THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Comrades,

ST. LOUIS, MO., MAY 13, 1911.

Kinloch, Central 1577; Bell Olive 4198.

NO. 536

The McNamara Case.

American Federation of Labor Will Lead in Defense Work.

Conspiracy Is Manifest

To Crush Iron Workers' International Union by Fastening Crime Upon It.

UNIONISTS ARE THOROUGHLY AROUSED.

Accusations of Criminality Against Labor Men, Because They Are Labor Men, Reprehensible.

ACTION AT THE INDIANAPOLIS CONFERENCE.

American Federation of Labor Executive Council Designated to eceive and Disburse All Funds for Defense.

Washington, May 6 .- The entire country has been informed through the press dispatches of the arrest and kidnaping of J. J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the Iron Workers, together with his brother, and their sp'riting away by detectives to Los Angeles, without having been given an opportunity to consutl counsel or defend themselves, even in the most

remote way.
With apparent studied and prearranged manner the columns of the daily press have been carrying an unusual amount of lurid and sensational statements of what is alleged to have occurred, and is predicting even worse. From these incidents, indications are apparent that a conspiracy is attempted with the end in view to destroy the Iron Workers and cast odium on organized moor in general. The sentiments permeating the news assumes that simply because the men charged are connected with the activities of union labor they must of necessity be guilty of the crime charged. With only a few notable exceptions has there been any effort to suggest that it is unjust to prejudge; that the better method to be pursued would be to await until both sides have been heard before public decision is rendered. build up prejudice and inflame the public mind when heinous crimes have been charged against the accused is not in accord with the spirit

of American institutions. The officials of the American Federation of Labor have always been toremost in inveighing against even the slightest infraction of the law, and the rank and file of its membership are in entire harmony with this procedure. Times without number have the men of labor, although entirely innocent, been called upon by unfair, unprincipled and illegal combinations of wealth, to defend themselves against the machinations of tions. the web woven to enmesh them.

Whenevr a crime is committed, no days. matter by whom, whether it be a member of a union or not, after the accused has been tried by a fair and unbiased tribunal, if found guilty punishment should be inflicted. Organized labor asks no immunities from the law; neither is it entitled to any. Labor does not desire government to assist it in any way other than that conferred on all citizens, but it does demand that it be permitted, in common with all others, to

work out its detinies within the law. Immediately after the arrest and kidnaping of the accused, President Gompers and Secretary Spencer of the Building Trades Department. proceeded to Indianapolis to confer with the officials of the international unions located in that city. After a two days' conference it was advised that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, to avoid diffusion of effort, take charge on the second charge, as it was sepaof the entire matter of receiving and rate and distinct from the charge of disbursing funds, together with all other matters in connection with the case, so that ample opportunity for proper defense may be assured.

The men of labor believe that the men accused are innocent, and they will use every effort to defend them against what they believe to be an unjust accusation. According to the concept of our institutions, every man charged with crime is assumed to be innocent until he is proven guilty, and acting upon this assumption erganized labor will raise sufficient funds to hire the ablest counsel that can be secured for the purpose of procuring for the accused a fair and

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT RYAN

Thanks Secretary of Socialist Party of St. Louis for support in Mc-Namara Case.

HELP TO RAISE FUNDS FOR Mc-NAMARAS' DEFENSE.

"Indianapolis, Ind., May 4, 1911. Mr. Otto Pauls, Secretary of Socialist Party, St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Sir and Brother-We beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of May 3d, and are very thankful to you for same. No doubt you realize that myself and the members of the board have been very busy since our brother, J. J. Mc-Namara, was kidnaped from our of-

I am very grateful for your kind offer, given us in your two local papers, and sincerely hope they will keep up the good work. We trust that the Socialists of St. Louis will do all in their power to assist to raise funds in the defense of our brothers now in jail in Los Angeles.

I agree with you that this latest outrage will do much to develop solidarity in our ranks.

Thanking you and your party again for their kind consideration, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours, F. M. RYAN, International President Bridge and Structuarl Iron Workers.

THE DEFENSE WORK

IN ST. LOUIS.

CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION WILL TAKE CHARGE OF THE MCNAMARA CAMPAIGN.

Windbagism and Irresponsible General Strike Talk to be Eliminated.

As far as St. Louis is concerned, the Central Trades and Labor Union will take charge of the organized defense work in behalf of the McNa-Mara brothers and for the protection of Organized Labor.

It may be said right here that the loud talk of general strike and windbagism indulged in by a certain irresponsible element is not endorsed by the Central Trades and Labor Union nor by any other local labor organization. Neither is the central body of Organized Labor responsible for any windy demonstration that may be held by the same people.

Every labor organization is called upon to contribute to the McNamara Defense Fund. At its next meeting the Central Trades and Labor Union will no doubt make final arrangements for the systematic collection of funds among the local organiza-

cious and unserviceable texture of tions. This is in answer to many in- present. Rappaport declared that rer. quiries made within the last few

BAIL REFUSED MCNAMARA.

JUDGE DECLINES TO FIX AMOUNT ON SECOND CHARGE.

Declares Count of Murder Being Nonbailable, Makes Action Impossible on Dynamiting Accusations.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Los Angeles, Cal., May 9.—Judge Walter Bordwell to-day refused the application of the defense of J. J. McNamara that bail be fixed in the case of the second charge preferred against him, that of assisting in the placing of dynamite at the Llewellyn Iron Works. Attorney Harriman, for the defense, argued that the defendant had a right to have his bail fixed murder pending against McNamara.

District Attorney Fredericks ar gued that inasmuch as the charge of murder was pending against the defendant the bail should not be fixed, as it virtually would mean setting McNamara at liberty, The question was that of admission to bail, he contended, rather than simply flixing the

"However, the matter is a question of entire indifference to the pros ecution," he said, "and I would not oppose an order releasing the prisoner on his own recognizance."

Judge Bordwell declared he could Judge Bordwell declared he could not do otherwise than to take cognizance of the indictments against the award from her since I left Chicago.

"I'm wondering whether my wife has forgotten me. I have not heard a word from her since I left Chicago."

Total to May 9........\$117.50

they did not figure in to-day's pro-

mind," said Judge Bordwell, "it oc-curs to me that the court will have so informed. to take judicial notice of the fact that the defendant is held under other charges which are prima facie nonbailable, so that I cannot see that the fixing of bail in this matter would be to his advantage, and my intention is to disallow the application, however, without prejudice to the defendant.

"If the defendant were in a position in which he could be admitted to bail, I would have no hesitancy whatever in naming the amount.'

UNION MEN ACCUSED OF LOS ANGELES DYNAMITING FOR-MALLY ARRAIGNED.

McManigal Is Absent.

Lon Angeles, Cal., May 5 .- John J. McNamara, secretary of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, was formally arraigned to-day before Judge Walter Bordwell and the Superior Court on charges of murder and dynamiting, and his brother, James

B. McNamara, was arraigned on a charge of murder, all in connection with the explosion which wrecked the Los Angeles Times on October 1 last and killed twenty-one men.

Ortic McManigal, alleged to have made the confession implicating the McNamaras, was not arraigned, and is not expected to make any appearance in court until the trial begins. The day for the McNamaras to plead was fixed for June 1.

Assistant District Attorney Ford read all the nineteen indictments, charging them with the murder of the employes of the Times plant. Asks Time to Enter Pleas.

The accusation was followed by a list of the scores of witnesses examined by the grand jurors in the weeks following the Times disaster, and with the late addition of Ortic E. McManigal, the alleged confessed dynamiter, who appeared before the inquisitorial body yesterday.

"Considering the importance the case and the distance which it may be necessary to bring witnesses," Attorney Rappaport, for the defense, said, "I would like to have thirty deys before the pleas are entered.

"If you are allowed an unusual time to enter the pleas," said District Attorney Frederick, "will you waive the provisions of the statute which declares that the men must be tried within sixty days after they are arraigned?

Rappaport signified his willingess, and the District Attorney said he would consent to the pleas being made June 1. Ford then read the other eighteen indictments. Rappaport asked what has become

of the indictments upon which the men were arrested, inquiring if they had been "quashed, were pending or what?"

