

Organized Labor's Glorious Victory in Anti-Charter Battle.

## The Corporation-Made Instrument Buried by a Vote of 65,046 Against 24,891, In spite of the Desperate Fight of the Daily Big Cinch Newspapers.

### The Central Trades and Labor Union must be the Custodian of the People's League's Future.

RESULT OF CHARTER VOTE.

The following is the total vote for and against the "New Charter" in the twenty-eight wards of the city:

Ward	Yes	No	Ward	Yes	No	
1	643	3,088	16	622	1,734	
2	413	2,763	17	891	1,482	
3	512	2,827	18	632	2,729	
4	544	2,611	19	675	1,832	
5	518	1,559	20	1,154	1,937	
6	384	1,746	21	1,074	2,696	
7	460	2,173	22	813	1,851	
8	328	2,866	23	1,385	1,373	
9	300	3,209	24	930	2,668	
10	398	3,481	25	1,922	1,331	,
11	771	3,335	26	1,192	1,760	
12	591	2,873	27	1,246	2,877	
13	1,565	2,642	28	2,818	689	
14	1,291	2,746				
15	819	2,168		24,891	65,046	

#### Where Lehmann Heard the News of His Charter's Defeat.

According to dispatches from Washington, D. C., Fred W. Lehmann, the new Solicitor General, and former president of the Board of Freeholders, was attending a banquet given by President Taft in honor of the United States Supreme Court when he received the first telegraphic news of the overwhelming defeat of his greatest of all great Charters.

No doubt President Taft was also promptly informed of the defeat, for he took a special interest in the St. Louis Charter fight.

#### GLORIOUS VICTORY FOR THE PEOPLE.

Central Trades and Labor Union, Socialist Party and Progressive Civic Organizations Honored by Election Result of Last Tuesday.

"NEW CHARTER" DEFEATED BY VOTE OF 65,046 to 24,891.

Interesting Chapter on Press Corruption and Press Censorship.

The Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis may well feel proud of last Tuesday's anti-Charter victory at the polls.

The Socialist Party of St. Louis has done its duty in fearlessly and enthusiastically defending the rights of the working class in this anti-Charter campaign and contributing its share to bring about the glorious victory of the people over the Big C'nch corporations last Tuesday.

And the progressive civic and ward improvement associations that lined up with Organized Labor, and that could not be scared away by the Big Cinch cry of "Socialism! Socialists!" deserve credit for their fearless attitude in this latest campaign, so memorable in the political Charter that Jeptha Howe Built." history of St. Louis.

At that time the daily press was practically unanimous in the support of the New Charter, and there was no effort spared to villify and latest Big Cinch move

#### Central Body Remained True.

The Central Trades and Labor Union, supported by the Buildings Trades Council, the Carpenters' Council and practically by every local union, could not be induced to change its brave and fearless attitude.

The conference above referred to was held at 3535 Pine street just four weeks before election. In view of the fact that the time for action was short and that there could not be a dozen different managements of the anti-Charter campaign, it was decided to conduct the campaign under the name of "The People's League."

The Big Cinch crowd-i. e., the Pro-Charter and corporation elements-organized under the name of "CHARTER PUBLICITY COMMIT-TEE," and they were assisted by the real powers of the Board of Freeholders.

#### The General Line-Up.

Thus the two opposing forces lined up on class lines as distinctly visible as they have ever been in any political struggle.

For four weeks it looked like the Pro-Charter crowd had money to burn. The billboards of the entire city were covered with big posters, thousands of smaller posters and show cards were distributed. In every street car of the city their "Vote for the New Charter" signs were up. For a whole week every daily newspaper published full page advertisements that cost at an average from \$400.00 to \$500.00 in each paper each day.

Many thousands of dollars were "collected" to push the Pro\_Charter campaign. And in order to work up a whirlwind campaign, President Taft gave his newly made Solicitor General, the president of the Board cí Freeholders, several days' vacation to come from Washington, D. C. to St. Louis and help push the new corporation Charter through.

Solicitor General Lehmann came here and made several speeches. He refused to debate the issue with the anti-Charter speakers. Hence the People's League organized opposition meetings and made the last three days of the campaign as unpleasant for the Big Cinch corporation crowd as it could be made.

#### Finances Were Scarce.

The People's League had no corporations to back it up financially. The total amount of money contributed to its anti-Charter campaign fund was less than \$2,000.00. Of this amount the Central Trades and abor Union contributed \$200.00 and the Socialist Party \$150.00. The rest was contributed by local unions and individuals.

#### Half-Million Pieces of Literature Distributed.

Of the literature distributed by the People's League against the proposed "New Charter" there were 100,000 copies of Dr. William Preston Hill's "Proclamation on the New Charter," 100,000 copies of the circular 'Warning," in English and German; 100,000 big anonuncement cards in English and German; 155,000 copies of THE PEOPLE'S VOICE, a fourpage, six-column campaign paper, and 25,000 copies of the booklet, "The

Of this literature over 300,000 copies (including 150,000 copies of

What About the Future of the People's League?

The People's League was organized as the result of an extraordinary misrepresent the central body of Organized Labor for its opposition to this critical situation in the municipal affairs of St. Louis. Prompt, energetic, decisive action was required to arouse the people to the dangers confronting them in the proposed New Charter. There was less than a

month's time to do the work. Neither the Central Trades and Labor Union nor the Socialist Party could spend many thousands of dollars to buy "space in the newspapers." Hence the call for a general conference of all anti-Charter forces

was issued, and in order to make the short but decisive campaign possi. ble the conference decided to make the fight under the name of "The Yeople's League," and as such open the fight against the Civic League, the Business Men's League and other Big Cinch corporation clubs.

The People's League has done great work. It accomplished its object by organizing the opposition and bringing about the glorious victory of the common people over the powerful corporation interests in last Tuesda's election.

#### Here is Our Position.

From the very opening of the anti-Charter campaign there was talk of making the People's League a permanent organization. We were too busy to listen to any such talk while on the firing line, because uppermost in our minds was the great battle of January 31. Attempts were made to draw us out on the proposition of making the League permanent, but we would not discuss any such question during the campaign.

But now, with the campaign behind us, with a glorious victory won, we want to say that we are most decidedly opposed to transforming the People's League into a general Debating Society or Talkfest Club.

Here is our proposition:

The People's League, with a clean record, with an honored victory, with splendid work accomplished, shall now wind up its financial affairs, audit its accounts, issue its final report to its constituents and to the public, and then adjourn sine die, but under the clearly defined condition that the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis be authorized to again call into conference and joint action all the constituent forces of The People's League whenever an emergency might or should arise similar to the recent crisis caused by the "New Charter" fight, and that the calling to action of the People's League be left to the good judgment of the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, to which organization is also due the credit of having taken the initiative in the latest anti-Charter fight.

By such action the present excellent name, reputation and record and its prestige will be preserved for any future emergency. It will be a weapon which will only be used in extreme and urgent cases.

There will be no chance of having it talked to death or using and abusing its influence for partisan political or any other selfish purpose.

Neither the Central Trades and Labor Union, nor the Socialist Party, nor any local labor union, has any time to waste on debating clubs, for in these days of storm and stress there is real, hard work to be done.

The work of initiating direct legislation work or amendments to the old City Charter can be done through the regular channels of the several organizations that called the People's League into existence.

Some day in the future we might be badly in need of the People's League, and then find out, much to our regret, that it was killed by means of kindness by some of its friends who failed to distinguish between a militant organization and a debating club without any real raison d'etre.

a absolute confidence in the Central Trades and

#### A Damnable Plot.

The attempt to make the people of St. Louis swallow a corporationmade City Charter (which to fix up took the Board of Freeholders eight cen months) within thirty days was nothing short of a damnable plot, concocted by some slick lawyers and Big Cinch politicians, and endorsed by men who may be good contractors, surveyors, bankers, musicians, etc., but whose ability as "fundamental lawmakers" we doubt very much.

These men were selected with a view to "catch the vote" of certain classes of society. Owen Miller was thought strong enough to deliver the Organized Labor vote: August Hofmann, as a plain, honest, old German-American Alliance man, was counted on attracting the German-American vote, while Jeptha Howe would bring the machine vote of the Kreismann administration, and the Democratic boss would attend to the other end of the machine vote.

Thus the so-called non-partisan Board of Freeholders was se lected, and the rest is known to the people of St. Louis.

Socialist Press Alarm and Protest of Organized Labor.

After eighteen long months the Freholders suddenly broke forth from their hiding place, and announced, like Moses when he returned from Mt. Sinai, that the new Charter was ready and must be voted upon within thirty days.

Twenty-five days before election we had not yet seen an official copy of the Charter, yet the election was fixed for January 31st, in spite of the protest of Organized Labor, the Socialist Party and the progressive citizens in general.

ST. LOUIS LABOR and ARBEITER-ZEITUNG sounded the signal of danger and gave the general alarm.

The St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union, true to its record did not hesitate one moment to take up the fight against this latest attempt to disfranchise the people of St. Louis.

It is now generally admitted that the new Charter was the most diabolical instrument that has ever been proposed to the people of this community. It was a Big Cinch trap, designed to catch the people unaware, rob them of their political rights and deliver the entire city gov ernment into the hands of the Big Cinch corporations and commercial highway robbers who stick like leeches on the necks of the common people.

#### The Subsidized Daily Press.

When during the last few days of December it became absolutely sure that the new Charter election would be forced upon the people not later than January 31, the Central Trades and Labor Union, through its Legislative Committee, called a general conference of organizations, societies and citizens that were opposed to the proposed New Charter.

THE PEOPLE'S VOICE) were distributed from house to house by the members of the Socialist ward clubs on the three Sunday mornings preceding the day of election.

#### A Wonderful Campaign.

On the day of election the St. Louis Republic, the leading Big Cinch organ, came out with a column editorial baptizing the anti-Charter forces

(1) "Socialists-which party in St. Louis has in it no sprinkling of oportunists or practical men, and whose members have paid no atten-tion to social history. \* \* \* Until they can get a through ticket to Utopia these gentlemen propose to remain at home."

(8) "Labor Union agitators-not unionists, but the element that does not work and whose occupation is gone if wages are good, men satisfied and conditions satisfactory all round."

(3) "Innocent cranks-this category includes sour individuals who have no faith in anybody."

(4) Notoriety seekers.

(5) Professional politicians.

The Republic also attacked THE PEOPLE'S VOICE (our campaign paper) and wanted to know where the money came from which enabled us to put THE PEOPLE'S VOICE into ever home in the city.

#### Poor old Republic.

Perhaps you are not aware of the fact that there were over 200 Socialists on the road every Sunday morning, between 5 and 8 o'clock, during the last three weeks of the campaign distributing 150,000 copies of THE PEOPLE'S VOICE and 150,000 copies of other literature. And they performed this work free of charge.

Even Socialist women and children were out at 5 o'clock on Sunday mornings distributing papers from house to house.

THE PEOPLE'S VOICE must have cut deep into the flesh of the Big Cinch, judging from the last campaign cry of despair of the St. Louis Republic.

#### New Charter Snowed Under.

It must have been a bitter pill for Pulitzer's Post-Dispatch, the St. Louis Republic and the St. Louis Star to inform their readers that in spite of their alleged 400,000 subscribers they could not line up 25,000 citizens in favor of the Charter, while the poverty-stricken People's League, with its "Socialists, labor agitators and cranks," lead 65,000 voters to the polls to bury the "New Charter" good and deep.

ST. LOUIS LABOR, the only paper in St. Louis that was leading in this fight from beginning to end, remaining on the firing line every minute of the campaign, was not making empty threats when it issued its first warnings and general alarm some six or seven weeks ago.

and in its hands the future of the People's League will be well taken care of.

We honor ourselves and the People's League by such action as outlined in this proposition, and what is more:

We preserve a powerful weapon for future use in case of any sudden or unexpected attack on the part of the Big Cinch corporations.

Rock Island-Moline-Davenpor Building Trades Council Refuses to Unseat Brotherhood Locals.

Rock Island, Ill., January 31 .- The Tri-City building trades were notified to unseat the Carpenters' delegates, and after discussing the matter for some time decided that such action would not only weaken the Carpenters, but all of the building trades in this locality. In view of the above, all voted to stand by the local carpenters. Reports from District Councils all over the country show that most towns will do the same as the Tri-City Building Trades District Council. The following report comes from the Northwest:

Central bodies in the Northwest are considerably stirred up in receiving letters from Secretary Spencer of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, stating that the Carpenters are no longer eligible to remain in central bodies. Spokane refused to take action, Vancouver laid the letter on the table, and other central bodies are following the same policy. Maybe they will have their charters revoked, and maybe not.

#### New York Will Stand Pat.

The New York Building Trades Council, representing nearly all the unions in the building trades, decided by a vote of 100 to 38 to disobey the order of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor to unseat the locals of the Carpenters and Steamfitters.

E. H. Neal, secretary-treasurer of the New York District Council of the Carpenters, said last evening that the Building Trades Councils of Jersey City, Philadelphia and some other cities had also refused to unseat the Carpenters and Steamfitters. He added:

"The work we were ordered to give up is carpenters' work, as wooden bucks are required in setting the doors. We will go right on doing the work, even if we have to leave the American Federation of Labor.'

With a sentiment like this throughout the country the day of the jurisdiction fight will soon be a thing of the past. The time is ripe for a Building Trades Union which will forever end this sort of trouble. All progressive trade unionists should boost for one union for the building trades, which would do away with many disputes that now take up valuable time and energy .- Tri-City Labor Review.

### **City Platform** OF THE

### Socialist Party of St. Louis

#### Adopted December 80, 1910, at New Club Hall Convention.

louses.

city.

The Socialist Party of St. Louis, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the Socialist Party of the United States and indorses the National Socialist platform.

The people of this country are gradually awakening and recogniz-ing the fact that too little attention has been paid to the management of s been paid to the management of municipal affairs in most of the ding American cities. The great leading American cities. leading American cities. The great mass of the people themselves are to blame for this general neglect of civic duty and lack of a higher standard of civic pride. The result of this deplorable state

of affairs is general demoralization and political corruption, under the influence and guidance of capitalist corporation interests. The old political party machines degenerated into instruments of graft

until the term of public office be-came synonymous with private graft Under such misgovernment the very foundation of our democratic form of government is bound to suffer severely. The cause of this political bankruptcy is due to the general neg-lect of duty on the part of the people, who blindly and czrelessly entrust the management of their municipal affairs to the mercenary political machines of Capitalism.

True democracy rests on the will and efforts of the people. In view of the fact that the great majority of the people are workingmen, it is necessary that the working class take a more active part in the polit-ical struggles, in order to ring about the desired public improvements and ameliorations. Both the Democratic and Repub-

lican parties have failed to provide the City of St. Louis with a really progressive municipal administraprogressive municipal administra-tion. Both old parties have become the agencies of the capitalist class and carry on their political work, to the great detriment of the wealthproducers.

Municipal government is insti-tuted for the protection of the people, not for the purpose of becoming the instrument of exploitation of the community by capitalist cliques and corporation interests.

The Socialist Party, while realiz-ing that Socialism in its final effects will benefit all the people, insists that no political party can represent the interests of all the people under the present capitalist conditions. The cialist Party takes pride in an-nouncing that its supreme efforts are to defend and represent the interests of the working class.

It is with this clear conception of our political mission that we enter municipal campaign to bring about the reforms and improvements in the management of the public affairs of St. Louis, as outlined in our Municipal program, and to strengthworking class, with a view of in-creasing the power and influence of the wealth producers, so necessary in the great struggle for the emancipation of labor from the bonds of wage

slavery. The workingmen of St. Louis must get together, like our comrades in Milwaukee, under the banner of the Socialist Party and take possession of the City Hall by means of their united vote.

#### Program.

Home rule for St. Louis. 2. The city to own and operate the entire street railway system. While the street railway sys 3. tem is still under private ownership and management, we insist that the following rules be enforced:

(a) No seat, no fare.

