darwin came with science. Lincoln came with a statement. They are not self-made. They are race-made. They are voices. Says to voices: Speak for us. Says to voices: Make the new announcements. The race is not conscious. But this is its premeditated resolution. It issues commissions. Without knowing it invests the voices with great powers. Yet the voices enjoy no options. They may speak. But they can only say one thing. Lincoln was a voice. He could only have said the one thing he did say. He was not free to do as he pleased. He was doing as the race pleased. The race often mishears its own voice. Persecutes its own spokesman. But the race always catches up with its voice. After disowning it assumes ownership. After wondering if it knows itself learns to know. It is catching up with Lincoln. After wondering if it knows it learns to know. Lincoln. Its own chosen voice. Saying things. Saying them immortally. Yet leaving other things to be said.

HORACE TRAUBEL.

MILWAUKEE WIDE AWAKE

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 29.—The courts have finally decided that the Democratic party cannot go on the ballot in Milwaukee county. The question was on the constitutionality of the 20 per cent primary law. The Democrats of Milwaukee county at the recent primary failed to get out 20 per cent of their vote of the last general election. They are now barred from appearing on the ballot by the holding of the courts, which have pronounced this law constitutional.

A curious condition, therefore, presents itself in Milwaukee. The 20-per-cent law, which was framed for the purpose of knocking out the Socialists, never touched us. It simply smashes! the Democratic party, which only a few years ago had in Milwaukee one of the best-organized local machines in the country.

Another result of this decision is that for the first time the Socialist Party in Milwaukee is entering upon a fight which is not a three-cornered fight. Last spring the Socialists carried the city only with a plurality of votes. This fall, in order to carry the county, they must get a majority.

The Socialists of Milwaukee feel confident that they can do this. The sentiment is splendid. The campaign is being conducted more efficiently than ever before. Last Sunday more literature was put out than on the Sunday previous, and on that previous Sunday the distribution had been a record-breaker. The "bundle brigade" is more numerous, more enthusiastic and better disciplined than in any former campaign. The weather has been ideal, and the noonday factory gate meetings very encouraging.

The Socialists have almost cut out street speaking in this present campaign, finding that one factory gate meeting is worth a dozen meetings in the tumult of a street corner. Besides, at the factory gates, the Socialists get the ear of just the men they want to reach.

The Socialists administration has put the police on the job of cleaning up the poll lists. On some of these lists they found that about one-half the names enrolled were dead timber—some of them literally dead, others moved away years ago. The result will be a cleaner election than Milwaukee has ever known.

E. H. THOMAS.

Cleaning the Augean Stables Commenced

Editorial in Machinists' Monthly Journal.

When Mr. Herbert N. Casson predicted in an article he wrote for one of the magazines a few years ago, that when the working-class awakening took place it would manifest itself first by assuming the government of some city, and that the first city of any consequence that was likely to come under its control would be Milwaukee, Wis., he was laughed at. The political wisecracks wagged their beards and guffawed as they hailed him as a dreamer and pointed out that the working class could always be depended upon to split the vote upon election day. The sharp paragraphers of the capitalist press called his predictions "pipe dreams," "rainbow chasing" and other expressions equally uncomplimentary, while they, too, declared that the working class would never come together or vote solidly on any question whatever. Milwaukee, they declared, would always be safe. How incorrect all these gentlemen were in their positive statements, and how true was Mr. Casson's prediction, were shown last spring when the Socialists took possession of the municipal government of Milwaukee.

More than six months have elapsed since they came into power and there has been no dividing up of property, no cessation of the city's work, no free love, no anarchy or lawlessness, not a single example of any of the dire things promised and predicted by the old-time politicians who had been deposed. None of the calamities they had predicted before the election has befallen the city, and the only thing noticeable so far is the cleaning up of some of the social cesspools and the purification of some of the slums that had been eyesores and cankers in the heart of the city for years past. Other changes have taken place, but they are not on the surface and, therefore, not noticeable. Neither failure nor calamity has so far manifested itself, and the new city government, although composed mainly of workmen, seems to be transacting the business of the city in a businesslike way, and administering its affairs much better than they were every administered before.

