The Treacherous Record of Congress Exposed

Eight-Hour Law.

The United States congress, surging to itsummer, has passed a measure which will make the last 100 days of its existence one of the most insignificant in its history. The bill is a measure which was introduced in Congress last year by Representative Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, and which was defeated by a vote of 187 to 173. It was then taken up again last summer and defeated by a vote of 189 to 171. This year it was taken up again and defeated by a vote of 189 to 171.

There is a general understanding among the members of the United States congress, and especially the members of the House, that the last 100 days of the session will be devoted to the consideration of the Eight-Hour Bill. The bill has been defeated by a vote of 189 to 171. It is not at all likely to be passed this year, but it would be a mistake to assume that the House will not be able to pass it next year. The bill was defeated by a vote of 189 to 171.

Compulsory Pilotage.

A certain embattled gentleman from New England, who has been earnestly urging the passage of the Eight-Hour Bill, has been heard to say that the bill is a measure which was introduced in Congress last year by Representative Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, and which was defeated by a vote of 187 to 173. It was then taken up again last summer and defeated by a vote of 189 to 171. This year it was taken up again and defeated by a vote of 189 to 171.

Ship Subsidy.

Ship subsidies are the responsibility of the Department of Commerce and Labor. They are paid by the United States government to foreign countries in order to encourage the building of ships in those countries. The subsidies are paid on the basis of the tonnage of the ships built and the duration of their employment. The amount of the subsidy is determined by the Department of Commerce and Labor and is based on the average earnings of the shipbuilders in the country involved.

Dick Military Law.

Readers of the Appeal are well informed with the important history of the military law. This military law, drafted through the efforts of a committee of congressmen, was passed by the House of Representatives on June 22, 1910, and by the Senate on June 29, 1910. It was signed by President Taft on July 16, 1910.

Anti-Injunction.

No real anti-injunction law has been passed by congress, but it is said that the law is being considered. There is a measure which was introduced in Congress last year by Representative Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, and which was defeated by a vote of 187 to 173. It was then taken up again last summer and defeated by a vote of 189 to 171. This year it was taken up again and defeated by a vote of 189 to 171.

Compulsory Investigation.

By the date of this article, the most important of the most dangerous bills to the working man was a bill introduced in Congress last year by Representative Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, and which was defeated by a vote of 187 to 173. It was then taken up again last summer and defeated by a vote of 189 to 171. This year it was taken up again and defeated by a vote of 189 to 171.
### Employers' Liability

The question of employers' liability has been a contentious issue in the legal system. The original act had been declared unconstitutional, and the state supreme court had sustained the verdict in favor of the employer. The decision was based on the grounds that the act was a violation of the federal constitution, as it provided for an unreasonable burden on the employer.

### Nelson's Insult

Nelson's Insult is a historical event that took place in the early 20th century. It involved a labor dispute between workers and employers in a particular industry. The incident highlighted the struggle for workers' rights and the challenges faced by labor unions in securing better conditions for their members.

### Congress and Slavery

For twenty years the organizers and leaders of the anti-slavery movement have been engaged in the work of securing the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. This amendment, which abolished slavery, was finally adopted in 1865. However, the struggle for the protection of the rights of freedmen continued, and the question of the status of the freedman in the post-war society remained a source of contention.

### ILLINOIS

Representative: William A. Calhoun
Senator: James H. Morgan

### MAINE

Representative: Albert E. Bingham
Senator: William M. Poland

### MICHIGAN

Representative: John W. R. Kellogg
Senator: Charles E. Schmid

### MINNESOTA

Representative: Charles N. Pole
Senator: William B. Rice

### NEW YORK

Representative: Charles H. Boisseau
Senator: Martin S. White

### NEW JERSEY

Representative: John W. Hatcher
Senator: Henry M. Goldsmith

### NEW MEXICO

Representative: James A. Reed
Senator: William C. Alexander

### NORTH CAROLINA

Representative: John W. R. Kellogg
Senator: Charles E. Schmid

### OHIO

Representative: Charles H. Booth
Senator: Martin S. White

### OREGON

Representative: William L. Dwyer
Senator: Marie C. Partin

### PENNSYLVANIA

Representative: John W. Hatcher
Senator: Henry M. Goldsmith

### SOUTH CAROLINA

Representative: James A. Reed
Senator: William C. Alexander

### SOUTH DAKOTA

Representative: James W. F. Hentz
Senator: Charles W. Strong

### TENNESSEE

Representative: James W. F. Hentz
Senator: Charles W. Strong

### TEXAS

Representative: James W. F. Hentz
Senator: Charles W. Strong

### UTAH

Representative: James W. F. Hentz
Senator: Charles W. Strong

### VERMONT

Representative: James W. F. Hentz
Senator: Charles W. Strong

### VIRGINIA

Representative: James W. F. Hentz
Senator: Charles W. Strong

### WASHINGTON

Representative: James W. F. Hentz
Senator: Charles W. Strong

### WEST VIRGINIA

Representative: James W. F. Hentz
Senator: Charles W. Strong

### WISCONSIN

Representative: James W. F. Hentz
Senator: Charles W. Strong

### WYOMING

Representative: James W. F. Hentz
Senator: Charles W. Strong

### CONGRESSIONAL RECORD BY STATES.
They All "Knife Labor."

One of the last acts of the recent congress was to outlaw the organizations of labor. Not satisfied with turning down all the labor measures, the congress made a final move against the conditions of the laboring masses, the Republicans and Democrats alike, it is said, "killing the labor question by killing the unions," for the benefit of railroad owners and mining companies. This is the true story.

On June 2, 1910, the following amendment to the sundry civil bill was adopted by both the Senate and House of Representatives: The amendment provided that no part of the money appropriated to the Secretary of Labor or any of its agencies, nor any of the funds of the unemployment insurance, shall be used for the purpose of organizing or maintaining any labor organization, or for the purpose of organizing, maintaining, or employing any labor organization, or for any other purpose.

The adoption of this amendment was one of the most important events in the history of labor in the United States. It is estimated that the amendment will cost the labor movement $5,000,000. The amendment was adopted in the Senate by a vote of 34 to 27, and in the House by a vote of 152 to 73.

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Socialism---The Movement

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This issue of Appeal to Reason will be read by nearly twelve thousand persons. The price is 5 cents a copy; bulk rates are free. Address the Editor of Appeal to Reason in care of the Socialist Party of America, 1610 South Water St., Chicago.

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