(b) All cars to be kept in sanitary condition, well heated and ventilated. (c) Eight hours to constitute a day's work for all street railway em-

tain themselves and those dependent upon them without the bitter crusts falling from the tables of charity. the equipment and assistance neces sary for school work. In many cases the children are reared in poor ly 21. No more franchises to be granted, sold or leased to private inlighted and poorly ventilated homes -they are poorly clothed and poorlividuals or corporations. 22. The establishment of public markets in the residence districts, where the farmers can sell their ly nourished-with the result that

they are nervous, sickly and backward in their school work. products direct to the consumers. In this connection, we recommend the Baltimore system of public market The Socialists believe that every

fair start in life; that they should be 23. - The abatement of the smoke reared in pleasant homes; that they nuisance; the railroads to be com-pelled to substitute electric motive should have adequate food and clothing. Moreover, the Socialists believe power for coal-burning engines in the that the education of the child should not stop at the age of thirteen or Socialist Party Ticket for the April fourteen-or earlier-as is often the case at present, but that every child should be kept in school until

he or she is well equipped for life. On these points every educator and every conscientious teacher is in W. H. Worman, G. A. Hoehn, Max agreement with the Socialists. There-Stopp, Otto Pauls, W. E. Kindorf fore they should unite with the Socialists in transforming our social system so that every child will have an opportunity to secure the best F. F. Mueller, L. G. Pope, J. A. there is in education. Under the existing system of industry-the capitalist system-it is inevitable that the community should be divided into a small class of extremely rich on the one hand, and a great mass of propertyless wage workers and trustridden farmers on the other. So long as we allow a small class of capitalists to control our natural resources, our railroads, our factories and other instruments of production, upon the use of which the life and welfare of the whole nation depends-so long as we allow these great industries to be run for the private profit of the few instead of for the common welfare of the many--just so long will we have our multimillionaires like business, for if he does, he courts Rockefeller, Morgan and Armour, living in palaces, and our vast army of workers living in cheap cottages and congested tenements. The only way to put an end to this and to insure a favorable home environment for the child is to put an end to the capitalist system itself. When, as the Socialists desire, the natural resources and instruments of production are owned by the community and operated for the common welfare, and when the enormous amount that now go to idle millionaires go to the useful workers, the extremes of luxury and poverty will be abolished. Then, and not until then, will the workers be able to provide proper homes, equipment and assistance for their children.

There is another standpoint from which the teacher is equally interested in putting an end to capitalist rule of industry, politics and edu cation. The capitalists, as a rule, measure the success of everything in terms of dollars and cents. As they possess practically all the wealth in the community, they are the chief taxpapers, and they consider that city or town administration the most suc- duce capital except by labor. Our cessful which has the lowest tax rate. They always oppose any measure that increases taxation, especially if they, the capitalists, are not directly bene- through the gambling system of fited thereby. It is for this reason stock brokerage. The government that the capitalists and the Repuby has become an ally of the man who lican and Democratic parties, which buys nothing and has nothing to they control, generally oppose liberal sell-the speculator in blank paper salaries for teachers and liberal ap- and wind and water. It is this syspropriations for school purposes. tem upon which is built the great Capitalistic city councils and capital- railways of the country. The Pieristic school boards acclaim piously pont Morgans are not making their about the "nobility" of the teaching money by the process of value proprofession, but when a resolution is duction. On the contrary, they take introduced to increase the teachers' an original valuation based upon salaries, they always vote against it. fiction and on this fictitious valua-The Socialist Party believes that tion, by questionable manipulation, liberal appropriations for teachers' the create a new value largely in ex-

Unbearable Conditions Referendum Requisites Organized Labor Has a Hard Battle

The man who works frequently finds conditions not to his liking, but one of these children should have a the public seldom hears about those conditions. The man suffers in silence. But when the conditions become unbearable, although they may be forced upon the workman through no fault of the employer, the public is interested in having those condi-

tions bettered. This is an era of organization. Business or commerce is generally organized into groups and bodies representing the different trades and branches of trade. The unorganized business fails. The workingman, in the protection of his interests, not only has a right, but it is his duty to become a member of the organization of his trade. Organized labor has a hard battle attempting to cope with organized capital, but without the labor organizations, with every individual laborer bargaining for the sale of his labor power, the fierce competition would make serfs of them all.

In this day of combination, with prices of labor products fixed at a about at all times is the fact that a fountain head and competition abvery large majority of the people solutely destroyed, it behooves the vote as some scheming politician common people to guard well the representing the interests of some few rights left to them.

publicly staed that these great cor-

porations waste a million dollars a

day. It is afact, however, and one

which almost any real economic

Commerce, organized as it is, is

still in the waseful state, and the

railroads are in no better condition

than other branches. They have

their pools and agreements. Their

rates on a given article of commerce

and for a given haul are precisely the

same. Secret rebates are maintained

for the big shipper, etc. And still

they are extravagant and wasteful.

It is criminally wasteful of the

very substance of a nation to re-

quire the people of that nation to

pay dividends on uninvested capital.

The watered stock of every railroad

compels an extra effort on the part

of labor to settle. You cannot pro-

system permits the man who neither

works nor employs the man who

works to force toll from the producer

philosopher can prove.

corporation advises. As long as this This article is not written for the system prevails the referendum has purpose of condemning employers. no value. Most of them are just as helpless as

Used intelligently, the referenwe. One employer cannot pay more dum is the greatest weapon the peothan another in the same line of ple have in safeguarding the interests of the whole people, but we must bankruptcy. And so uniformity of learn first to analyze that we may wage follows: The present era is vote intelligently on questions of evolutionary. We are progressing public policy. towards greater instead of lesser

If we are going to continue recombinations. The great railroads of peating the errors of the past, we to-day are fighting for an opportumight as well do it by the old methnity to raise rates and their manods .- The Saturday Review. agers are ridiculing a man who has

relief from some greater evil.

the daily problems of politics and

society for them would only add

strength to the common enemy. As a

race, before we are entitled the use

of things we should be able to show

that we know how to use them safe-

ly. A loaded revolver in the hands

of a child would be a dangerous

weapon, but no more so than the

referendum in the hands of people

who have no knowledge of its use.

What we have been complaining





order with ST. LOUIS LABOR than with some irresponsible solicitor-your order will receive the best care because the coal business handled by ST. LOUIS LABOR is big and the mine operators try to keep and please big buyers. All coal delivered through ST. LOUIS LA-BOR is direct from the mines.

your paper by placing your

ORDER BY PHONE.

Kinloch, Central 1577, or post card to

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Elections.

City Council.

Board of Education.

House of Delegates.

and Otto Kaemmerer.

Weber, W. P. Mason.

Ward 1-Everett Ely.

### The Teacher and Socialism.

By Caroline A. Lowe.

There is a reason underlying the fact that the teachers throughout the United States are rapidly becoming aroused to the truth regarding Socialism. Some of our foremost educators, such as Prof. Gidings of Columbia University, are avowed Socialists. The agitation has assumed such importance that all progressive periodicals are forced to open their pages to a fair and intelligent discussion of sociological problems and of Socialism. The Intercollegiate Socialist Society, whose purpose it is to further the study of Socialism in schools and colleges, numbers among its members hundreds of teachers and students.

Prof. Richard T. Ely of the University of Wisconsin has written of Socialism thus: "tI may be said, indeed, that nothing in the present day is so likely to awaken the conscience of the ordinary man or woman, or to increase the sense or responsibility, as a thorough course in Socialism. The study of Socialism has proved the turning point in thousands of lives and converted self-seeking men and women into self-sacrificing toilers for

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

(d) No discrimination on account of union.

4. Municipal ownership of electric light and power plant and and other public utilities.

5. Public toilet and comfort sta-t'ons in all parts of the city.

Extension of the public bath house system.

7. Rigid pure food inspection.

All grade crossings to be abolished, at the cost of the railroads.

9. Extension of the system of small parks and playgrounds in the residence districts.

10. A warm meal to be served for children at public schools during the noon recess

11. Municipal lodging stations for the unemployed and homeless.

 Municipal ice plant in connection with city water works.
 13. Public employment bureaus; private employment agencies to be abolished.

14. All children in public schools to receive free medical attention.

15. A municipal loan office; private pawn shops to be abolished.

16. Free legal advice and service in suits for wages and against mort-gage, garnishment and loan sharks.

17. City forestry department to have sole charge of planting and caring for shade trees along residence streets.

18. Residence building permits to be granted only on condition that dwellings be provided with modern bath and toilet facilities.

19. The contract system in all public work to be abolished; eight-hour workday under union condi-tions, and civil service for all municipal employes.

the masses." (Socialism and Social Reform, p. 145.)

Mayor William J. Gaynor of New York, speaking before the Harvard Political Club, Cambridge, Mass., on April 7, 1908, said: "Of all things, do not dishonor the education you receive here by being prejudiced or bigoted in politics through ignorance. It is a pitifully little man who will not look at both sides of a question. \* \* For instance, meet the growing propaganda of the Socialists with argument and not with abuse

and force." The New York Tribune has said editorially: 'Every sensible student of contemporary history, thoughtful and broad-minded man \* has by this time become convinced that Socialism \* \* \* is here to stay, that it is a public is-

sue which is bound in the natural course of events to become more and years go by, and that it cannot be cf crushing it as was the endeavor of sidy.

Don Quixote to stop the windmills. Socialism appeals with peculiar squarely for all that is best in educa-

tion. Socialism is a movement for industrial democracy, a movement to promote the welfare of the masses and, therefore, it must be based on unversal education.

Every teacher, especially in work- cern.

ing-class districts, knows how unfa-20. In order to relieve the ser-ious condition of the thousands of unemployed wage-workers, we urge the inauguration of public works, thus enabling them to properly susvorable conditions in the home retard England or Germany or France and this isn't the limit! I pay all that

our educational syste is money expended. Therefore, the Socialists ment. There is a reissue of stock will work and vote for such appropriations at every opportunity.

salaries and for the development of cess of the original and for the most

From the standpoint of the child. and from the standpoint of the teacher, the Socialist Party stands for all that is progressive in educ :tion. Therefore every teacher should give the Socialist movement her enthusiastic support, and unite with

her fellow workerss in making ou. country a true social democracy.

Seamen Denounce Ship Subsidy.

San Francisco, Cal.-Charging that President Taft is deceiving the every people when he urges a ship subsidy as a means for restoring the United States flag to its former high place upon the high seas. Walter MacAr-

thur, editor of the Coast Seamen's Journal, shows that the big interests more important and absorbing as the behind all Taft's urging is the steel trust, who alone and solely would be evaded, and that it is as idle to dream the beneficiary of the proposed sub-

"The ship building trust," says MacArthur, "has a monopoly of the force to the teacher, because it stands business in this country. It is simply a branch of the 'steel trust.' "Now, if a prospective ship owner goes to the steel trust and says he wants a ship built the trust tells him he must pay what it asks, because he cannot buy from any other con-

"So the prospective owner goes to

well part representing no actual invest and bonds which the idler buys and upon which labor must pay interest and dividends. This is entirely waste But it is the one great reason why the railroads must continue to raise rates and swindle the public.

Running into and out of all the great cities are railways paralleling each other for considerable distances, entailing the ownership of additional rights of way, stations and equipment, besides full sets of officers. Frequently these roads are consolidated by Morgan & Co., or some other firm of stock jugglers. One set of offices and one set of officers could in such cases be dispensed with, but this never happens.

Men are thinking more now than in the past. A thinking race is bound to become a discontented race. When the man who works realizes that he is producing the wealth that the idler spends in riotous living he is bound to revolt. He is not, however. demanding a division. He is simply demanding that he shall have a guarantee of equal right and equal opportunity with his fellows, and he is demanding a guarantee of the right to exist by his own labor. Sooner or later he will get this .- The Saturday Review.

#### The Unkindest Cut.

Father (to his son, a doctor)-If

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INTERNATIONAL ENION UNITED BREWERT WORKINEN

OF AMERICA



#### By John Spargo.

I. "Mac" was a navvy. That fact will explain to the wise and learned fear. why he was generally known as 'the wee Scotch navvy.'

To all others it will be necessary to explain the dislike of the genuine, old-fashioned English navvy for simple nicknames. The ordinary laborer is content with such makeshifts "Mike" for Michael, "Dick" for Richard, and the like, but not so the navvy. He delights in the invention of more picturesque substitutes for the names bestowed-if we may credit the church ritual-by godfathers and godmothers. In other

words. he is an artist. Dressed in corduroy, elaborately decorated with big, white buttons, his trousers tightly gartered below the knees with leather straps, he is a far more picturesque figure than the laborer, whom, be it confessed, he despises.

His speech, too, is picturesque. Until you have heard a group of "padding-can rangers" yarn and curse and quarrel you can have no idea of the picturesque possibilities of English speech. The London cabby, and his rival, the East End coster, are dull, drab, commonplace lispers compared to the navvy.

Perhaps the nomadic life he leads ity. Rarely does the navvy spend more than a few months together in familiar words. He was proud of the any one place. Excavating for railroads, docks, reservoirs, and similar public works, the term of employment is not long at best. Frequently it is cut short by a drunken spree, a fight, or a mysterious warning coming "down the line" that a fly-foot" is on his trail on account of a "job" for which he is "wanted."

At such times the navvy gets his "back time" and "'oofs it." With a tin "billy" to carry liquid refreshment, and some bread and cheese in his capacious pockets, or tied up in a red bandanna handkerchief, he is nearly ready. All that he requires besides these are, pipe and "baccy" and, of course, his spade, polished like silver by constant and faithful use. He sleeps anywhere he can; by a sheltered hedgerow, under a haystack, in a "crummy doss house," or crowded "padding-can."

In the "doss house" and the "padding can" he is at home. He is almost certain to meet old cronies, with whom he has worked or tramped somewhere before, and if he is hard up he is about equally certain to get his immediate wants supplied-food, beer, "baccy" and bed are temporarily assured by the freemasonry of his calling.

Quite as likely as not, the navvy on tramp will thus meet his best friend. And it is quite as likely that. neither of the friends will know the other's name. Each of them may have had so many names that he has long forgotten the first, the only original and genuine one, and there are too many dangers of betraying your friend under such conditions.

If a navvy happens to hail from Devonshire and to be thin and tall, his natural nickname will be "Devonshire Slim," but it is quite possible that some perverse person, aiming, no doubt, at a subtle form of humor will make it "Devonshire Fatty."

The thin, tall man from Liverpool is named "Liverpool Long Pot," and his

meeting in a rough neighborhood. Nine consecutive Sundays the meetings had been broken up by hoodlums, the speakers beaten and the 'platform"-a chair-smashed. On the tenth Sunday we faced a howling, blood-thirsy mob. There were half a dozen comrades, "Mac" and myself. My knees trembled from fright and

But, like a good navvy, "Mac" could fight. He took off his coat, rolled up his sleeves, spat vigorously upon the palms of his hands, and then announced with a roar that we were to hold a meeting, that "the kid"-meaning myself-would speak and that anybody coming closer than six feet of the platform would be obliged to fight.

Of course, the challenge was accepted. Without a trace of passion, in cold blood, "Mac" fought his man. Full twenty minutes they fought, hand to hand, and then "Mac" stood over his fallen foe, asking calmly, "Who's next to try? Who's next to try?"

Then a strange thing happened. The vanquished one rose, and wiping the blod from his face, shouted, 'There ain't again' ter be no next, Matey. We'l keep 'em mum, we will, Gawd strike me if we don't! Set the oyung un agoin' an' damn the man wot lets out a peep!" The battle was won. Never after that was a Socialist meeting at Hawley's corner disturbed.

#### ш.

"Mac" was a born orator, but he was almost absolutely illiterate. And, gives his speech its picturesque qual- like many uneducated public speak- ficials and a few other officials being ers, he had a habit of using big, unword "statistician." for example, which he always pronounced "statistikun." In a single speech he would use the word a hundred times or more.

> "Statistikuns tell us that there are five million people in England who are starving," he would thunder with a delightful Scotch "burr." Five minutes later he would raise the number to ten millions. Then it would be twenty millions, and before he got through he would exceed the population of the United Kingdom!