Fredericks said they were on file unscrupulous men. And as often as Meanwhile the financial officers of has the bath of fire proven the fallathe central body will receive donations and unscrupulous men. And as often as Meanwhile the financial officers of the court. He declared he had no ent. 2. Report of General Secretations and unscrupulous men. And as often as Meanwhile the financial officers of wish to arraign the men on them at ry; 3. Report of General Treasurements. John J. McNamara had been taken 5. Election of General Superintendfrom his home on the strength of ent, Assistant General Superintendthose indictments, and that if they were to be used against the men the latter had a right to be arraigned five members of the Board of Directlatter had a right to be arraigned soon. Fredericks said the old indictments would not be used between January 1, 1013. 6. Action on Matthe date of arraignment and the time to plead.

Rappaport contended that there was at least one bailable chargethat accusing John J. McNamara of placing explosives at the Llewellyn Iron Works-and asked the court to

fix bail. The district attorney replied that as McNamara was also indicted for murder it was useless to bring up the matter. Counsel for the defense informed the court that he would not press the point at this time, but intimated that he would do so later.

It was finally agreed that the court, the prosecuting attorney and counsel for the defense would confer over the matter next Tuesday morning.

The McNamaras Confident.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 7. ened by optimistic reports from their attorneys, John and James McNamara spent a cheerful Sunday to-day. The next phase of their case is the fixing of bail Tuesday on the charge of having dynamited the Llewellyn Iron Works. On the other hand, Ortic McMani-

gal seemed despondent to-day, and when Jailer Gallagher asked him what was wrong, McManigal replied:

prisoner charging murder, although and I am suffering for news of her

ceedings.

According to the prison officials,
"In turning the matter over in my Mrs. McManigal is expected here this week, but her husband has not been

MINERS PROTEST.

Beckemeyer Local Union Takes Action.

Beckemeyer, Ill., May 4, 1911. We, the members of Local Union No. 2619, United Mine Workers of America, of Beckemeyer, Ill., do hereby protest against the action of the Indiana authorities for allowing the McNamara brothers to be kidnaped out of the state in violation of

the law; therefore, be it Resolved, That we demand that the kidnapers be brought back to the State of Indiana and tried according to the law of the state; and be it fur-

Resolved, That Congressman Foster of the Twenty-third Congressional District be requested to support the Berger resolution pertaining to the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resoution be sent to all the labor, Socialist and daily papers and they be requested to give it the prominence its importance warrants.

FRED W. BECKEMEYER, HARRY GIBSON, A. BAUMGARTNER, JOE GLOBIG, WM. DEARWORTH, Committee

CONVENTION CALL.

Industrial League of America Miller, Mo., May 9, 1911.

There will be a genral meeting of the Industrial League of America at Joplin, Mo., Saturday and Sunday, May 27 and 28, for the purpose of perfecting and pushing organization ganization of the cabinet makers and perfecting and pushing organization, session opening at 10 o'clock a. m. You are urgently requested to be in attendance, as this meeting will be a memorable one in the co-operative trades is not exceptionally bright of movement of the country. Flattering reports from various sections encourage us to believe that the next few months will witness the rapid signed by Secretary John Lyons: growth of the League. Oklahoma is alive in its interest and hundreds are ready to join so soon as we are in shape to handle the organization efficiently, and prominent organizers are ready to take the field. So it is in Missouri and Kansas and other states. Come and give us your presence and encouragement, at least, and if not a member, join with us.

The order of proceedings will be

Saturday, May 27, from 10 a. m to 12 m .- Opening session. Propaganda Work; Enrollment of New

Members. Talks by Prominent Men. 1 P. M .- 1. Meeting of the General Assembly of the League. Brief remarks by the General Superintend-4. Report on Organization. ent, General Secretary, General ors for the ensuing term, ending ter of Bonding Officers. 7. Action on Matter of Payment of Membership Fee. 8. Providing for Payment of Organizers and Expense of Officers. 9. Providing for Employment of Legal Counsel. 10. Action on Matter of Incorporation. Election of Committee on Constitution, to perfect and revise the same; also Election of Committee on Blank Supplies and Printing, and such other committees as may be deemed necessary. 11.