One of the evil consequences that the enemies to social progress declared would be felt by the city if the Socialists were returned to power, would be the ruination of the city's credit and its inability, therefore, to borrow money for municipal purposes, or for any improvement that might, in the future, be contemplated. This announcement was made upon the morning after the election, and it was also stated that the capital invested in the city would be immediately withdrawn and that nothing but stagnation and ruin were held in the future or were in prospect for Milwaukee. It had been necessary heretofore to go beyond the city's limits when financial assistance was required by the Milwaukee municipality, and this would indicate in an incontrovertible way that the city's credit is now in anything but an unhealthy condition.

Not only has the new city government improved the city's credit, but it has already saved many thousands of dollars through stopping a few dishonest leaks that formerly existed in the administration of the city's affairs. In this connection, for instance, they have saved the city, in the case of the C. M. and St. P. viaduct, a sum amounting to one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, by insisting that the railroads and not the city was responsible for the improvement. They overhauled the pay rolls and saved several thousand dollars by stopping the salaries of several discharged and absent city officials, whose names appeared upon them. They made a considerable saving by exposing and checking the graft that formerly existed in the purchasing of policemen's and firemen's uniforms, as well as stopping a leak of considerable importance that existed in connection with the city's garbage plant. They have rendered abortive the efforts of a certain book concern to make the school board appointive, and by this means have closed an avenue that might have led to opportunity for dishonesty and a consequent increase to the city's burden of taxation. They have already done all this, and other things as well, that have had a very beneficial effect upon the city's credit, and the expenditure of the citizens' money, but what is quoted above will be sufficient to show what they are accomplishing in that direction and in the way of economy.

What they are doing and the improvements they have in contemplation are not only far-reaching, but are eminently desirable in every particular. To begin with, they want home rule. After that, they want street "comfort stations," municipal hospitals, markets, storage houses and abattoirs; a public lodging house; three-cent fares; a redistricting of the city; free text books and "penny lunches" for underfed children, as well as properly built, lighted, warmed and cleaned school buildings. That is their immediate program, and surely there is nothing in it that savors of lawlessness, bloodshed, free love, or the dividing up of property.

Another improvement of vast importance is contemplated and will be begun as soon as the city has sufficient means at its disposal to start operations. This is the building of municipal dwellings and the renting of them to the workers at a price based upon actual cost and which all consideration of the element of profit has been eliminated. It will be some little time before this project can be got under way, as the last administration, notorious for its corruption, left the city heavily in debt, and this debt must be paid off and the strictest economy practiced before the proposed undertaking can be commenced. Then, as soon as it can be arranged, the municipality will acquire a great tract of land (it has already been selected) upon which the model dwellings and homes for workmen will be erected. The city is hampered at present by a cumbersome and out-of-date charter, which prevents the administration from moving in this direction as rapidly as it would otherwise do. As it is, though, the city can do everything but build, and as soon as legislative action can be taken upon the charter the project will at once be carried into effect.

Thomas A. Edison is enthusiastic about this plan. When interviewed, late in August, by Walter Thomas Mills, who is now on a year's tour of the world for the Socialists of Milwaukee, collecting and writing up data about municipal improvement, he exclaimed:

My message to Milwaukee is that here is a great opportunity. The city can buy land, subdivide, improve it, and on it build sanitary, comfortable, beautiful houses for all her people, which need not cost more than eighteen hundred dollars each. There is an opportunity to entirely rebuild the homes of a city, and it need never cost the city anything to do it. Your city can have the use of my concrete-house inventions. I do not want a dollar of profits. You can sell bonds, say at five per cent; can build these houses, rent them

at one-fourth the present rate, and even that rental will pay off the bonds in ten years. After that the only cost will be maintenance, which will be practically nothing.