> "Mac" lost much of his liking for the word "statistician," when, for fun, I gave him a longer word. It was "sesquipedalian," a word which Disraeli had used in the House of Commons, bantering Gladstone and mocking his pomposity. To "Mac" that word was a treasure, a gift from the gods!

"Dirty sesquipidalian, bloodsuckers and parasites!' he would cry, referring, of course, to the capitalists, "Labor is like Jesus, crucified between two thieves, Lazarus on one side and Dives on the other, and the bloody work is done by the sesquipedalian capitalists!" I heard him tell an audience on day, sadly mixing his Biblical lore, but triumphantly rolling in his talismanic word.

Once, at a meting in Glamorganshire, he was interrupted by a local political henchman, a fellow who measured almost as much as "Mac" himself. I knew what to expect as soon as I saw "Mac's" contemptuous snarl, and his long, bony forefinger poised in the air like a lance. He hissed out he phrases in which he sought to express his scorn and loath-"You sequipedalian vampire! ing: You sesquipedalian capitalist lick spittle!" he shouted, while the crowd cheered him on and his victim, pale and trembling, cowered.

On the way home I spoke to "Mac," praising his speech, but remarking He came to San Francisco, where he that it was very funny to hear big

"I'm tired of this stump speaking,"

"Good idea," I replied.

"But, tell me, "Mac," who wrote all the other lectures for you?' "Mac" was dumfounded, shocked, angry. For a moment he did not speak; then he exclaimed, reproachthese years, too! You might have known that, even if I'm no scholar, and can't write lectures, I've got a devil of a genius for inventing titles for the old one!'

### The Mikado's Murderous Work

#### Prof. Kotoku and Wife and Ten of their Comrades Murdered.

Japanese Government Wreaks Barbarous Vengeance on Radical

**Opponents After Farcical Trial** in Supreme

#### Court.

Tokio. Japan, Jan. 24 .- Dr. Denjiro Kotoku, Mrs. Chijo Kotoku, his pressed. wife, and then other radicals were hanged by order of the Court of Cassation in the prison here to-day. A single gallows was used. Each of the condemned were taken alone from a prison cell and executed. The hangings began at 8 o'clock

this morning and were not finished until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The afternoon papers published he fact, but no comment was made. The executions were conducted in absolute secrecy, only the prison ofpresent.

The government feared a demonstration by friends of the martyrs and lovers of justice, and the hour of hanging was not known by any except prison officials.

The twelve victims were part of the group of twenty-four convicted barity of Spain for killing a man in December last at a secret trial of after a farcical trial, in which he was conspiring against the royal family. given no chance to offer an adequate They were all sentenced on January 18 to die. But the day after the that case a revolt was on in the city death sentence had been imposed, twelve of them had received commutations of their sentences to life 1mprisonment.

Official statements declare that the government found positive evidence against Kotoku and his friends convicting them of planning a dynamite attack on the mikado. Every hearof the case was held behind closed doors. Not a scrap of evidence against them has been given to the public.

Prison officials tate that Dr. Kotoku and his comrades met death with perfect composure, Mrs. Kotoku apparently being the bravest among them. Singing was even in general was beginning to make inheard.

Protests against the methods purwith Kooku and his friends are paign of suppression last June conpouring in from the radicals of every civilized country.

Japan's leading scholars, a man of and finally, in their hatred of the fine mind, and formerly an editorial government, into anarchism. writer on Yorodzu Choho, one of the eading papers in Tokio.

In 1904, when the war between Russia and Japan was about to break, Kotoku wrote a series of editorials condemning the war, declaring that wa' was a crime against the poor who must do the fighting and dying. Only a few of these articles appeared, the editor of the paper fearing that his plant would be mobbed. Kotoku ing among radicals.

was forced to flee from the country. fotreta in Tana

Poor, dear old 'Mac''! He was one of the most loyal and devoted soldiers the movement had in days when it demanded both service and sacrifice. He worked hard and faithfully when fully, "And you have known me all laborers wer few. There are many more learned Socialists than "Mac," but there are none more sincere more faithful, more courageous.

Love and honor to his memory!

against the war from this country and his attacks were so strong and biting that they aroused the ire of the Japanese government, and the Japanese consul at San Francisco called upon the Secretary of State for the suppression of the Echo. After some parleying the paper was sup-

Shortly after the close of the Russo-Japanese war, Kotoku returned to Tokio, where, once again, he renewed his propaganda of radical ideas. He translated a number of the most radical works of European writers into Japanese, including Marx, Kropotkin and Tolstoi.

No act of governmental despotism of modern times is comparable with this wholesale assassination by Japan. The sentence of death shocked progressive thinkers the wide world over, and a storm of organized protest went up in every civilized country agains the speedy execution of Dr. Kotoku, his wife and comrades.

The execution of Francisco Ferrer stirred the civilized world with a wave of resentment against the bardefense of himself in his views. In of Barcelona, and in other places but in the cae of Dr. Kotoku no act of any kind against the law or government of the empire is proven to have been committed. The government simply said that Dr. Kotoku and his comrades plotted together, and without offering any evidence to support that assertion tried them behind closed doors and sentenced them to die. Now, six days after sent tence was imposed, they are hanged

one at a time, their murder taking seven hours to finish. With the breaking up of old tra

ditions, customs and prejudices, Socialism and radical social thought roads among the thinking elements of Japan. Fearing the rise of Socialsued by the government in dealing ism, the government began a cam-

fiscating its press, breaking up meetings and imprisoning scores of Socialists. This drove many radicals to Dr. Denjiro Kotoku was one of secret propaganda of their views,

> Then, as if to crush all radical thought with fear, the government arrested Dr. Kotoku, his wife and comrades, clapped them into jail, and gave them farcical trials, with the results already stated.

The rationalist press in Japan, which has become very powerful in the past few years, blames the gov ernment for the present bitter feel-

Dr. Kotoku translated Marx, Tol-

## A Rude Awakening Ahead

#### By Charles Edward Russell,

The New York Sun has made the discovery that Socialism is worrying the politicians and has become the "problem" of the day. The admission of that sneering organ of reaction is notable not because of the information it conveys, but because as the personal property of Mr. Morgan the Sun has maintained a hollow silence concerning Socialism and above all ignored such matter as Socialist progress.

One of the most convincing indications of the real situation has been the steadfast refusal of the capitalist press to say a word about it.

Signs are not lacking, however, that the times come apace when the steady and significant increase in Socialism can no longer be overlooked. At present it is the general rule of every capitalist newspaper office that events connected with Socialism are not "news." The word is not to appear unless an opportunity presents to belittle, malign or injure the movement, a policy based on a perfectly logical unwillingness to arouse interest in Socialism or to give publicity to its plans or teachings.

But Socialism with a million votes becomes news in spite of policies and Socialism with two, three, five million votes becomes the biggest kind of news.

Meanwhile it is interesting to observe the abject ignorance existing in regard to Socialism in reactionary circles. I do not mean as to its aims and purposes, for that goes without saying, but as to its coherence and fighting power. You will not find such misconception anywhere else in the world. The hostile forces of every other country understand fully what an adversary they have to face. In this country the natural result of the deliberate neglect of the press toward Socialism has been to haze even its own understanding and the understanding of the capitalist class.

There is a rude awakening ahead of the masters.

For instance, the Sun casually groups Socialism in the same category with greenbackism, populism and bimetallism. In that, of course, it reflects the views of the political trickster and mountebank. It cannot conceive of a minor political party that does not exist to further a whim of the moment. It cannot grasp the idea of a movement that may not be juggled. The faith of the whole juggling tribe is that Socialism is necessarily an ephemeral growth, which can be utilized some time by the sleight-of-hand operators, tossed into a hat and thence into oblivion.

Think of the sad jar when these gentlemen learn the facts. They are upset now over Socialism only to the extent that they were upset by greenbackism, populism and bimetallism!

What a jolt awaits them when they learn that Socialism cannot be sidetracked, befooled, misled, coaxed into alliances or bought off. What dismay will sweep upon them when they perceive vaguely that Socialism is not a patent scheme, but an enduring philosophy of industrial, social and political progress. What a spluttering they will make when they observe that the old trick of coalition, intrigue, fusion, dissension cannot be introduced into the Socialist Party. What a wail will go up when they begin to see that here, for the first time in history, is a movement that does not look for spoils or offices, that does not turn aside for place or power, that cares not a rap for the glamor of leadership, that refuses to worship any individual or to tolerate a boss.

All this is very elemental to Socialists. But it is undreamed of by most reactionaries in America. The slipshod, cynical, self-seeking, hit or miss mehods of government o which the nation has always been accustomed are acceped in childlike simplicity as the only possible basis for any political party. Nothing else has ever been known. And the Sun's class continues blindly in the belief that nothing else is contemplated.

The good gentlemen who run the capitalist machine, if the truth be told, don't know what they are up against. They haven't an idea. The size of the vote at the last election, more than 542,000, threw the fear of God into them. True. They hate and loathe the mention of Socialism. They are aware of a threat that presses more closely upon them each True. But even now they can only blink in bewilderment and year. thumb back to the musty records of greenbackism, populism and bimetallism.

Sad and rude will be their awakening.

### Woman and Children

(Translated from the Berliner Vorwaerts.)

Almost every report on the number of employed workers in Ger many shows an increase in the number of women and children that have been inpressed into the ranks of the workers. Although the statistics for the year 1909 bore signs of the prevailing depression and unemployment, the number of women and children employed in the various trades, nevertheless, showed a strong increase.

The number of women factory workers in Germany in the year 1910 gives a total of 1,351,880. Of these 156,263 are girls between 14

boys has remeained the same. Of

girls under 14 years of age there is

a decrease in the number of only

seven, while the decrease in the num-

Over a third of the women are

employed in the textile trades and

over a fifth of the entire number in

ber of boys amounts to 508.

and 16 years of age, and 5,376 girls under 14. It is to be noted that th

because the number of children employed in the factories had continued In Industry to increase in spite of the measure passed January 1 for the protection of children.

> According to the report of the official inspectors, 12,062 children of both sexes under 14 years of age were working in the factories.

> At the recent meeting held in the city of Berlin, resolutions were drawn up as follows: That no school children or children under the age of 14 shall be employed at any kind of labor, whether in factories, house or out-door work. That children between the ages of 14 and 18 shall not be kept at work longer than six hours a day, and that an obligatory continued course of instruction shall be established for both sexes. Further, a more rigid enforcement of the child labor law.

closest pal would know him by no Dave Owen called an eighteen-inch other name. "Humpnose Link" is a vampire. "I called him nothing of the kind!" declared the indignant "Mac," Lincolnshire chap whose nose has heen broken: "Shorty Kent," is a sixand it was not without difficulty that footer from Kent; "One Lamp Cork," I made him understand the word is an Irishman with one eye; "Barnwhich comes from the Latin sesqui, staple Ginger," is a red-haired man one and a half, and pedalis, from pes, from Barnstaple. a foot.

It would be easy to compile enough Then we rolled on the soft grass, navvy names of this kind to fill a both of us choking with uncontrollavolume, and to prove that the navvy ble laughter. "And I thought all this

is an artist in his line. He has real while 'twas a good cuss word!" cried creative genius. Who else could "Mac" at last. fasten upon a friend such a name of IV.

"Three Stump Stutt," just because the friend stammered and had lost the fact after years of constant assopart of three fingers, and fasten the ciation with him. name on him so securely that it

would be known in every paddingcan and doss house in the land? п.

Now you will understand why the Scotchman who stood six feet two in What do you think of it?" his socks, and would have measured another six inches in his work-bent and twisted body could have been the lecture for me, old man." straightened out, was known to the navvy world as "The Wee Scotch Navvy." So the police knew him, and so he was advertised whenever he was advertised to speak to novvies. He was a pioneer Socilist agitator. ergy into the delivery.

Not being a navvy, I could never call him by the familiar title and It was nearly a year before I saw keep a straight face. So, having "Mac" again. He had blossomed out learned that his proper name-or, at as a full-fiedged professional lecturer. least, one of them-was MacWhor-He had a neatly printed list of lectle, Samuel MacWhortle, I called him "Sam," at first, and then, later on, "Mac."

When I first met "Mac" we were him I congratulated him upon his lecbooked together for a propaganda ture list and he seemed pleased.

Japanese. He was known among rad- number of girls between 14 and 16 the Echo, which was avowedly Sohas increased, while the number of cialist. icals in all countries as a sincere and

Then Kotoku began a campaign dauntless spirit.

STIRRING DAYS

There are big things doing these days. The signs of the times portend great happenings before the present year closes. The capitalists themselves realize that they are getting near the end of their tether. They are not totally blind.

the clothing industry. The remain-Government is simply a plaything in their hands and this is so paling are scattered in divers occupapably true that even the common people see it. The result is that there is pations; garment workers, cleaners widespread unrest. Not only this, but the people are compelled at last metal workers, in food preparation "Mac" was a genius. I discovered by the logic of events to turn in the right direction. To reform capitalism paper industry, stone and earthen they know to be nothing less than a ghastly joke. They have tried that so ware and as machinists and tool often that they are compelled to realize that there is nohting in it. They makers.

see the trusts gobbling up everything and a few powerful persons in prac tical control of everything and they know this cannot last. he said to me one day. "'Tis time

for me to give regular lectures, like They have intelligence enough to understand that monopolies have you and Hyndman, and Quelch, and grown out of competition and that it is useless to talk about going back to competition. They are, herefore, compelled to think in terms of So-Hunter Watts and the rest of you. cialism. And that is why Socialism is the one theme in every walk of

life. The plutocrats see its shadows athwart their pathway and seek by It appears that female labor inall the powerful means at their command to discredit it. The middle class "Well, then, you'll have to write creases with the growth of the unions see it and are no longer so hostile against it because of the fear that it is and is so much sought after by employers, because it is a cheaper I wrote the lecture. It was entigoing to divide up what they haven't got.

But, best of all, the working class see it. And more and more of tled. "What Shall We Do to be means of exploitation. From this them are eagerly welcoming its propaganda and joining the party that fact it is apparent that the women Saved?" and "Mac" learned it by heart. He did it remarkably well, represents it. From now on Socialism will figure in every ward meeting workers must give their support to too, rarely deviating a word from the and every campaign speech. It is a factor increasing in importance and the labor unions and must unite with wil have more and more to do with shaping campaigns and controlling them in order to establish a unimanuscript, and putting all his enelections. form wage scale for the same work Then I went to London for a time

The one thing now needed above all ohers is the education of the whether performed by a man or a woman. By remaining unorganized people, especially the working class. They must be reached with the right kind of literature. They must be taught the necessity of supportthey are furthering the exploitation ing the Socialist press, the only press they can rely upon to tell the truth of their fellow workers and aiding and fight their battles. the efforts of profit-hungry capital.

They must be brought to see that organization is necessary, both tures, containing nearly twenty quite The Socialist women of Berlin attractive titles. Evidently "Mac" economic and political, in order that the workers may be drilled in doing have organized twenty-three public was making progress! When I saw things together, under their own self-imposed discipline, and with the meetings, as demonstrations for a one object in view of developing themselves individually while promoting more efficient system of protecting children. These meetings were held the welfare and happiness of all. EUGENE V. DEBS.

#### 21ST WARD SOCIALIST CLUB.

Twenty-first Ward Socialist Club meets every second and fourth Thursday at 4444 Penrose street. Every Socialist working man and woman is invited.

CHAS. BUTLER, Sec'y,

#### NINTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB

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

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#### PAUL SINGER DIES.

### Great Leader of German Socialist Party Succumbs to Lung Trouble.

FOR 26 YEARS MEMBER OF REICHSTAG.

The following little cablegram brings sad news to the Socialists and Trade Unionists of the world:

BERLIN, January 31.-Paul Singer, the Socialist, and member of the Reichstag, died to-day on inflammation of the lungs. He was born in Berlin in 1844.

Paul Singer joined the radical democratic movement in 1866, and three years later, in 1869, he joined the Socialist Party under the leadership of August Bebel and Wm. Liebknecht. Although one of the leading businessmen of Berlin (of the Singer Bros. Drygoods Co.), Paul Singer soon became one of the most radical men in the Socialist Party and a pionier of the organized labor movement in Germany. For the last 26 years he represented the fourth Berlin district in the Reichstag. He attended every International Socialist congress held within the last 25 years.

Under Bismarck's reign of terror, known as the Anti-Socialist Law period, which lasted from 1878 till 1890, Singer was one of the most trusted men in the German labor movement. Being an influential merchant and having considerable trade with foreign countries, he was of great help to our movement at a time when the Socialist Party of Germany was not permitted to publish its official organ "Social Democrat" on German soil. The "Social Democrat" was then published in Zurich, Switzerland, and later in London, under the management and editorship of Edward Bernstein. To be caught with a copy of the "Social Democrat" in one's possession agreement with the other litigant. meant imprisonment for months, and to import and circulate the paper meant nothing less than to be ordered out of the city within 24 hours or to be exiled from Germany within 48 hours irrespective of whether a man had a family and business or not. Thousands of homes were thus broken up and families ruined under this Bismarchian reign of terror.

It was in those days of storm and persecution when Paul Singer's "foreign trade" flourished wonderfully. He received every week big shipments of 'dry goods'' from Switzerland, France and Englandy The working women of Berlin, true, trusted and noble women, would get their 'dry goods'' in their little market baskets on Saturdays, and their husbands, sons and brothers at home would wait patiently for hours for the return of the "lady of the house" in order to hurry all over the city to "retail" the "dry goods" thus received from Singer Bros.

Too late the police discovered that the big shipments of "dry goods" to Singer Bros. were nothing less than new shipments of copies of the "Social Democrat", which paper was printed on fine from time to time was strongly atsilkpaper so it could easily be distributed by the thousands of copies without attracting even the attention of the postal authorities or the expert spies of Prince Bismarck.

SUPREME COURT TAKES UP A. F. OF L. CASES.

Will Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison Be Sentenced to Jail?

Washington, Jan. 26 .- It is now up to the judges of the United States Supreme Court to make good to their masters or quit bluffing. The cases of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, president, vicepresident and secretary, respective ly, of the American Federation of Labor, charged with contempt of court in violating an injunction, came up in the Supreme Court today.

There are three separate appeals in the litigation, but all are related. One, prosecuted by the Federation, is to determine the validity of the permanent injunction granted by the District of Columbia Court preventing publication in the American Fed. erationist the name of the Buck Stove and Range Company in the We Don't Patronize List.'

An alleged violation of the injunction caused another separate action against Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison for contempt of court. The Suprme Court of the District sustained this charge, and Justice Wright sentenced Gompers to one year in jail, Mitchell to nine months and Morrison to six months. The Court of Appeals affirmed this deci-From its judgment both the sion. labor leaders and the stove company appealed.

Alton B. Parker of New York is making the main argument before the Supreme Court in behalf of the labor leaders, assisted by J. H. Ral-J. J. Darlington and Daniel Davenport appear for the Buck Stove and Range company.

Several months ago the Buck Stove and Range Company of St. Louis surrendered to the union after a long fight, and announced that it would unionize every branch of its industry. In the agreement signed with the American Federation of Labor the stove company agreed to withdraw its lawyers from the Supreme Court case

This action by the stove company so angered the labor-hating corporations of the country, represented by such men as Battle Creek Post and John Kirby of the allied masters' organization that they shouted out in protest and declared that the Buck concern could not legally withdraw from the case under such an

The question now is, how can the courts and the bosses save their faces without sending the defendants to jail? The courts will find a way, it is believed.

## The Railway Federation

Metal Trades Held at Sedalia

tested by the meeting held at the City Hall Monday night.

The City Council chamber was No. Federation of Labor lled with an enthusiastic crowd o

there be no more victimization of any of their number for having participated actively in the strike. The local Federation of Railway Employes is arranging for permanent headquarters. A committee is now looking for a suitable meeting

place, and at the next regular meeting permanent officers will be elected.

Federation CIVIC I NC

By J. Mahlon Barnes

(Extract from Annual Report.) The Civic Federation has definite ly entered the lists as an anti-Social ist institution, and must henceforth be classed with the London Municipal Society as co-labores in defense of capitalism. In June, 1909, Mr. August Belmont called upon his mililonaire friends for a \$50,000 fund for the purpose of issuing and circulating, under he direction of the Civic Federation, literature "show ing in concrete form the menace of Socialism in this country."

Its present Executive Committee is made up, first of seventeen persons, said to represent the public; second, fifteen, said to represent the employers; and third, sixteen, said represent the wage earners. to Among the latter, in the wage earners' division, seven out of the eleven members of the present Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor are numbered.

In 1906 the Civic Federation sent a large committee to Europe to in. vestigate and report upon the questions of municipal ownership of public utilities. (An adverse report was assured. The street railways of New York and August Belmont paid the bills for this investigation, amount ing to about \$89,000.

Nowhere in the literature of the Civic Federation has there appeared the name of a city or date to sup port its claim of strike settlements arbitration or benefits conferred upon labor. Speaking of the accomplishmens of the organization, Mr. Belmont says: "It is necessary that this organization should observe se-

erecy always." Mr. Belmont in his June letter "In this country a committee ays: of the National Civic Federation, under the chairmanship of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, has been at work for almost a year investigating the situation and preparing plans for a campaign (against Socialism), the purpose of which is to educate speakers and writers. In other words, we are getting out a book for them. The editors of labor, religious, educational and weekly journals are clamoring for material, and we have lists of many preachers, school teachers, college professors and labor editors who are good talkers and writers, and who need the necessary for such work."

In fact, the Federation is neither impartial nor non-partisan. A num ber of its official papers, entitled "The Review," were given over almost entirely to an assault upon and misrepresentation of Socialism, coupled with awarning to the work\_ ing class of the dangers to them from Socialism.



We

The expenses would not be excessive, as it would not take more than two or three trips of of one or two days' each to lobby this legislation through.

To further aid and assist in securing the passage of these bills, we earnestly request that each organization send in petitions of twenty to wenty-five names on each petition that these laws be enacted to th undersigned, who will have the presented and recorded, which y help demonstrate that these bills demanded by he people through the state.

Trusting that you will make ev human effort to co-operate with State Federation of Labor in de onstrating to the officials of this st that we do know what we want a when we want it, we are STATE LEGISLATIVE COMM

TEE. Per John T. Fitzpatrick Chairm Charles W. Fear, Collis Lovely. Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 31, 19 In Defence of Owen Mill The following letter is selflanatory:

**"BOARD OF FREEHOLDERS** CITY OF ST. LOUIS. 1109-1111 National Bank of Co

merce Bldg., Broadway and P Street.

"January 28, 1911 To the Editor of ST. LOUIS I BOR, 966 Chouteau Avenue, Louis:

"Dear Sir-I note in your issue January 28 that you quote in Mr. Miller's letter, addressed to Mayor of the City of St. Lo which was published in the da press of January 19, 1911. "In your comments on Mille letter, in the fourth paragraph, use the following language:

"'In the open meeting of the central body, Mr. Miller, as Freeholder, has made the pos tive statement that the new Charter would not and could not be reported by the board before the end of March or the first part of April.'

"In justice to Mr. Miller I wish state, that at the meeting of Board of Freeholders held on cember 16, 1910, when the board in this report. convened, Mr. Miller at once rose to that he had made this statement to hest indication for future victory. the Central Trades and Labor Union for the reason that, as the board had proceeded at its previous ses- get busy on it.

sions, he did not see how the matter could be reported before that time, and that the fact that the Charter

"In justice to Mr. Miller the board at once instructed Mr. Lehmann, as chairman of the board, to draft a statement to the press, which was at once done, and which was submitted to the board, and which was published in the press of the city. A copy of this statement just referred to is herewith enclosed.

"I hope, in justice to Mr. Miller, that you will give this the same publicity that you did his letter to the Mayor and also your comments upon same. I have the honor to reman

'Yours very truly, "SAM'L B. MCPHEETERS, "Secretary.'

SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY.

Financial Statement for 1910.

RECEIPTS.

the	RECEIPTS.
em	Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1910\$ 3.00
will	
are	January 6.75
out	February 7.65
	March 9.30
ery	April 19.75
the	May 91.75
em-	June 13.50
tate	July 14.75
and	August 19.35
	September 104.65
IT-	October 6.00
-	November 72.64
ι,	December 3.75
an.	
	Total receipts\$372.84
	EXPENDITURES.
11.	January\$ 4.45
	February 4.25
1	March 9.00
ler	April 15.75
	May 45.85
	June 3.50
-ex-	July 13.65
	August 15.35
5	September 136.20
( Payl	October 35.35
	November
om-	December
Pine	
	Total expenditures\$368.84
	Cash on handuary aa
ι.	Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1911 4.00
LA-	Total\$372.84
St.	
	ASSETS.
e of	Cash on hand\$ 4.00
full	Samps on hand 9.00
the	
uis,	Total\$13.00
aily	LIABILITIES.
	Loan\$30.00
er's	National Office 4.00
you	Printing 9.60
e	Total\$43.60
a	Less resources 13.00
i_	
w	Net liabilities\$30.60
d	In addition to the above, I desire
	to report that the Thirteenth Con-
e	gressional District campaign cost
	\$28.87 and the receipts were \$192.77,
+1-	most of which was raised by St.
De	Francois county. The collections of
De-	
bard	in this report

For speakers we had Comrades a question of personal privilege, and Garver, Collins, Pope and Minor. stated that he had in an open ad- These comrades campaigned for us dress before the Central Trades and for periods of time varying from a Labor Union made the statement that few days to two months. Our vote the Charter would probably not be has increased as follows: 1900, 16; reported until some time in March 1904, 55; 1906, 164; 1908, 439; or April. Mr. Miller further stated 1910, 667. This steady growth is the As soon as all debts are paid we

will outline our 1912 campaign and

Fraternally submitted,

G. W. O'DAM,

An Enthusiastic Meeting of the information City Hall.

Sedalia, Mo., Jan. 30 .- That the Metal Trades Federation, which has had such an auspicious beginning, will be maintained and not permitted to die of inaction or by any internal differences which may arise

The death of Paul Singer means a great loss to the Inter-	blacksmiths, boilermakers, sheet-		was now about completed placed him	Socialist Party.
national Socialist movement.	metal workers and machinists. The	MO FEDERATION OF LABOR	in an embarrassing position, so far	boolanist Fairty.
	weekly report from Secretary A. O.	MO FEDERATION OF ENDON	as the Central Trades and Labor	
	Wharton of the District Federation	m the medan Valana of Missourit	Union was concerned.	Second Ward Socialist Party Club
1	was read, and every reference to the	To the Trades Unions of Missouri:	"Mr. Lehmann stated to Mr. Miller	
	solidarity of the crafts on the fir-		that at the meeting at which he was	Will give its annual family enter-
		and the Missouri State Federation	necessarily absent on account	tainment Saturday, February 18,
Investigating Illinois Garment Making.		of Labor have for years endeavored		1911, at Reiss' Hall, Blair avenue
				and Salisbury street. There will be a
A State Senate committee is sitting in Chicago to inquire into the				find program and a good time for all
conditions of the garment-making industry in conneciton with the Gar-	their willingness to go the limit in	ing competion of convic labor with		who attend. Admission, 10 cents.
ment Makers' strike in Chicago, now being brought to a close (p. 58).	order to protect and maintain their	free labor; employers' liability bill,	a full meeting of the board,	
Chief among the abuses brought out by the investigation is the exist-		which abolishes the defense of the		
ence of an employment bureau operated in the Medinah Temple under the		employers in accident cases, etc.,	tee had been instructed by the	<ul> <li>A state state and a st a state and a stat</li></ul>
management of the National Wholesale Tailors' Association. While os-			board to report on such matters as	
tensibly a convenience to employers and employes alike, evidence showed		women's fifty-four-hour-a-week bill,		
that in fact the vast card index of workers, with its secret markings,	criminated against. If it happened			
involves a blacklist against all who may be secretly classed as agitators,		earners to nine hours a day or fifty-	sections which had not been finally	
unionists, or radicals, or even unjustly entered, without any real proof,		four hours in one week, and have had them introduced into the Gen-	before the board for action.	months. Inquire 2818 Wyoming st.
as thieves or drinkersThe Public.		eral Assembly now in session in this		
	by declaring that they were ready	state. The labor movement has been	C FAMILY ENT	EDTAINMENT SA
British Printers and Employers Fail to Agree.	the extent of striking if necessary	successful in having enacted in sev-	C FAMILI ENI	ERIAINMENI 50
London, January 27 A conference of employers and compositors in	That we an invalue scone when	eral of the states of the Union laws	UNDER THE	AUSPICES OF
the printing trade, held with a view to adjusting their differences and		embodying the features as described		
avoiding a threatened strike, ended without an agreement having been reached.	tion, "Will you sustain your national		11th and 13th Wa	rd Socialist Clubs
reachea.	officers in insisting on the reinstate-			
	ment of members who have been dis-	realizing tha these measures would	Saturday Fel	bruary 4, 1911,
	charged since the strike settlement	unquestionably be adopted because		THE
		of the insistent demands of the la-		
		bor unions and all students of our	SOUTHWEST 7	FURNER HALL,
DEN MAD 100	announced one vote after another,		Botomas an	d Ohio Ave.
PEN MAR - 10c		dertaken to prevent the purpose of		
		same by causing to be offered amend-	Concert, Entertai	nment and Dance.
Cigars PEN MAR - 10c SUNRISE - 5c		ments to said bills which in effect	SPE A	KERS
USALD SUNRISE - 5c	continued applause.	would nullify the original purpose		
	There can be mistaking the senti-	It is the judgment of your repre-		in English.
		sentatives, that if organized labor		hicago Arbeiter-Zeitung, will deliver
Brandt & Stahl : 319 .:	Mountain system. They will insist	shows a determination to have these	the Germa	in address.
Brandt & Stahl, Walnut Street		bills enacted, or hold official respon_	Family Tickets \$1.00.	Refreshments free.
Trainful Street		sible for their defeat (politically re-	Concert opens a	t 8 o'clock p. m.
		sponsible therefor), that we can get	~ ^ N	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		and the second		

### When Railway Men Will be Considered

#### By Agnes H. Downing.

In the year 1908, 3,470 railroad nies, but the great armies of cripples employes were killed in the United must shift for themselves.

States. That would be one in every 420 of those employed; \$3,367 were injured, which is one in every 17 employed. And this year was a fair average, except that the killing and maiming is steadily on the increase.

As to the relief offered there is there is a loose sort of accident insurance, for which the employe pays. The fund is in the hands of the company, and in case of injury the company pays out as it sees fit. But employing company from all legal policy. responsibility for his injury before he can partake if is benefits.

The only other remedy, of course, is to bring suit against the company. for damages. If it can be proven that the injured person was himself negligent, or that injury took place through the fault of a fellow work- neither have fellow-servant clauses man, in most states he can recover no damages at all. If he sues he is up against a long-drawn-out suit a corporation-made judge, and the cunning counsel which the money of a corporation is always able to buy.

The doctrine of "contributory negligence" and "fellow servant" were tenets of the old English common law, and grew up at a time when there was no dangerous machinery used in the industrial world. And only a few of the states have, so far, been fair enough to pass laws suited to the changed condition.

Where they have employers' liability acts the companies are legally responsible for maiming men. But here again the laws' delays rest most heavily. The case will be carried from court to court and from term to term until the crippled suppliant is literally worn out and often the case drops through sheer fatigue. It is a poor man, disabled, with few friends and less money, against the railroad kings, with judges and lawyers at heir command, and who have a regular business in defeating the

just claims of employes. So, in general in the Unied States, of all the hosts injured in the railroad service, a few may receive inadequate assitance from the compa- tection.