Besides these plans for the erection of model dwellings, the workingmen administrators of the city's affairs have other plans for improvements of a valuable and permanent character. These include the purification of the city's three rivers, the extension of the park system, the planting of orchards for apple and nut culture, the establishment of municipal tramways for urban transportation and the acquisition of a quarry from which the stone will be supplied that will be necessary in making the many improvements. This quarry will probably be the first industry started by the city, and it is estimated that the stone produced can be quarried and hauled to its destination as a saving to the city of over a dollar a yard.

These are some of the improvements and reforms now projected and which will be eventually carried out by this great city governed by workmen. And there can be no question about their genuineness or that they are anything else than workingmen. Mayor Seidel is a patternmaker, and worked at the bench until the morning after his election. Victor Berger, one of the Aldermen at large, is an editor and actively employed upon his paper every day of the week. The Treasurer is a florist. The Attorney worked his way through college as a cook. Other occupations among the remaining officials are: FOUR MACHINISTS, three solicitors, three painters, three cigarmakers, two carpenters and one each of the following: Compositor, newspaper writer, stock clerk, printer.

From the above it will be seen that the machinists are very much in evidence and that they have contributed in no small way to the revolution that has taken place in Milwaukee. Our former business agent, J. J. Handley, was appointed superintendent of street cleaning as soon as the new administration came into power, and he has proved himself a most efficient officer, rendering excellent service and doing the work entrusted to him with great intelligence and care. He has laid out simplified districts and has reappointed the street gangs, economizing time and labor. Indeed, not only his effort, but the effort of the entire city's administration, seems to be in the same direction and having the same end in view—that is, the doing of the city's work with economy, dispatch and along strictly business lines.

Organized labor is in the saddle in Milwaukee, and as a consequence all the city's work is being performed under trade union conditions. The eight-hour law is strictly enforced and promotion and pay is governed by merit and efficiency. There are no sinecure jobs, no "chair warmers," no political hacks fastened as parasites upon the backs of the citizens, no padded payrolls, and in a very short time there will be no tax dodgers. Yet, with all this, the members of the new city government do not claim to be reformers. On the contrary, they declare themselves to be revolutionists. They do not propose to patch up or improve the conditions that now exist; they purpose to do away with them altogether and substitute something better and worthier and more in accord with justice and equity than anything that now exists. What their ultimate aim is was modestly told by Mayor Seidel shortly after his election, and the confidence he expressed gives a weight to his words that makes them well worth preservation. This is what he said:

We do not expect to usher in the co-operative commonwealth in one year or five years, but we intend to do all our limited means permit to make Milwaukee a better place for every citizen.

We shall perhaps disappoint a few capitalists. We shall not disappoint the working people. We have made no rash promises—we have made no promises at all further than to say we shall use our best endeavors to do something worth doing for Milwaukee and its citizenry. We realize our opportunity, and we realize our danger. We know that the eyes of the whole country are on Milwaukee and our party, and that we must stand or fall by our performance. We shall both counsel and practice what we believe to be moderation, and in redeeming our pledges we shall not fail to remember prudence and safety.

I do not say that we shall make no mistakes. We are only human. But such mistakes as we shall make will, I believe, be vastly offset by the good that we shall bring to the community.

We expect to blaze the way. We expect to learn to do things. We want you to profit by our errors; we expect to get criticism for them. We are to-day only accumulating material for a larger and more beautiful structure of life than we have ever had.

We are working on. Not all of our work will be successful, but much of it will be. We shall learn, and, continuing to learn, we shall make good. We are to-day beginning a new civilization.