Contrast this with Germany where the Socialist influence is felt. Charles Edward Russell, in his admirable work, "Why I Am a Socialist." says: "In Germany, for instance, the

网络马克卡曼克的复数

maimed railroad employe is invapractically none. On some roads riably held to be the patient and care of the public; he has been injured in the service of the community, and the state, which operates the railroads for the community's benefit,, proceeds at once to the relief of though the injured person has paid the fallen public servant. And for for his insurance he must release the many reasons that seems to be wise

> "All the processes in this relief are wonderful direct, simple and speedy.

No court proceedings are ever necessary, no summons and complaint, no lawyers, no trials, no juries, no witnesses. Contributory negligence has nothing to do with the matter; The accident is certified by the local railroad authorities and the physician of the railroad department. Then from a fund provided by the state for the purpose, and accessible without courts and without delays, the government's great insurance department begins to pay an indemnity that is continued so long as the injury lasts, no matter how long that may be, and calculated on the fixed basis of a percentage of the man's wages."

The benefit for the loss of a right arm is from 66 2-3 to 80 per cent of

his regular wages; loss of left arm, 60 to 70 per cent of his wages; loss of both arms, 100 per cent. For the lass of a leg he is compensated similarly. For the loss of a hand he will get from 50 to 80 per cent of his wages, or for both hands he will get 100 per cent. There are compensations smaller, of course, for the loss of a finger or thumb, or for any other injury done him.

When the great organized power of labor is felt by sending Socialist members to the legislatures and to

Congress, as they have Socialist members in the legislative bodies of Germany, railroad workmen in the United States wil have similar pro-

### Cultivate the Yearning

The United Mine Workers' Journal, in at late issue, had the following editorial paragraph:

"We are not one of the people who believe we must have an automobile, Cardinal Gibbons to the contrary notwithstanding. One of the results of making bishops, cardinals and such in our churches is to create an aristocracy that is removed from the people and associate with the There are hundreds and thousands of the priests in the same plutes. church as Cardinal Gibbons who are daily ministering to the poor in their respective parishes and are touched with their sufferings, who know that the struggle with the people is not for automobiles, but for life. If Cardinal Gibbons would separate himself from his high office and assume the duties of a parish priest and visit the parishioners, he would soon discover his mistake. The breadlines in our large cities are filled with people who want bread. An automobile is out of the question and never thought of. Besides, why should one man have \$10,000 to spend on an automobile, while the toiler under present conditions, the man who earned the \$10,000, does not have enough to decently clothe and feed his family? No, we do not ask for automobiles; all we want is the right to live and earn enough to enable us to live like decent American citizens all should, not a few get all, while the many are poverty and the bread line. but all decently clothed and fed and happy and contented. Burn all the automobiles and the labor agitation will still keep on until we have se-

cured these conditions." The Journal has assued a logical attitude when it contends that the creation of bishops and cardinals brings about an aristocracy in the churches. The prominent dignitary of the church seldom touches elbows or shoulders with the masses of the people who are struggling to live. Men reaching the summit of prominence in any vocation in life seldom hear the wails and death-groans in the hovels of misery and want. They seldom feel the pulse of the hungry millions, who are victims of the diseases of our economic life.

the modern method of breaking strikes, as nothing will so turn public sentiment against the workingmen in industrial struggles as rioting and violence. Of course, usually all police powers are on the side of the employers, and there is no chance to catch the real culprits during the troublesome times, but after an investigation is made labor is vindicated, as it has been in the present case of the Western Federation of Miners.-Labor World (Spokane).

The above in the Labor World of Spokane is to the point, and the legislation was passed by a legislative body making provision for the payment of damages to the Western Federation of Miners for the destruction of property in the Cripple Creek district, tells its own story.

During those stormy days in Colorado, when hired assassins and commisioned thugs, reinforced by the state militia, outraged law and spat opon the Constitution, the Western Federation of Miners was vilified by every servile scribbler that wore the yoke of subsidized journalism, and no epithet was too vile for the pen of the literary slave to hurl against an organization that refused to be annihilated at the command of the Mine Owners' Association and a mercenary aggregation of exploiters know as the Citizens' Alliance.

The representatives of the Western Federation of Miners proved their case before a legislative body, the majority of whose members could not be classed as friendly to any labor movement. These representatives likewise produced sufficient evidence to an auditing board to convince the members of that board beyond any question of a doubt that the damages claimed were even below the actual value of property destroyed during the time when the "boys in blue" of Colorado were under the absolute control of the mine owners and their hungry allies that made up the Citizens' Alliance.

The bill that passed the legislature two years ago, appropriating a certain sum of money in payment of damages to property of the Western Federation of Miners, and the fact that a state auditing board gave its O. K. to the amount claimed, proved that those who shouted "law and order" were the Anarchists .--- Miners' Magazine.

#### NOTES AND COMMENT.

The Supreme Court of the State of California has declared the antipicketing ordinance of Los Angeles as in complete accord with the Constitution of the state. No other decision could have been expected from the gentlemen who know their constituency. The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles fathered the ordinance, knowing that such an ordinance would have the effect when put into operation of weakening the labor movement in wresting concessions from a master class. The Supreme Court of the state giving its judicial sanction to the ordinance is another jolt delivered to organized labor from that department of government, which has been lauded by Baer, the coal baron, as "the bulwarks of American liberty."-Miners Magazine.

The membershop of he United Mine Workers of America has reached 308,660. The coal miners have the strongest organization, numerically, on this continent, and their many battles with coal barons for a higher and better manhood have resulted in strengthening the organization and making of it a more formidable fortress to defend the rights of the working classes.

Organized Labor of Denver will hold a protest mass meeting on February 2nd, with the object in view of bringing impeachment proceedings against Judge Whitford, who sentenced sixteen coal miners to jail for a period of one year for alleged contempt of court. The Anti-Injunction League has made arrangements for a monster parade, and prominent speakers will address the mass meeting.

Since the administration of Milwaukee has taken steps to force the corporations to pay their pro-rata share of taxation, there has been consternation among the tax-dodging combinations and the courts have been appealed to for an injunction restraining the city authorities from compelling the broadcloth patricians to delve down into their pockets. As the courts are recognized as the allies of a capuitalist class, it is only natural that the deadbeats of aristocracy should seek refuge in our "temples of justice.'

The Socialist administration of Milwaukee came into office facing a debt of \$800,000, that was left as a legacy of Democratic and Republican administrations. The Socialists, however, have no fears but that this debt can be partially wiped out by the rigid economy that will be put into every department of the city government during the next few years. Even the enemies of Socialism are forced to admit the competency and honesty of the officials who now have charge of public affairs in the city it is with deadened faculties and jaded nerves." made famous by its breweries.

When it comes to tax dodging, it appears that Theodore Roosevelt could also play the game. Documentary evidence is now produced to show that to escape a \$50,000 assessment by New York City in January, 1908, he sent an affidavit from Washington stating that he had not been a resident of the metropolis since May 1, 1907. Yet, on the other hand he had signed an affidavit on August 24, 1907, to escape a tax assessment as Oyster Bay, swearing that he was a resident of New York City !--Social-Democratic Herald.

#### Mother Jones in Pennsylvania.

The papers of Greensburg, Pa., are filled with accounts of the great speech delivered there by Mother Jones in behalf of the striking miners on January 14th. Mother Jones appears to have been in perfect form and to hav electrified the audience of three thousand people assembled to hear her. Below will be found brief extracts:

hrusting

## Misdirected Ministerial Energy.

#### By May Wood-Simons.

A few weeks ago the business men, led by the ministers of Columbus, Kansas, began a movement to stop the Sunday evening Socialist meetings. The Socialists of Columbus have been so active that they have. built up a large and enthusiastic meeting that fills the theater every Sunday evening, and for the ministers is a startling contrast to their own empty pews.

Speakers have been brought from all over the West to speak at these Socialist meetings, and the miners and farmers for miles around Columbus come in to them regularly.

The Socialists open their meeting with a reel of moving pictures. This was seized upon by the ministers as an excuse for forcing the Counil to pass an ordinance that would stop the pictures, in the hope that thus the Socialist meetings would be so crippled that they would be stopped.

To get this ordinance through a special meeting of the Council was called. The entire Council, as also the Mayor, are business men of Coumbus.

The Socialists heard of this plan to stop their meetings, and within wenty-four hours after the word was sent around the miners of the nearby camps and the workers of the city had begun a boycott on the business men of Columbus.

The life of these towns depends largely on the patronage of the miners as well as of the workers and farmers. The towns are near together and so connected by electric roads that the miners can easily turn their patronage from one town to another. As a result, before the evening of the special meeting the Council and the Mayor of Columbus had felt the big stick of united labor. The workers had ceased to "trade" with them.

When the Socialists, with the knowledge that an organized body of labor was behind them, appeared at the special meeting of the Council to argue their own case the Council was sufficiently startled over the prospect of their ruined business to refuse to pass the ordinance desired by the ministers.

At this the ministers drew up a protest against the Socialists and had it published in the papers of Columbus, calling upon their members and all others to have nothing to do with the Sunday evening Socialist meetings.

The effect has been to yet further fill the Socialist meetings. A week ago, when I spoke there, the theater was filled to standing room. The aisles were packed with menand women to the very entrance of the building.

Small children were wrapped in blankets and occupied all the space between the first seats and the platform, sleeping comfortably on the floor, with their heads in long rows against the stage, while their fathers and mothers listened.

The interest has grown greatly. The miners now come in ten and twelve miles to hear the Socialist lectures.

And so again the workers have decided to seek bread instead of a stone, and those who would be leaders of the people find their pews empty .- The Coming Nation.

#### Child Slaves in Cranberry Marshes.

In a recent number of the Survey, Owen R. Lovejoy uncovers another field of child slavery, in his discussion of "the Cost of the Cranberry Sauce." The cranberry marshes of New Jersey, from which the principal supply comes, depend for their pickers almost entirely upon the Italians of the tenement district of Philadelphia.

A few in the army are men and women, but many of the rank and file who bend in a deadening monotony of toil under the omnipotent scepter of the padrone are little boys and girls from fourteen years down to seven, or six or five, whose hard labor must serve the mutual advantage of the employed parent and the hiring boss, and for whose protection no law exists.

"When the Jersey harvest time approaches, the crowded tenement districts of Philadelphia literally disgorge their denizens to the cranberry bogs. Last autumn on six bogs 864 children, ranging in age from four to fourteen years, were found at work. Of this number 603 were ten years of age or under.

"The cranberry vine stands but a few inches high. The pickers must double on their knes, causing extreme weariness and pain. The testimony of school superintendents and principals confirms the judgment of reason, that when these children return two months later for the school year,

There is the same old story of trickery in measurement of berries for the pickers-the boxes being as much too large as those in which the product is finally measured to the consumer are usually too small.

#### LABOR REPORT SOFT-PEDALED.

Living Conditions of Women and Children in he United States Declared Revolting.

Washington, D. C .- That Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor has suppressed much of the reports of agents of the Labor Bureau, because of their revelations concerning the private lives of people in North Carolina and other Southern states, is the charge of Senator Overman.

He stated that some of the reports were so revolting that if printed the law prohibiting the circulation of obscene literaure would prohibit their transmission through the mails.

The statement followed an inquiry by Senator Bevereidge as to the publication of the results of investigations into the employment of women children made a few years e Bureau of Labor

But, while the Journal maw not want an automobile yet, if there is any individual on the face of he earth who is entitled to an automobile, or any other vehicle that gives pleasure and comfort to the human family, that individual is the man whose labor has added real value to the wealth of the world.

We shall not deny a bishop or a cardinal a right to the ownership of an automobile, or anything else that may be enjoyed by any member of the human family, providing he earns it, but while conceding automobiles to bishops and cardinals, we shall be forced to disagree with the Journal and insist that labor is much more entitled to the ownership of automobiles than the "upper ten" of society, to whom manual labor has become unworthy of the dignity of gentlemen.

The Journal has no license to declare: "No, we do not ask for automobiles! All we want is the right to live and earn enough to enable us to live like decent American citizens."

### Who Are the Anarchists?

The Western Federation of Miners won a distinct victory before the state for the destruction of its stores and the Victor Minors' Union Hall during the great Cripple Creek strike of 1903-4 by state troops, with the stipulation that the Federation must prove to the state auditing board the justness of its claim for \$60,000, appropriated by the last legislature. All the claims were proven and the auditing board authorized the payment of money, being \$55,420 for the destruction of stores and \$4,280 damage to the Miners' Hall. While there must be considerable satisfaction to the officers of the Federation in being awarded this money as damages to its property, yet the greatest victory is in the fact that both the acts of the legislature and the state auditing board show to the world that all rioting and destruction of property came from the hired thugs of the employers or the state troops, which are used to break the strikes of the strike more justified than this, nor more deserving of the support of the wage workers who are struggling for betterment of conditions. This is working class and those who sympathize with it.

nands proffering assistance, Mother Jones mounted the speakers' table. Holding up her hands for silence, when the wave of applause ewept over the audience, she burst out into a fierce invective against the business men of Greensburg. With her expressive hands gesticulating, she said:

'The are so full of greed that they won't take a day off to find out what is the matter. The business men furnish the scabs with Armour's rotten beef and swill whiskey. Then they blame disorder on the miners. It's the changing order of economics. The small business man is put to the wall and he scratches his head and wonders what the hell is the matter.'

"Turning around in partial apology to Rev. Mr. Schultz, she said: "'You ministers think you are the only ones who can talk about hell. I live in hell and I have a right to talk about it.'

"Assuring them that she did not get into the labor movement yesterday, she said: "The class who owns the industries, owns the governments, the newspapers and all.' Turning to Mr. McGinley, Mother Jones spit out:

"'You may like the constabulary, but I don't-no true American would belong to the constabulary.' Then in a bitter tirade against the state police she said:

"'Their little gray cap covers the outside of their skull, but they have nothing inside.' Constantly throughout her invective, the state police were refered to as 'dogs of war' and 'bloodhounds.'

Notwithstanding the radical speech of Mother Jones and her unmerciful flaying of the coal company and its hirelings and lackeys, he papers treated her with great regard. The following description of her as she took her place upon the platform is interesting:

"With firm tread, keen old eyes peering out at the crowds from behind spectacles set determinedly on her nose, Mother Jones advanced through the crowds and took her place at the speakers' table. A modest bonnet covered her wealth of soft gray hair, soft laces appeared at her throat and wrists, and her strangely outhful face broke into smiles and her eyes twinkled in a roguish Irish way as she acknowledged greetings."

The seventy-seven years of Mother Jones sit lightly upon her venerable features. She is just as active and quite as revolutionary as at any time in her life. If only the great mass who are in their prime were imbued with her spirit and nervous energy, what a great change there would be in this world. . There would be no question about the social revolution in our time. We are glad this great effort of Mother Jones was made in behalf of the miners, and earnestly hope they will stand solidly together to the end. If they do this they are sure to win, for never was there a

It was at this juncture that Mr. Overman made his statement concerning the course of Secretary Nagel.

"I heard of the vile character of some of these reports," he said, "and went to Mr. Nagel about them. He told me that the revelations were such that he had felt called upon to suppress them. The inquiry in question was made at the cost of \$300.000.

#### BEBEL'S FAMOUS WORK

#### Reviewed by One of the Leading Daily Papers

WOMAN AND SOCIALISM," by AUGUST BEBEL. Socialist Literature Company, 15 Spruce street, New York, 1910.)

This is the fiftieth edition of Herr Bebel's book, or, rather, rather, the translation of the fiftieth German edition, the translation being the work of Meta L. Stern (Hebe). Whether one agres with the tenets of Socialism as a world force or not, there's no gainsaying the fact that this book comes pretty near being the last word on woman and the woman question, that is the sex and its position in the social organism of our day.

The author seeks to determine how woman can best develop her powers and her abilities in order to make her more useful to society, and how, under the conference of equal rights, she can assume her place and best serve the purpose of her creation. How, under the changes thus outlined, can oppression be abolished, exploitation, misery and greed be curbed? 'How will the advancement of woman aid in that paramount human cause?

The rapprochement of the sexes under the stress of pending and increasingly heavy economic conditions is another theme well worked out in this best of Bebel's works. Emperor William's secularizing of the sex to his now famous Kinder, Kueche and Keller distum, meaning thereby that woman's sphere is procreation, the kitchen and the larder, finds a fine antagonist in Herr Bebel. The activities of the race, as such, make equalization of the sexes in every phase of physical, intellectual and economic life imperative, according to this author, and the casual reader may be assured that with German thoroughness, fortified by many years of experience in a strenuous life and amid the most pitiless forensic turmoil, Herr Bebel's work can safely be reckoned with as a veritable handbook on a subject only rendered intricate by prejudice and other forms of willful ignorance. One need not agree with everything Herr Bebel says in this volume; but one can not 'gnore him if there be a desire to learn as much about the greatest of modern mooted questions, as one volume may be said to contain the specially well-prepared information thereon .--St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### ANTI-TRUST LAW AGAINST UNION LABOR pretty.

6

#### NEW ORLEANS WORKERS ARE CONVICTED OF "CONSPIRACY."

#### BLOW TO BIG UNION.

Men Refused to Coal a Scab Ship, So Courts Clamp Slave Chains.

New Orleans, La .- The determination of the United States government, and of big outside business which controls it, to use the Sherman antitrust law to club labor unions into submission to their dictates, was illustrated here, when a jury in the United States Circuit Court returned a verdict of guilty of conspiracy to restrain trade against officials of the New Orleans Dock and Cotton Council.

The Dock and Cotton Council is the strongest labor union in the South. It has 50,000 members, embracing every man who handles a bale of cotton in any manner connected with the freight and export trade of the city.

Two years ago, in its fight against the masters, members of the Coal Wheelers' Union, refused to coal the steamer Habil, because 'non-union 'longshoremen were employed to load the vessel.

Enraged by this tie-up, the masters prevailed upon the Federal District Attorney to charge the men with conspiracy in violation of the antitrust law, and indictments were procured on this charge.

The convicted men are James Byrnes, ex-president of the council, and now State Labor Commissioner of Louisiana; Philip Pearsaw, ex-president of the local Coal Wheelers' Union, and U. S. Swan, ex-president of the 'Longshoremen's Union. Swan and Pearsaw are negroes. Sentence has been postponed.

The great union whose officers have been convicted in the federal court was splendidly organized. From the moment a bale of cotton or load of lumber, or any other through freight, reaches the port until it is stowed on a vessel it is not handled by any one except the members of ten or more unions affiliated with the central body.

Those that unload a bale of cotton, those that haul it to a cotton press, those employed to compress it, those that haul it to the pier, those that stack it on the pier, those that mark the various bales, hose that carry it aboard the ship, and those that arrange it in the hold are all members of various unions, known as drivers, handlers, yardmen, markmen, screwmen, etc.

It was argued by the government's attorneys that when these men conspired to strike and tie up the port they interfered with interstate commerce.

### Do Rich Men's Sons Go to War?

#### If Not, Why Not?

#### (From George Kirkpatrick's "War-What For.")

The King of Prussia and the Emperor of France had a personal quarrel about who should be or who should not be the new King of Spainwhich was none of their business. They got "real mad." Was was declared. The "honor" of the precious pair of parasites was at stake Nothing but blood would wash out the stain upon their "honor." Of course, royal blood was too precious for this laundrying process. "Noble blood" was, of course, not available-for such purposes. The blood of common working class men would do very well for these brues to do their washing in. They were too cowardly to take each a sword and a Winchester and go out behind the barn or into the woodshed and "set tle" it, risking their own putrid blood. No-oh, no! The red ooze of kings and nobles is not to be wasted as long as a lot of cheap wage slaves are standing around willing to be butchered-with pride-for the expetience and the honor of it.

"To the front! To the front! A million men to the front!"

Instantly a multitude of the strong men of the working class blindly rushed to the front-as ordered, and asking no more questions about the justice of the war than the cavalry horses asked.

Did the working people of France and Germany have any grudge against one another? Not the slightest. But they butchered one another by the tens of thousands.

Do not rich men's sons sometimes voluntarily join the militia? Yes, sometimes, but very, very rarely. One of the bluest-blooded Vanderbilts of New York was recenly a captain in a specially handsome regiment. But, mark you-in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, well-armed well-trained militiamen fight unarmed, untrained workingmen (and women), which is not so very, very dangerous-for the militiamen. To an intelligent rich man an unarmed wage earner on strike for an extra nickel to buy bread as "the enemy," and an armed, trained soldier whose business is murder, as "the enemy"-these look different, you know.

For years New York millionaires and all the other "best people" pointed with pride" to the famous Seventh Regiment of the National Guard, the "rich man's regiment," the "gilt-edged regiment" of lovely young millionaires, many of whom rode to the armory for drill in their automobiles. This regiment of the American nobility of lard-and-tallowsteel-coal-and-railway millionaires, ready at any moment to defend and save the dear country from "the enemy," this regiment was, indeed, the pride of he village called New York. These glistening patricians taught the common people patriotism. "So they did."

Until the Spanish war broke out.

headed his noble braves, assembled for review before the Omaha Bee 000 passengers have been carried by in any quantity over five. Order from building, ready to start toward the front-at that subslime moment Colonel William Jennings Bryan was, well, simply beautiful, not to say

Patriotism is, after all, worth all it costs-that is, worth all its costs to Mr. Bryan. Mr. Bryan, like Mr. Hearst and many others, it patriotic, even intemperatiely so-with his mouth.

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

But the reader may ask, "Was not Mr. Roosevelt in the Cuban war a case of a politician actually on the firing line?"

Clearly an exception. Name a few other "great statesmen" or international noises who went to the Cuban war-to the actual firing line.

Mr. Roosevelt loves excitement and danger. And what indescribable dangers there were for the Americans in the Cuban war! The mightiest 'republic" on earth was pitted against the most toothless, decadent old political grandma in Europe. The dangers?-equal to those that threaten an armed, athletic hunter alone and face to face with a sucking fawn. Mr. Roosevelt has himself heroically-and carefully-recounted and printed his own brave deeds in that war. With Christian love and humility, with charming modesty and delicacy, with the diffident ingeniousness of a blushing school girl, characteristic of him, Mr. Roosevelt tenderly recites cne of his noble deeds as follows:

"Lieutenant Davis' first sergeant, Clarence Gould, killed a Spaniard with his revolver. \* \* \* At about the same time I also shot one. \* \* Two Spaniards leaped from the trenches \* \* \* not ten yeards away. As they turned to run I closed in and fired twice, missing

the first and killing the second. (Oh, joy!) At the time I did not know of Gould's exploit, and I supposed my feat to be unique." Surely it requires courage, rare and noble courage, for a wealthy

graduate of Harvard University to boast in print that he shot a poor, ignorant, fleeing Spanish soldier-very probably an humble workingman drafted to war, torn from his weeping wife and children-that he shot such a man, in the back. Oh, bliss-elation-ecstacy divine! "I got him! with my revolver, too, in the back!" Manly pastime of an American gentleman, a mongrel mixture of a patrician and brute. Yes, reader, Mr. Roosevelt, politician, was in the Cuban war-with a purpose; and secured a military title and a "war record" worth at least 75,000 votes in his campaign for the governorship of New York, which immediately followed the war. \* \* \* With shrewd patriotism, political foresight, rare courage-and girlish bashfulness-Mr. Roosevelt's picture is repeatedly presented in his campaign for the governorship of New York with audible modesty and ferocious gentleness.

Emerson finely says: "Every hero becomes a bore at last."

#### UNION TYRANNY.

#### Painter and Decorator.

We nearly lost the liberty for which we fought so hard, Becanuse the bloomin' country was caught and off its guard; And the bloody agitators, with their corkscrew brand of hop, Got the workers into unions, and forced the closed shop.

And here in free America, sweet Liberty's own kid, We had to mind the delegate and do as others did. They wouldn't start too early, and they wouldn't quit too late; If there wasn't any profit-well, the boss must pay the freight.

The workers' mouths were opened, and the bosses' shops were closed, And men had lost that liberty for which the Goddess posed; They got some better wages, and they didn't work so hard; But they HAD TO join the union and they HAD TO have a card.

But we're going to have things different, and by the jumping gee, If we really have to do it we will die to make men free. We will make the name of liberty resound through every place; The shops will all be open; and we'll close the workers' face.

We will free them from the unions and the walking delegate, And then they will be free to work from six to half-past eight. They'll be free to vote our ticket-or be free to work no more; For just behind the open shop there'll be the open door.

Why, things have come o such a pass the children aren't free; The unions won't permit them to be what they well could be. At twelve a boy is strong enough to do a lot of work, And at fifteen they'd gladly do the work their fathers shirk.

But we're going to bust the union, and we're going to make men free; And we'll drive the agitators from the land of liberty; Then the wage will have no bottom, and the hours will be a mob. And if you do not like it, you'll be free to quit your job.

LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS TO BE U. S. INSPECTED.

Railroad Brotherhoods and Boilermakers Finally Force Senate to Pass Their Bill.

Washington, D. C .- The Senate, moved by the pressure of the strongest labor organization in America, railroad Brotherhoods, has the passed the locomotive boiler inspection bill. The measure is now in the railroad brotherhoods. Wills tore to hands of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, lawyers that explosions were practiwhere Mann, the chairman, has already promised its passage. For a year this bill has been bitterly fought by the railroad corporations, the Pennsylvania road in particular sending large delegations of lawyers and superintendents, who all practically testified that it would be a dangerous and most revolutionary thing for the United States to inspect locomotive boilers. Expert boilermakers, among them

Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders and H. S. Jeffrey, exposed the custom on many roads of patching rotten boilers until, in some cases, the engineers were compelled to put bran in the boilers to stop the leaks. Long lists of engineers mutilated and killed by boiler explosions were presented by Assistant General Chief Engineer of the B. of L. E., H. E Wills, who is also national legisla tive representative of the four great

shreds the arguments of the railroad

the steamboats inspected by the gov ernment."

In the House, Representative Martin of Colorado, himself a locomotive fireman with a paid-up card in his organization, has charge of the fight for the bil. "Many a time," said Martin, speaking of rotten boilers, "when I opened the door to put in

coal I took my life in my hands." The continued exposures of the scandalous conditions of their rolling stock by union representatives in the various committee hearings, at last drove the railroads to despair ingly give in, and the government inspection of locomotive boilers will, undoubtedly become law before the close of this session.

DEBS IN TEXAS.

The Southwestern Farmer, in Houston, Texas, published the following sensational announcement: 'Debs and the Air Men in Houston.

"Houston wants closer relations with the farmers and townsfolk in her natural trade territory, for mutual benefit.

"Houston's huge municipal Auditorium, seating 7000 persons in its main chamber, is an expression of this desire. Houston wishes to entertain. in that Auditorium, conventions of Texas people, to delight them with the magic of great musicians, the wit and eloquence of great lecturers and orators, and with displas of the soil and factory products of the Houston trade territory.

"Houston's great Auditorium, municipally owned and managed, is nonpartison, non-sectional, non-religious. It will be for Houston what Fanueil Hall is to Boston-the free forum of the people. It was first used by the state convention of a great church organization. A little later Liza Lehman and her company of musicians charmed a large audience within those walls. On January 24, at 8 p. m., Eugene Debs, one of the greatest men ever born on this continent, a workingman who has risen by sheer force of human sympathy and native ability to front rank among the famous political leaders of his time, will deliver to the people of Houston and South Texas the message of a new economic gospel which is being crystallized in political action, and political power, with a rapidity and certainty that is the wonder of the age.

"Houston's business men have subscribed several thousand dollars to bring to this city, on January 27-30, inclusive, a company of celebrated aeroplane experts. These men, whose names the daily papers have within a few months made to be household words, will exhibit. during the Houston aviation meeting, the wonders of the heavier-than air flying machine. Houston invites her friends to come and see them."

the Russian Agitation Bureau, 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

By recent referendum, Charles H. Otten, 309 Davis street, Portland, was elected State Secretary of Oregon.

Forest 3797 Delmar 2148 Elmer Shepard UNDERTAKER EMBALMER Active Member Typographical Union No.8 5921 Easton Avenue. STRICTLY UNION Olive 2333 ---- Central 6637 JOHN DEMPSKY BARD Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars S. W. Cor. 11th & Couteau Ave. Kinloch Central 2054-R. HANNAUER & OELKERS Book Binders 420 MARKET STREET. R. Mederacke BUILDER **General Carpenter Work** and Repairing. ÷ Plans and Estimates Furnished 4430 Arsenal Street.

KINLOCH, VICTOR 693-R MULLEN UNDERTAKING COMPANY Coleman and North Market Sts.

and St. Louis Ave. and Sarah St.

Strictly Union BOTH PHONES Bell, Main 645; Kinloch, Central 1697 G. POPE ...LAWYER... 814-17 NAVARRE BLDG., S. W. Cor. Sixth and Chestnut Sts. Collections and Consultations a Spe-



Then these fakir patriots-what did they do-then? Resigned.

Or did what amounted to the same thing-voted not to go to the war.

Certainly they did. Promptly, too-and intelligently. Why not?

Surely you do not expect a lot of intelligent men to leave their happy homes, to go to hell and make themselves ridiculous, do you? Why, the cost of rubber tire for one wheel of an automobile would pay the war wages of a cheap man of the "lower class" for six months.

"Didn't one millionaire go to war in Cuba?"

Yes. Out of our six thousand patriotic, flag-waving millionaires, one, just one. A young, green one, went to the war in Cuba-"for a little excitement and a lark," he said. He found large quantities of excitment, "all right," he said, and some cold lead. He was killed. As a millionaire "patriotically" going to war his case is an exception, clearly an exception, a conspicuously lonely, vain and stupid exception; and that exception will never be imitated. Too much intelligence-among the millionaires. Even his millionaire friends laughed at him for going to war. But he wanted a "hot time." He got the "hot time"-and the cold lead.

There were several thousand other millionaire flag wavers instruct ively conspicuous in that war-by their intelligent patriotic absence.

It is instructively significant that the capitalist newspapers gave more than a hundred times as much space to the death of the one millionaire soldier in the Spanish-American war as they gave to the death of any bundred humble working class soldiers who were slaughtered in the same war.

If politicians do not go to war, what about Mr. Bryan's case? Didn't Mr. Bryan patriotically go to the war in Cuba?

No, Mr. Bryan did not go to the war in Cuba. He simply went toward the war.

Mr. Bryan was, of course, patriotic, fervently, noisily so; but, like all intelligent people of his class, he always had his enthusiasm under perfect control. Mr. Bryan at no time showed an unmanageable desire to get up close in front, on the firing line. And his class was true to him, respected his strong preference for war five hundred miles from the fiaming, anarling Gatling gun; and, acordingly, his class-in power at Washington-kept him well out of danger. At one time he got the impression he was in danger of being sent to the front. At once he cried out, "It's Bread Co. Ltd., McKinney Bread Co. politics!" and promptly resigned his noble command, double quick, pa-

triotically. Mr. Bryan, mounted on a splendid horse, with uplifted sword they can in hand, grandly vowing to "defend the flag against the enemy" as he leel like.

Thomas Nolan, third vice president of the International Brotherhood of in the last five years, and 414,000,-

cally all caused by low water in the boilers. Locomotive engineers, said Wills, are not given to carelessly committing suicide, but he did point out cases where men were compelled to take out engines with leaking and dangerous boilers, or lose their jobs. In the course of these hearings. General Uhler, who is the head of the government's service for inspecting

steamboat boilers, gave most sensational testimony. He said: "We have had only four explosions

YOU EAT BEAR THE

ASSIST THE BAKERS!





#### IF NOT, WHY NOT?

St. Louis is the headquarters of the \$3,000,000 BREAD TRUST. Its managers have been fighting organized labor for years.

They are opposed to short hours and high wages.

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

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

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

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 Bres.

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

ganization. Every member will be pleased to give information regarding the aims and plans of the society. Payments on shares are accepted in any business meeting.