The wise politicians who ridiculed Mr. Casson's prediction about Milwaukee are still expressing confidence in their belief that the working-class administration of that city's affairs will end in failure, and point to the fact, in substantiation of their claims, that the people of two Massachusetts cities, Brockton and Haverhill, tried the experiment and that it ended in failure. The fact they quote is perfectly correct, as far as it goes, but they miss the one great point upon which the whole thing hinges, and that is, that the people of Brockton and of Haverhill merely elected a Socialist mayor in each case, but no council to support them. The citizens of Milwaukee have done differently, for they not only elected a working-class mayor, but a practically entire city council, as well as all the other principal officers necessary to the administration of their city's government. It is a great experiment, fraught with many dangers, for all the powers of capitalism and all the influence it can bring to bear are opposed to its success and everything that can be done to check the spread of the idea that is being put into practical operation in Milwaukee will be done without scruple, honor or honest consideration. Despite it all, though, the workmen of Milwaukee will triumph and their city will become a beacon light and an example for the workmen of other cities to emulate. A great work has commenced, that is destined to revolutionize existing things, to do away with poverty and to make the life worth living. A new era has begun and in it all who work and render useful social service will be the principal beneficiaries and in which the idle and the useless will have no place. The workers are voting themselves into power and taking possession of their own. What the workers of Milwaukee have done, can be done again and elsewhere, and it will be done. THE VOTE WILL BRING IT ABOUT.

Monday. "Pete" looks better than ever, and he says he never felt better or stronger in all his life. He will get right down to work for his Union and give full time to the upbuilding of the organization.

Successful Campaign Work of our Jewish Comrades.

Last Saturday evening the Jewish Branch of the Socialist Party gave a very successful campaign entertainment at Haugari Hall. There was an immense attendance and everybody had a good time. The educational campaign work was by no means overlooked. Comrade A. Lipman was the principal speaker of the evening, and his splendid arguments in behalf of the Socialist Party and its campaign work were greeted with rounds of applause by the enthusiastic audience.

Comrade Lipman also spoke in several Jewish campaign meetings to big crowds and his work will result in much good.

FROM NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY HEADQUARTERS.

National Headquarters Socialist Party.
Election Returns.

State Secretaries will kindly wire important news of the election returns at the earliest possible moment. The National Office will remain open throughout the night of election day, November 8th.

Organizers of large cities and county secretaries should also wire any important information. Return telegrams with latest news will be sent from the National Office to those from whom messages are received.

Campaign Contributions.

The National Executive Committee is now voting upon appropriations as follows: One hundred dollars for the legislative district of Scott county, Missouri; \$50.00 each for the Fourth, Thirteenth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth Legislative Districts of Illinois, and \$50.00 to the relief fund of the Tampa Cigar Makers' Union, and \$50.00 for agitation purposes to each of the three Socialist Party locals in Tampa and vicinity. An affirmative vote on the above propositions has already been received from a majority of the committee.

The Closing Campaign.

In the campaign now drawing to a close a gratifying feature has been the development of a host of on-the-job boys. A new pace has been set by the active participation in the campaign by a largely increased number of party membership, whereas in previous campaigns the burden has been left upon the shoulders of a few. In the present campaign in many localities the entire membership has turned out to contribute their respective share of work for the success of the movement. Personal contact with the voters and the systematic distribution of literature has employed the time of thousands of party members.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS,
District No. 5.

Dr. James S. Meyers will lecture on "Union Labor and the Golden Rule" at Aschenbroedel Club Hall, No. 3535 Pine street, Wednesday night, November 9th, at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the striking Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railway mechanics. Everybody welcome. Admission free. The clergy especially invited.

Cooks' and Pastry Cooks' Union, Local No. 203.

St. Louis, October 27, 1910.

To the Editor of ST. LOUIS LABOR:

Dear Sir and Brother—Please give the following resolution the publicity it merits in your esteemed paper, and oblige.

HERMAN LANGE.

"Whereas, The welfare of the State of Missouri is threatened by the pendency of the Tenth Constitutional Amendment, providing for state-wide prohibition; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we record ourselves as opposed to said amendment, and pledge ourselves individually and as an organization to work against the prohibition amendment, and call upon all good citizens to do the same.