PETER KIEFER, Secretary, 5116 Cologne Avenue.

President.

### UNION MEN AND FRIENDS.



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

Wood, Brass, Muslin,

Etc., .. ......

Embossing on Glass, SIGN

1505 CASS AVE., St. Louis

Kiploch, Central 1461

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

. This is the only Emblem of our Craft recog-nized by the A. F. of L.

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

#### FRANK TOMBRIDGE.

JACOB F. LEIENDECKER, 'Vice-Pres't and Notary Public

TOMBRIDGE AGENCY

#### ESTABLISHED MARCH 13, 1885.

A General Real Estate und Insurance Agency.

#### Fire and Tornado Insurance.

We represent good and responsible Insurance Companies.

We loan money on Real Estate and our charges are reasonable; will make no mistake in dealing with us. you

Have your legal papers, such as last will« deeds and conveyances, drawn at our office; they will be drawn correct.

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

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

Office No. 824 Chestnut Street. Both Phones.

At 10 the boy thinks his father deliver at the Eleventh and Thir- knows everything.

At 15 he thinks he knows as much teenth Ward festival on February 4 Comrade Bartel, editor of the Chias his father does.

As Time Passes

7

At 20 he thinks he knows twice as speak in German in North St. Louis much as the old man knows, or ever will know.

The exact place has not yet been At 35 he condescends to ask his decided upon, but will probably be father's advice. Dodier Hall. Watch for the ane-

At 50 he's where he was at 10-he believes that the dear old chap was the wisest man in the world.

The Recall in the New Charter

Is absolutely worthless. It was not adopted in good faith. The men who adopted it knew that it could not be used. They never intended that it



966 Chouteau Ave St. Louis, Mo.

HARDWARE CO.

the age of 14 years in any sort of GET YOUR HAMMER AND KNOCK THE BREAD TRUST. KEEP ON KNOCKING TILL THE SIDEWALK IS CLEARED OF ALL THE HEYDT-FREUND-McKINNEY-CONDON-HAUCK-HOERR-WELLE-BOETTLER-HOME AND ST. LOUIS

that these men, most of whom are backing the present movement, have found that the widespread ex-A. F. of L. Charter Granted to Western posures of the recent past have made it harder for them to practice their corrupt methods, and they are fight. ing for a change with the prime object in view of putting their own representatives in power.

If the workingmen can'be fooled or intimidated into voting for this

reactionary step, they will regret it. The argument usually put forward in behalf of the proposed change is that it will save the money of the taxpayers. In partically every case where the facts have been fully presented, it is found that the commission form is not an econgranted a charter of membership to omy. But, in any event, the workingman must remember that the was received with pleasure to-night people who pay taxes, or at least a by the 1400 delegates now in Colum- large per cent of them, are not probus attending the convention of the ducers, and that their taxes are United Mine Workers of America. really paid by the man who works. The action of the Executive Board is Even though the commission form believed to have been brought about should result in a slight reduction of taxes, which is doubtful, it does not especially interest the workingman. draw from the American Federation What he is interested in is the adoption of a system which will return to Miners were given an industrial him a greater per cent of the value of his product and the reduction of his hours of work. Nobody contends that the commission form will do on delegates at the Normandie Hotel this.

The warning of The Review to the man who works is: Vote against the commission form or any other form ropole Hotel. The Credentials Com- that does not promise you some benefit.

LABOR DISFRANCHISED.

Comrade O. A. Carpenter has compiled a very valuable table showto grant a charter to the Western ing the extent to which voters are Federation of Miners on equal terms disfranchised by 'residence restricwith the one held by the United Mine tions, primary law provisions, etc., Workers of America. Charles H. in the several states. The article Moyer, president of the Western Fed- first appeared in the Sunday edition eration of Miners, who has been look- of the New York Call under date of ing after the interests of that organ- December 25, 1910.

ization, expressed himself in entire Comrade Carpenter very distinctly accord with the terms. The policy agreed upon will now be submitted to the Western Federation of Miners discriminated against, as shown by strike means the life or death of their Organization. for ratification, Mr. Moyer advanced the following quotation:

the hope that his organization would The Poll Tax and Other Qualifications.

The effect of granting the charter Alabama-All poll taxes must be will, in the event of its ratification, paid.

be the establishment of a mining de-Arkansas-Paid-up poll tax re partment under the jurisdiction of quired. the American Federation of Labor.

Florida-Registered citizens be come voters only on payment of \$ poll tax; exempt from tax after th machinists' locals now existing in age of 55 years.

mining camps are not to be required Georgia-All taxes due state to join the Western Federation of county and city, including poll tax Miners in order to follow their trade must be paid before voting.

Louisiana-A receipt covering two years of poll tax paying must be America, in convention at Columbus, shown; must possess \$200 worth of property; must be able to read and write.

ation of Labor if the Western Fed-Maine-Must be able to read. eration of Miners was not granted a Mississippi-Must have paid pol charter on the same terms with the

tax two years; all poll taxes must b paid by February 1 preceding, elec tion.

Oklahoma - Grandfather claus enacted.

Pennsylvania-Paid-up poll ta thirty days previous to election.

paid six months previous to election. Tennessee-Prepaid poll tax of \$2 required.

Texas-Poll tax must be paid before voting.

Virginia-Prepayment of three

TOM LEWIS DEFEATED.

John P. White Elected President of the United Mine Workers of America.

#### Elected by Over 26,000 Majority.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 25 .- According to the report of the tellers, which was submitted to the International Convention of United Mine Workers of America to-day, John P. White of Oskaloosa, Ia., was elected international president by a majority of 26,743 votes. Thomas L. Lewis, the present international president, received 72,190 votes. For vice president, Frank Hayes of Springfield, Ill., was elected over E. S. McCullough of Bay City, Mich., by a majority of 18,376. For secretary-treasurer, Edw. Perry, whose former home was in Oskaloosa, Ia., was re-elected to that position over Senator Wm. Green of Coshocton, O., by a majority of 21,-050. The members of the Board of Auditors, which is also the Credentials Committee, were re-elected. They are: John Massop of North Lawrence, O.; Albert Nutzling of Glen Carbon, Ill., and Wm. Donaldson of Dubois, Pa. The tellers were also re-elected, as follows: Wm. Young, Southport, Pa.; Wm. Fitzsimmons, Scranton, Pa.; Wm. Feeny, California, Pa.

John Mitchell, formerly international president, led the list of delegates to the A. F. of L. with 113,285 votes. Other delegates to the federation elected were: John P. White, Duncan McDonald, W. D. Wilson, Frank Hayes, John Wallace and T. L. Lewis.

The new officers will assume their duties April 1.

#### ELECTRICIANS' STRIKE STILL ON.

#### Linemen Still Out at the Union Light and Power Company.

The situation at the Union Light and Power Co., where the Linemen have been out on strike since Dec. 10, 1910, for a 10 per cent increase of wages and better working conditions, is practically unchanged. The company is trying to fill the places of the men on strike but so far have not succeeded in getting any competent men, and with the exception of the 5 foremen who remained on the job unfair to their fellow-workmen, they have not a single experienced man in that department. The strikers are watching all the work being done and making comparisons in the cost of their work now and what it would cost to do the same work with the old experienced men at the increased wages and the figures are amazing and will prove instructive reading to the stock holders of this corporation when submitted to them. The work of the committee in getting these estimates on the cost work has been hampered, to a small extent, by the detectives carried on these wagons, and several of the committee have been arrested on charges disturbing the peace, but so far there has not been a single ance charges, while in two cases where cross charges were made against the detectives there have been convictions and fines assessed. The men are conducting this strike in a peaceable and orderly manner and are instructed in no case to say or do anything, that would tend to start any trouble, and as they realize the gravity of the situation in a number of cases have stood for abuse from men not fit to coil up a handline for them. The company has advertisements running in the daily papers in all the large cities in the country but so far have not succeeded in getting any experienced men. This class of work is so dangerous and paritcularly so in this city, and the fact is so well known throughout the United States that it will be exceedingly difficult for the company to replace their men at any time, to say nothing of doing so during trouble. However, the men points out the fact that it is the are not lax in their work from the thought that their places can be filled working class which is particularly but are working diligently every day as they realize the outcome of this

STRIKE COMMITTEE L. U. No. 2, I. B. E. W.

WANT MEMBERS OF	merchant to whom he had sold a
PARLIAMENT PAID.	"system" a few days before.
	"Great!" said the merchant.
Laborites to Insist on Measure-Will	"Good!" said the agent, rubbing
Strengthen Party.	his hands. "And how is business?"
	"Business?" echoed the merchant.
London, Jan. 30.—As one of the	out ne nave beopped bubiness to at
conditions of their support of the	tend to the filing system."-San
Liberal party in the forthcoming	Francisco Star.
session of parliament, the Labor	0
Party, chief ally of the Liberals, will	NO CALIFORNIA CHILD
insist on the passage of a bill pay-	UNDER 14 TO WORK.
ing members of parliament a salary.	
The report that the Laborites had.	
abandoned this feature of their re-	a deme coust masor a resents to state
form program was emphatically de- nied by the leaders to-day.	Legislature Stringent Bills to
	Protect Wageworkers.
The bill will probably provide for	1 G
a salary of \$2000 a year, and will be	
made retroactive, so that the sala-	scores of labor bills introduced at
ries will fall due at the opening of	the bound of the state signature,
parliament. No member will be en-	Senator Hare's child labor bill is the
titled to his salary unless he can	most far-reaching measure ever pro-
show a reasonably continuous at-	posed for the protection of children.

sions. The passage of such a bill, coupled with the overthrow of the "Osborne decision,"

1-

which prohibits labor unions from assessing their mem- this is made in cases where the judge bers for the support of Labor mem- of the juvenile court, upon report The commission form of government, years' poll tax six months before bers of parliament, will greatly of probation officers that the child's

Wm. Pollard, Chairman. J. F. Kline, Secretary.

South Carolina-Poll tax must be tendance upon the parliamentary ses- It provides complete prohibition of the employment of children under business, including that of messenger service. The only exception to

A. Langstead:-Your letter was referred to the Trade Union Label League for further consideration. There is the proper place where questions of this kind can be taken up, properly discussed and acted upon. Henry Krumm, Prop. OF THE NEW A. B. C. BAR FREE LUNCH ALL DAY. FINE MERCHANTS DINNER, 11 TO B

The National Executive Committee will meet at National Headquarters, at 10 a. m., Saturday, February 4, 1911.

GO TO

966 Chouteau Avenue.

28057 N. GRAND AVENUE

LETTER BOX.



### In addition to the address he will



cago Arbeiter-Zeitung, will also

on Sunday afternoon. February 5.

Comrade J. H. Dunbar, member of

the National Committee for the

State of Vermont since August,

1907, died suddenly of heart disease

at his home in North Hartford, on

December 25. The comrades of Ver-

mont will greatly miss the services

nouncement next week.

office of State Secretary.

tional Office



Federation of Miners.

"UNITED MINE WORKERS" AND

"WESTERN MINE WORKERS"

WILL MARCH IN SOLID

PHALANX.

Long Dissentions Ended.

nouncement that the Executive

Board of the American Federation

of Labor at Washington to-day had

the Western Federation of Miners

by the threat made by the conven-

tion of miners in Columbus to with-

unless the Western Metal and Ore

charter, the same as held by the

Because the color line was drawn

United Mine Workers of America.

in the use of the passenger elevator

International Secretary Perry to-day

moved his headquarters to the Met-

mittee. will make its final report to-

A. F. L. to Grant Charter.

most three days of argument, the

Executive Council of the American

Federation of Labor to-day decided

It is made a proviso of the issue

The United Mine Workers of

Ohio, to-day unanimously voted to

withdraw from the American Feder-

The Workers.

Every workingman in considering

the proposal to aropt the commission

form of government should do so

with his eyes open. There are none

so blind as they who refuse to see.

of the charter that members of the

in the mining camps.

former organization.

Disfranchising

adopt it.

Washington, Jan. 20 .- After al-

morrow, according to indications.

-An-

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 20.-

	names, had always led	election.	strengthen the Labor Party. The	parents are incapacitated through	BAKERIES BREAD BOXES.
	lespotisms. History will	Wyoming-Poll tax required.	overthrow of the Osborne decision,	illness, may issue a permit for the	ALL THESE FIRMS ARE OWNED BY THE BOYCOTTED
repeat itself.		The table shows that the Southern	which is another condition precedent		BREAD TRUST WHICH REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE
	ission form is another	Blates are the worst Borernou in	to the Laborites' support of the Lib-	ficers are given right of inspection of	THE BAKERS' UNION.
attempt to	rebuild the government	America. The Southern States have	erals, will make it possible for the	all interdicted places of employment.	THE BAKERS UNION.
	y. Any effort to concen-	Testricted sunrage the most	Labor Party to maintain a strong	No minor under 16 years of age may	
	in the hands of the few		"war chest" and to defray the elec-	be employed during school hours.	Ct Louis Workingmon's Drotootive Union
	angerous now as it has	Mississippi, North Carolina, South	tion campaign expenses of their can-	As legislative representative of	St. Louis Workingmen's Protective Union.
	past and will lead for-	Carolina and Virginia require a resi-	didates.	the State Federation of Labor, L. B.	
	same disastrous results.		0	Leavitt is in Sacramento to safe-	504 Market Street.
	ratic theory upon which	various tests as to property, etc. It	It will be remembered that a few	guard the interests of the fifteen la-	MEETING:-2nd and 4th Wednesday.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	unded this government		years ago we exposed a man named	bor bills that are before the legisla-	WEETINGZhu anu 4th Weunesuay.
	ty and freedom-is the	Constacted anacontaste the	John Basil Barnhill, who was at-	ture. These include the employers'	MARTIN C. SEEGERS, Clerk. C. J. ANDERSON, Attorney.
•	of the masses. The com-	venteu nom voting.	tempting to exploit the Socialist	liability bill, as drafted by the A. F.	Office Hours from 5 to 6:30 p. m. SATURDAY from 12 to 1:30 p. m.
	a of government leads	Inen we have himmen,	movement under the guise of want-	of L.; an act providing that text	
	government by the big	l'acceller, mentere et a	ing to debate with the Socialists. De-		Suite 508 Merchants Laclede Building 408 OLIVE STREET
	l for the exploiters of		void of a following himself, his plan	nit labor; a bill on trade-marks and	PHONES: Kinloch, Central 5076; Bell; Olive 2123
labor.	S. Sale - Contractor		was to secure debates and make ar-	labels; bills favoring equal suffrage,	The purpose of this Union is for the protection of organized and
	ties will no longer exist	Beveral other restrictions in the	rangements to divide the gate re-	free distribution of text books, regu-	worthy wage-workers and Unions against the injustice of employers,
and the second	tter the adoption of the	The bouthern brutch, Prese	ceipts, the Socialists suppling the au-	lation of private watchmen, guards	money lenders, time payment merchants, etc. It shall furnish an attorney,
and the second	form, as there are no	The worst in minorities, many of	dience. This man, no doubt finding		without additional cost to an affiliated Union, also to the members of
and the second se	party names to be used	THE the real of heard -	that he has been thoroughly discred-		said Union or their immediate family.
in campaign			ited, so that his own name has no		
and the second se	present system any per-	Diack and white workers.	weight, is now parading under the	for laborers in times of strikes; also	PER CAPITA TAX OF AFFILIATED UNIONS IS 5 CENTS
(i)	me a candidate, whether	and the second	name of the Anti-Socialist League,	bills for the safeguarding lives of	PER VAFITA TAA PER MEMBER PER QUARTER.
	t the primaries or not;		of Xenia, Ill. He is publishing a	electricians, licensing stationary en-	
	e commission form only	Socialists Are Doing in Milwaukee,"	communication in such papers as	gineers and protecting members of	Phone, Kinloch, Delmar 1489-L -
the two per	sons receiving the high-	has been issued by the comrades of	will publish it, entitled why Are	Tables or generatives	Filone, Kinioch, Dennai 1485-11 Ga
	and next highest num- for mayor at the pri-	that city. It is a splendid propagan-	Socialists Afraid to Debate?" As		Window Shades
	titled to a place on the	da document. Price of pamphlet is	everybody knows, the Socialists are		To Order State Couples Contemplating Housekeeping
ballot.	titled to a place of the	110 cents. Orders should be ad-	anxious to debate, and are always	up a bill which provides that all	Estimates Given
	ill organize under the	dressed to Socialist Headquarters,	willing to give their opponents the advantage, in order to induce them	drug stores shall be closed between	
commission	form exactly as it has in	344 Sixth street, Milwaukee, Wis.	to enter into a discussion. But this		STOVES, KITGHEN OUTFITS
the past, and	make the slates. In the	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	man is not opposing Socialism on		SIULS, KIIUILIN UUTITIS
	short time, the laboring		principle. He is in it for revenue	Why Is It?	
	g that he has no repre-		only. A number of our speakers have		AND HARDWARE ·
nontation in	the comment will not	I wish to hereby extend my sincere	he was a set the set of the set	Is it not peculiar that most of those who have given out public letters of	
go to the po	lls, thus turning over to	appreciation and thanks to my	a stand the content ments imagine	commendation of the new Charter are	DAINTE OILS AND OLASS
the very peo	ple who are responsible	Inends and lellow workers of the		members of the Comercial or Noon-	PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS
for whatever	of pollution there is in	National Brewery and to all mem-		day Clubs, two of the most influen-	EAVLIADAT FURNITURE AND
the present	form entire control.	bers of the High Roller Club for	One Whine at a Wime	day Clubs, two of the most innuen	ECKHARDT FURNITURE AND

Big contractors and the corporations are responsible for whatever of corruption and graft exists under the

One Thing at a Time. tial meting places of investors in their kindness extended to me at the death of my dearly beloved wife. ADOLPH J. JULIUS.

"How is the new filing system? street, light and power franchises Success?" asked the agent of the and in Terminal securities?

#### ELEVENTH AND THIRTEENTH WARD ENTERTAINMENT.

#### **Opening of Spring Campaign With** Concert, Speeches and Dance.

municipal spring campaign this Saturday evening at the Southwest Turner Hall, Potomac street and Ohio avenue (one block from Cherokee or Belefontaine car lines). There will be concert, speeches in English and German, and dance.

Comrade Henry Bartel, editor of the Chicago Arbeiter-Zeitung, will speak in German, while Comrades Pope and Mason will deliver English addresses. The "Double Quartet" of the Swiss Club will sing Alpine Yodler songs, and there will be other good numbers on the program. Family tickets, \$1.00. Refreshments free.

### GERMAN SOCIALIST MEETING

Sunday Afternoon at Dodier Hall, in North St. Louis.

There will be a German Socialist meeting at Dodier Hall, Twentieth and Dodier streets, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at 2 o'clock

Comrade Henry Bartel of Chicago editor of the Chicago Arbeiter-Zeitung, will speak on the subject, "Socialism and the Labor Movement." All Comrades are requested to into this meeting.

Admission free.

#### St. Louis Campaign Fund.

Otto Thieme\$	1.00
A. Siepman	2.00
Chas. Schulz	60
Peter Krause	5.00
Otto Pauls	2.00
Otto Langenhan	1.00
Alvina Rosenkranz, list:	
Alvina Rosenkranz	55
Mrs. Rosenkranz	25
Mary Roessel	30
Herman Elbracht	25
Mrs. Jno. Kaut	15
W. H. Stephens	25
Martin Belly, list:	
Martin Belly	50
Ad. Weiffenbach	25
	25
Wm. Renner	25
Paul Kluge	
Ernst Castelhan	50
Aug. Froehlich	50
W. Lipsius	25
W. Himmelsbach	25
Jos. Wind	10
Schifferdecker	10
Jos. Weber	10
Jul. Bohler	10
Jno. Kramer	25
Ben Seeck	10
Theo. Moyer	10
Hy. Kaemmermeyer	25
Louis Kaelbe	25
W. B. Lehman	10
Jos. Zwick	10
Anton Sgainer	25
Frank Luschnitz	25
T. Bukovitz	50
Engene Stiefel	1.00
Mrs. Belly, list:	
Mrs. K. Belly	25
Miss A. Rosenkranz	25
J. F. Eschbacher	25
Chas. Holm	25
H. Gjorggevitz	25
Nick Schmidt	25
T. Stader	25
Jos. Geisler	25
Jacob Koler	25
Mich. Schmidt	25
	20
John Weckerle, list:	
L. F. Rosenkranz	25
Jos. Filipovic	50
Frank Knaus	25

The slides for this lecture were made in Europe, and represent the

latest thought on the evolution theory. Mr. William E. Clark, the lecturer, has spent many ears in a careful study of the "Science History of The Eleventh . and Thirteenth the Universe," and has made a spe-Ward Socialist Clubs will open the cial study of biology from the viewpoint of the evolutionists, and in his lecture, "An Evening With the Stars, or the Birth of Worlds," he shows that nature has no mysteries, but that all nature is one.

> . In connection with the course of lectures on science there will be special lectures on sociology and literature by specialists in those fields of thought. Complete and full announcements will be made of all the plans the bureau has in mind for this course in Sr. Louis at the first meeting, next Sunday night, Admission will be free, and workingmen and their families are especially invited. No technical or scientific terms are used. You will not need to bring a

dictionary, as every point will be thoroughly illustrated by a set of fine slides, relating to astronomy, astronomers and their theories of the birth of worlds.

In commenting on this lecture, which was given twice in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, las Saturday and Sunday nights, the Republican of that city said:

"'An Evening With the Stars, or the Birth of Worlds,' was the subject of an interesting lecture given at the Free Public Library Auditorium last vite their German speaking friends night by Prof. William E. Clark of Chicago. There was a large audience, practically every seat being taken, and the interest was keen throughout the entire lecture. The evolution of nebulae into worlds was discussed .00 with clearness and force, and a se-2.00 ries of pictures of the most famous 60 nebulae was shown. Mr. Clark 5.00 showed that every known star and planet is made up of the same ele. 2.00 1.00 ments as thouse found in the arth, and that man was chemically related

> to all the monarchs of the sky." 25 Mr. Clark will stay in St. Louis for 30 several weeks while arranging this 25 course of educational lectures. Dr. 15 N. I. Rubinkam, the well known au-25 thority on the drama, is associated with him, and will probably give his 50 lecture on "Parsifal," which he has 25 repeated sixteen times in Chicago 25 alone, and has delivered in many cit-25 ies throughout the country. 50 Joseph M. A. Spence will give one

> 50 or more of the following subjects: 25 Walt Whitman's "Challenge to American Manhood"; "The Signifi-25 10 cance of Socialism"; "The World's Debt to the Jews"; "Omar Kaay-10 10 yam"; "Bernard Shaw"; "Nietsche"; 10 "John Ruskin, Humanist," or some 25 or subject dealing with life in the 10 here and now.

> 10 The hall will accommodate a large 25 audience. Every one interested in 25 improving the condition of man in 10 this life will be interested in the suc-10 cess of this course of lectures.

ST. LOUIS LABOR. By Emma Stoll. What a wonderful paper 25 Is our weekly LABOR. But how long will it take Till our people awake? For, like Rip Van Winkle, . They have gone to sleep. Surely, some day they Will take a peep. For the working man

Is tired, you know. For that such a slumber Would go to show; For he earns his bread

25

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

Thousand Painters Strike in Buffalo. Buffalo, N. Y .- A strike of painters and upholsterers is on at the Erie Motor Company's plant. The men claim there are more than 1000 of their number out, either directly or indirectly, because of the strike. The men have been working under a piecework system, and they now demand that they be paid a straight day or hourly wage.

#### CARPENTERS NOT OUSTED.

#### All is Well that Ends Well.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor have decided to grant a charter to the Western Federation of Miners, and thus another step has been taken towards a closer affiliation of he two great miners' organizations. This step was not taken by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. until the Twenty-Second Convention of the United Mine Workers of America had assumed a warlike attitude and had threatened to secede from the parent organization unless that charter was granted. However, "all is well that ends well," and it is better the way it is, although if the annual convention of the A. F. of L. had adopted the right course this might have been avoided .- United Mine Workers' Journal.

#### Is the I. A. of M. Going After the Santa Fe Again?

Commenting on the success of the machinists in the B. & O. strike and satisfactory settlement on the Missouri Pacific, the Liberator, at Sedalia, Mo., which paper played an important part in the Missouri Pacific contest, and which is edited by E. T. Behrens, a well-known cigarmaker and Socialist, declares that the next contest will be a finish fight between the Santa Fe Railway and the combined metal trades. During the past few years the Santa Fe has been put to enormous cost in battling the I. A. of M., and if the struggle is renewed, with the allied trades interested. it will be one of the greatest labor battles in the country's history.

#### HUNGER PARADES IN SPAIN.

#### Unemployed Surround City Hall and Demand Work and Bread.

Madrid, February 1 .- The labor crisis has become extremely aggravated throughout Spain. The sum of money appropriated by the government to alleviate the situation throughout the provinces has proved entirely inadequate for the purpose intended, and the government is facing the problem of raising further funds to aid the unemployed.

At Burges thousands of working people are idle. To-day an immense crowd surrounded the Town Hall, where the City Council was in session. and made a demonstration demanding work. They remained until the council promised employment to as many as possible.

At Huelva all the bakers have struck. Their grievance has been taken up by other trades, and the situation is serious. There were numerous disorders to-day. In several cases it was necessary for the civil guards to charge the demonstrators. A number of persons were wounded and there were numerous arrests.

#### CONCENTRATION OF FORCES.

#### Four Newark Machinists' Unions Consolidate.

Newark, N. J., January 31 .- The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in the history of the Machinists' organization of Newark took place last week. The entire membership of Locals 525, 156, 350 and 340 met for the first time to conclude the work of the committee which had been working during the past three months trying to bring about a consolidation of the machinists, tool makers, die sinkers and specialists of the city of Newark.

Lodge 340, having been the pioneer in the movement among the locals of Newark, it was acordingly decided that all the locals hould transfer their entire membership into that lodge.

The new form of organization among the machinists marks an epoch in the history of their organization.

Henceforth the new local will be composed of general machinists, screw machine hands, tool makers, die makers, die sinkers, and specialists, taking in nearly all mechanics engaged in the erecting, manufacturing, assembling and dissembling of any form of machinery.

The imperative need of a more efficient organization has from time to time been made apparent to the men in the metal trades in the vicinity of Newark. The condition of the mechanics there is fast becoming intolerable, in spite of the fact that their productive capacity has been constantly increased by the introduction of new methods and speeding-up processes.

Scout movement and other important legislation was adopted.

#### TRUCE REPORTED IN TAMPA CIGAR STRIKE.

#### Struggle Against Bosses Suspended Till Better Opportunity Arrives.

According to dispatches from Tampa, the striking cigarmakers, to the number of 9,000, who have had to contend with the oppression of the city and state administrations, which are hand in glove with the bosses, throughout the strike, have found the struggle too hard to endure longer and have returned to work, declaring a sort of temporary truce.

If the strikers have returned to work, it is probably with a determination to renew the fight against the companies at the first opportunity, when they will be better able to resist the onslaughts, not alone of their employers, but of the Tampa administration, which is at he beck

What the Finnish Socialists Accomplished.

The office of the Finnish Translator has collected \$3,246.40 for the 'Freedom of Finland" fund. This fund was established by the decision of the Executive Committee of the National Finnish Socialist Organization, taken early in November, and all the money collected has been sent to the Socialist\_Democratic party headquarters at Helsingfors, Finland, to be used as an agitation and campaign fund by said party.

Forty thousand tags, to be sold at 10 cents apiece, were gotten out and distributed among the Finnish locals in the United States and Canada, and this splendid sum was returned before January 1st.

Enthusiasm for this kind of help for their struggling brethren in the old country has been remarkable among the Finnish Socialists here. They know that the Social-Democratic' party is just now fighting against fiercest opposition by the Russian authorities and all the reactionaries in their own country. The recent election of the national house of representatives, called the Diet of Finland, was the fifth during the four years following the success. ful fight for suffrage. The Diet has been unconstitutionally dissolved four times by the Czar. The answer this time again by the Finnish people was another Socialist representative to the Diet and 321,000 votes for the Social-Democratic party, over 40 per cent of all the votes cast. Probably the Czar will have to find different means to suppress the growing force of Socialism after this.

By collecting his fund the Finlanders of America have done well, not only for the interest of Socialists in Finland, but also for the strengthening of Socialism in every country, as our gains in one country also are victories for our cause everywhere.

Spies Wanted by Detective Agency. The Thiel Detective Agency of Denver is advertising in the local newspapers who can speak the Rus sian and Finnish languages. Good pay and other inducements are offered. Any person knowing the purposes for which these sleuths are to be used will confer a favor by notifying he National Office at once.

The Czardom of the East.

With the execution of Kotoku, his wife, and ten other radicals, the Japanese government has definitely and deliberately entered upon the career of blood and massacre pursued by the czars of Russia. The ruinous results of that bloody career the people of Russia and the world in general know full well. Henceforth the rulers of Japan wil be classed with those of Russia as enemies of humankind. The people public of the workers .--- The Call.

you do while she is away?" that."-Houston Post.

Sheridan Webster Attorney-at-Law PHONES: Victor 1316 --- Sidney 3497-R 1837 Kennett Place H. J. JOST,









Wm H. Roetter Hat Co.,

518 PINE STREET.

#### WANTED.

Gentlemen to room and board in private family; hit and cold water, bath; convenient to Grand, Jefferson, Eighteenth, Cherokee, Lee and Natural Bridge cars. 3820 North Grand avenue.

Frank Knaus	. 2
Karl Weber	. 2
Michel Deitsch	. 2
Jacob Devus	. 5
Christ. Anton	. 2
P. Petrovic	. 5
Jno. Weiss	. 5
Jno. Weckerle	. 2
Previously reported	. 44.7

Total to Jan. 31 .....\$70.37

This week we make a start on the Primary Fund. We need \$500 at once in order to carry our program through without a hitch.

Lists have been sent to all members and should receive prompt at, tention. We can probably elect one or more comrades this spring if we all do our very best. The first thing to do is to raise the money necessary for the primaries and get that matter safely off our hands. Then everyone must pitch into the regular campaign and make it a winner.

Primary Fund lists should be ac counted for by February 13, and sooner, if possible.

THE BIRTH OF WORLDS

**Illustrated at Dodier Hall, Twentieth** and Dodier, Sunday Night.

Chicago will begin a series of lectures at Dodier Hall, Twentleth and Dodier streets, Sunday night, February 5th. The first in the course will be an illustrated lecture on the "Birth of Worlds," showing how our planet and the entire solar system was formed out of nebula.

Without breaking his head Over things, which he so Well ought to know. There's a reason why Each and every man Should read the LABOR, To know where we stand. There is no other paper That ever will tell The truth to the workman, Which he should know so well. The truth of elections, And of our great men, Of the Socialist Party, And of tyranny's end. So, please, workingman.

Just one LABOR take: Then read it, and think-It will make you awake.

SOCIALIST PARTY NOTES.

From National Headquarters. Chicago, Ill., Jan. 28, 1911. See Us Grow.

The rece'pts at the National Office for dues during the month of January, 1910, amounted to \$2,-774.08. The amount received this month to date (January 28th) already exceeds \$3,600.00, a clear The University Lyceum Bureau of gain of almost \$900 in the months compared.

> How It Would Work. Knicker-Do you think women vould vote for the best man? Bocker-Certainly; the bridegroom wouldn't be noticed at all .---Judge's Library.

and nod of the cigar manufacturers.

The Tampa strike has been one of the most bitter labor struggles of recent times-bitter because of the brazenness with which the authorities of Tampa promtply took up the side of the bosses, and, instead of meting out justice impartially, persecuted the strikers.

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Union Gents' Furnishers

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