"HERMAN LANGE, Secretary." "JOHN CROUCH, President.

LITHOGRAPHERS' UNION, NO. 5.

Grand Reception Saturday, November 12.

A grand reception and entertainment will be given by Local Union, No. 5, J. I. P. B. A., at the Northwestern Hall, Elliot and St. Louis avenues, Saturday evening, November 12. Admission will be 25 cents a person. A good time is assured to all who will attend.

Is Your Job Secure

— Under Prohibition? —

The prohibitionists tell you that the liquor manufacturers employ an army of only..... 6,491 men, they concede an army of..... 2,403 retail liquor merchants. The law does not permit the retailers to employ minors or women, and the lowest average is two men employes for each retailer, making another employed army of... 4,806

Here is a grand army of men employed, numbering..... 13,700 that the Prohibitionist is going to deploy in this city, and then turn loose on your employed workmen and wage earners this winter, to prey on your jobs, looking for your bread.

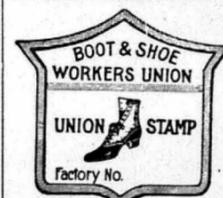
What a graft this is for the bosses, your employer now preaching prohibition. Have you men in the factories and mills, in the small trade shops and on buildings; you clerks in the jobbing houses, in the department stores; and offices; you teamsters, motormen, conductors, mechanics and laborers; have you all got a cinch on your jobs and positions for this winter? Is your coal in for the winter, have you provided for the next six months' rent? Do you realize what it means to turn out 13,700 able-bodied men into the streets this winter, looking for your situations, your jobs? competing for your salaries or wages? Do you suppose that your employers and bosses are going to keep up, or raise, your wages this winter, when an army of 13,700 men—with a present monthly purchasing power of \$822,000.00 (that is going to be wiped out)—is turned into an army of 13,700 unemployed competitors bidding for your places at any price so as to keep from starving. Add to this army, another almost equal in numbers now living in part off this purchasing power of \$822,000.00, then add another and another army of men almost as large, employed in the various trades and business dependent on and auxiliary to the breweries and retail dealers for supplies. What are all these men going to do? Who is it that is going to be hit? Only the brewer and the liquor merchant? No! You men, who are listening to the watered beauties of prohibition. You men, whose employers and bosses are talking prohibition; and you men and women who are now enjoying the employment that this vast army of 13,700 men and camp followers will bid for this winter?

Why this anxiety to glut the market of the unemployed? Why all this money from the eastern manufacturers into the prohibition camp here, to undermine our labor conditions? Why this anxiety to make Missouri dry? Talk it over, think it over, then vote "NO" on Amendment No. 10 by scratching "YES."

JOHN P. HERRMANN.

Cigars { PEN MAR - 10c
SUNRISE - 5c

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You get better shoes for the money.
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You abolish Child Labor.

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THIS IS FALSE. No shoe is union unless it bears the Union Stamp.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

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John F. Tobin, Pres.

Chas. L. Baine, Sec'y. Treas.

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COMRADE LOUIS KOBER

Died Last Sunday, After Several Days' Illness.

Comrade Louis Kober, one of the pioneers of the St. Louis Socialist movement, died last Sunday, after several days' illness.

In Louis Kober the Socialist Party loses one of its most reliable members and most trusted comrades. Since the days of the great eight-hour movement, in the "Eighties," he had been connected with the movement. As a member of Cigar Makers' Union, No. 44, he took a lively interest in the work of the St. Louis Tageblatt, the German daily labor paper, joined the Socialist movement and worked for the same till the hour of his death. He was a plain workingman, without any hypocritical polish, always upright and sincere in his dealings with the comrades.

Comrade Kober had been at party headquarters, 966 Chouteau avenue, last Friday. He then remarked that he was not feeling well, that his work for the movement might soon be "cut short," etc., to which the editor of ST. LOUIS LABOR jokingly replied: "No danger; great men never die!"

Last Saturday afternoon Comrade Kober paid another visit to the editor, and had a lengthy conversation with him concerning the causes for Mr. Strauss' resignation as ambassador to Turkey. In leaving our office he said he was very sick, but he wanted to bring us a copy of "B'nai B'rith News," which contained some important information relative to Mr. Strauss' resignation.

This was Comrade Kober's last visit to our office. Last Monday morning's papers announced his sudden death.

The good work of Louis Kober will always be remembered by the members of the Socialist Party and of Cigar Makers Union, No. 44. It was the work of such pioneers as Louis Kober that made the movement what it is to-day.

He was 69 years old.

Peter Beisel at Home.

Comrade Peter Beisel, business agent of Bakers' Union, No. 44, and Mrs. Beisel, his wife, returned from their European recreation tour last

DR. ALBERT SUEDEKUM

Of Berlin

Socialist Member of German Reichstag.



Will Address a

Public Mass Meeting

Sunday, November 6, at 2 o'clock P.M.

At

New Club Hall, Chouteau Avenue and Thirteenth Street

Admission 10 Cents.

Everybody Invited.

P. S.—Dr. Suedekum will speak in English.

Socialist Party.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC!
Strike On!

Linemen and wiremen out for better conditions! The Missouri District Telegraph Company still unfair! All friends of fair play are urged to assist the Electrical Workers in their efforts to improve the conditions of their members.

The following-named men are working for the company, to the injury of the Union workmen: George Ross, 3960 St. Ferdinand avenue; Jack McGann, 2520 North Sarah street; Jos. Bokien, 2627 Slattery street; Frank Fredericks, 2730 North Garrison avenue; Wesley Walker, 719 Mound street; Jos. Sweeney, 795a Bayard avenue; Wm. Ramsden, 1022a East Park place, St. Louis county; August Seegar, 1611 St. Clair avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.; Ed. Watkins, 1518 North Spring avenue; Tim Almon, 2715a Page boulevard.

This company is unfair to the Electrical Workers' Unions, Nos. 1 and 2, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

St. Louis Socialist Campaign Lists

St. Louis Socialist Campaign Fund.

Alex. Bauer	50
Jos. Barratt	50
John Frensel, tickets	5.00
J. F. Scholl	25
E. H. Porter	1.00
H. A. Pierce	50
Jake	50
Hy. Buehl	1.00
H. N.	1.00
Collection Novak meeting	4.35
L. E. Hildebrand	1.00
Chas. Stuetzer	25
E. Scheitlin	25
Jos. Greif	1.00
F. Heuer, tickets	50
O. Kaemmerer, List No. 57:	
Jno. Dryton	50
O. Kaemmerer	1.00
W. M. Brandt, List No. 75:	
W. L. Chalmers	50
R. Thieme	50
Hy. Werdes, List No. 61:	
Hy. Werdes	1.00
H. Brugger	50
Hy. Paulat	25
Thos. Wolf	25
Gus. Werdes	25
Wm. Kronld	25
John Kolar	25
Harry Koester	25
W. J. Sullieurk	25
C. B. Robel, Chicago	50
H. Christopher, Peoria	25
Garment Worker	50
T. J. Anderson	1.00
E. P. Haupt	1.00
D. S. Detchmundy	1.00
Democrat	1.00
Moritz Poenack, List No. 72:	
M. Poenack	25
Ernat Krohn	1.00
M. Gruendler	25
M. Poenack, Sr.	25

Robt. Poenack, List No. 7:

Cash	50
E. Kuehne	25
G. J. Ruffe	25
J. Bradfield	25
J. Werner	10
G. C. Dahlmann	10
J. von Langen	10
Zbiing	25
M. Maier	50
L. Wasserkiug	25
J. Morrow	25
Aug. Meierkord	25
H. H. Miller	25
H. Bixler	10
A. Nagle	10
L. Silverstein	25
Wm. Kellermann	10
F. D. William	25
Chas. Cassel	25
Wm. Bredenkamp	25
Henry Varrel	25
W. P. Mundy	25
L. Trumpfeller	10
T. King	25
A. Frenzel	25
Cash	10
Harry Twellman	10
Robt. Poenack	25

Peter Weisz, List No. 69:

Traxler & Meyer	1.00
Tom Seile	25
Chas. Hirschenhofer	10
John Tratnik	10
C. H. Kilwinski	25
John Hadwich	10
Peter Hoste	25
E. Koenig	25

Fred Steinmann, List No. 104:

F. Steinmann, Sr.	1.00
F. Steinmann, Jr.	50
B. Cabilka	50
Max Wood	25
Anton Mashan	25
Wm. Bina	25
Alois Klinomaz	25
M. Josephi	50

Jno. Pfneisel, List No. 185:

Mrs. Rosl Pretterhofer	50
G. Horwath	25
G. Fausra	25

PROHIBITIONISTS BEGRUDGE OLD SOLDIERS' PENSIONS.

St. Louis, Oct. 25, 1910.

Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR:

The Constitutional Amendment Association No. 10 (otherwise the W. C. T. A.) argue that the brewers in St. Louis pay internal revenue to Uncle Sam amounting to over three million dollars each year. This proves conclusively that the brewers have built up an enormous business and foreign trade in this city, which the Prohibitionists want to destroy. They argue "that this money was collected in St. Louis, was taken out of St. Louis trade channels, that this tax is a direct trade loss to the business of this city," and they then accuse the brewers of keeping quiet about internal revenue tax, and wind up with this hypocrisy: "Why shouldn't you have been told all the facts, if they were honest?" Of course, this is characteristic of a woman's argument.

This is what they don't say: This internal revenue tax represents 3,000,000 barrels of beer, mostly shipped out of the city of St. Louis, representing a foreign trade of twenty-four million dollars each year of money coming into the trade channels of our city.

The women begrudge Uncle Sam and his old soldiers this revenue tax, which comes right back through the United States Treasurer's office, and is paid out as pensions to the old soldiers in Missouri and for the Old

Soldiers' Home. But the Prohibitionist wants none of this money to go to Uncle Sam for the old soldiers, who must be provided for. These soldiers fought for the freedom of man in 1861, and must now fight to retain the freedom of man's action and their pensions. The Prohibitionists only want to destroy, but not to build up; or, is it possible that they are paying this revenue and we know it not.

Their slogan is "Save Me!" a whining, sickly, mealy cry of despair on the part of some overindulging in everything that nature provides for them. To accomplish their purpose they are willing to throw tens of thousands out of employment into despair. They say nothing of the revenues, taxes and licenses paid by the brewers to the city, nor do they mention the \$715,000.00 state tax or the \$1,369,000.00 city licenses paid by the retail liquor merchants to run the city government with, nor do they offer to make good any of these amounts.

Some Prohibitionists cannot see a glass of liquor without getting drunk and immediately conclude every decent person in the community has or will have the same failing. To such I would say: Be men, save your self-respect; don't whine, but wine moderately.

JOHN P. HERMANN.

W. Schoechlin	25
V. Pretterhofer	1.00
Alois Moick	25
Joseph Michalke	25
Jos. Schwarz	25
F. Jedloutschnig, List No. 17:	
John Treppler	50
John Yoebstl	25
L. Boucher	25
Ph. Hipfel	25
Leo Steu	25
Theo. Rothmel	25
Leo Zettelmann	25
A. Schinner	25
M. Paulisee	15
Ed Minniea	25
Wm. Hillebrand	25
Jos. Berinar	25
Ignaz Tury	25
Jacob Kuehbel	25
Jos. Probst	25

John Sturm, List No. 11:	
John Sturm	1.00
Ernst Irmer	1.00
A. Baumann	2.00
Emil Heismann	50
J. F.	1.00
A. Mitterbeker	25
Xaver Eckl	1.00
Peter Birkner	50
Stanis Hauser	25
Leo Wilhelm	25
Frank Reiter	25
H. J. Dietrich	25
Jacob Bauer	50
Christ Armbruster	50
Previously reported	1,228.74

Total to November 1 ... \$1,286.74

FOR A STRONG FINISH.

Almost \$1,300.00 this week. That means we will go well over \$1,500.00 by the time election day is passed. It looks very much as though St. Louis will take a proper position on the Socialist map this election.

People's Voice No. 6 goes out 40,000 strong to clinch the agitation carried on up to this time. On every hand favorable comments can be heard, and the people are showing a desire to read our literature, which makes the work of distribution a pleasure.

The Suedekum meeting on Sunday and round out a work well begun. afternoon will make a rousing finish. Every comrade should be on hand to assist in conducting the meeting without a hitch.

Bohemian Meetings.

Comrade Josef Novak addressed two meetings last Sunday in the Bohemian district. The attendance was small, owing to the very short time for advertising, but a start was made toward getting the Bohemian comrades in line once more. It is probable that a branch will be formed in the near future.

Bridge, Structural & Ornamental Iron Workers No. 62.

Finishers wanted to attend mass meeting of Bridge, Structural & Ornamental Iron Workers (Shopmen) at our hall, 8th and Lafayette ave., on Tuesday, November 22, 8 p. m. All welcome.

M. CROSS, Local No. 62.

From Milwaukee

Milwaukee, Oct. 26.—The outlook for a Socialist Party victory in Milwaukee continues to be very bright. There is every reason to believe that the Socialists will carry Milwaukee county and elect two Congressmen—Victor L. Berger in the Fifth, and W. R. Gaylord, in the Fourth Congressional District.

This will be a more significant victory than even the result last April. It will be impossible for the capitalist press to claim it as simple a protest against municipal graft and corruption.

The Republican candidates for Congress in these two districts are both so-called "Progressives." Therefore, if the Socialists elect this fall, everybody will have to accept it as no "fluke" or slip, but a genuine Socialist Party victory, and nothing else whatever.

The Republicans are making many

laughable attempts to ape the Socialist campaign methods. They are getting out literature—but such literature! It is not likely to do the Socialist cause any harm. Besides, the Republicans have no volunteer bundle brigade—all their campaign work must be paid for in hard cash to hirelings. The result is that it is very poorly and incompletely distributed.

Another Socialist campaign method which the Republicans have tried to steal, with disastrous results, is the noonday factory meeting. Some of their speakers have attempted to address the workmen at the factory gates during the noon hour, but have been mercilessly jeered and hooted down.

As for the Democrats, they have become the joke of the campaign. The courts have played a sort of peek-a-boo, now-you-see-them-and-now-you-don't game with the poor Democrats. After the decision of the Supreme Court that the 20 per cent primary law was constitutional, thus putting the Democrats off the Milwaukee county ticket, another judge decided that all blank ballots on which the name of one Democratic candidate was inserted shall be counted for all the Democratic candidates. This queer decision will put the Democrats on the ballot in Milwaukee county, unless before election day some other judge finds some other law to put them off.

But whether they are off or on will now make little difference. Everybody now admits that the fight is only between the Socialist Party and the Republicans.

With all their handicaps, the Socialists are undoubtedly in the lead.

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All Our Garments are UNION MADE.
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Established 12 Years at this stand.

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St. Louis Workingmen's Protective Union.

504 Market Street.
MEETING:—2nd and 4th Wednesday.
MARTIN C. SEEGER, Clerk. C. J. ANDERSON, Attorney.
Office Hours from 5 to 6:30 p. m. SATURDAY from 12 to 1:30 p. m.
Suite 508 Merchants LaClede Building 408 OLIVE STREET
PHONES: Kinloch, Central 5076; Bell, Olive 2123

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

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