Providing for Meeting of the Board of Directors. 12. Miscellaneous Business.

All persons everywhere who are interested in co-operation and the furtherance financially and materially of the general movement, and who are tried and true in the cause of economic emancipation, are invited to meet with us.

Sessions will be held in Freeman's LUCIUS HITCHCOCK.

General Superintendent of Industrial League of America.

FOR A MILMAUKEE SOCIALIST DAILY.

O. Pauls, balance \$ 9.00 Phil. Bauer

Striking Carpenters Make New Gains and Complete Victory Will be the Result.

UNIONISTS SURE OF AN EARLY VICTORY.

Carpenters' District Council Issues Interesting Statement to the Public.

BIG FIRMS SIGN UP AND MEN RETURN TO WORK.

There has been quite a radical change in the situation of the St. Louis Carpenters' strike.

Within the last week several big firms accepted the 62 1/2 cents scale offered by the Carpenters' Council as a compromise proposition, and quite a number of men went back to work last Wednesday and Thursday.

Last Sunday a mass meeting of the striking carpenters authorized the strike committee to offer 62 1/2 cents per hour as a compromise. This was adopted by quite a number of firms, among them being James H. Bright, Erbrueggen & Boehmer, and others.

There was much encouragement strikers' headquarters last Wednesday when the good news came

The contractors under the "protectorate" of Mr. Boyd, the angel of the strikebreakerage, are foolishly filling the capitalist daily papers with all kinds of deceiving news. They threaten again and again with importing strikebreakers. This is laughable, in view of the fact that they have vainly tried to catch outside non-union men for weeks.

Bro. George Bohnen of New York general organizer of the Brother hood of Carpenters and Joiners, is now in St. Louis, to assist in the ormillmen.

No doubt the strike will come to a successful conclusion within a week or ten days. Work in the building late, but the prospects are improv-The Carpenters' District Council issued the following statement

"St. Louis, Mo., May 9, 1911. To the General Public, the Carpen ter Contractors and to All Whom it May Concern:

"Owing to the controversy now ex isting between the Journeymen Carpenters and their employers, on account of a demand by the Carpen-ters for an increase of 5 cents per asked for is a moderate one, to which hour in wages, which controversy has we are justly entitled, we feel conresulted in some delay to building fident that an enlightened public senoperations in the city, thus affecting timent will induce the remainder of the interests of the public, therefore our employers to grant our demand, we deem it only just and proper that so that building operations may prothe public be informed as to the po-sition of the Carpenters in the controversy, trutsting that the press will be generous enough to publish this tement

In the latter part of the year 1906 the Carpenters made a demand for an increase in wages from 55 cents to 65 cents an hour, to take effect April 1st, 1907.

the contract ors requested a confer- requested to stay away from St. ence in regard to the matter. As a result of this and other conferences the following proposition was made by the contractors and accepted by the Carpenters:

Agreement.

'To the Carpenters' District Council:

"'Gentlemen—At a meeting of the contractors of the City of St. notified...... Louis, held at the Victoria building Thursday, January 31st, the following committee were appointed, with power to act for the contractors attending said meeting of wage question, and we, the committee, beg leave to submit to you the following proposition for your favorable con-sideration, viz.: The contractors of St. Louis and vicinity represented at several .meetings .heretofore .held tee of the German Socialist branches agree to pay 60 cents per hour to the of Chicago celebrated their annual Carpenters on and after April 1st, 1907, and 65 cents per hour on and Hall. There was an immense crowd after April 1st, 1908.

"'Other conditions concerning your trade remain the same as at presnt

" 'James W. Black,

"'Moritz Eyssell,
"'Edward A. Steininger,

" 'C. L. Gray,

"'Jas. H. Bright,
"'Conrad Kellerman,

"'A. J. Murch, "'W. M. Sutherland, "'Jas. L. Westlake,

" 'Per Gray,

"The contractors signing this agreement stated during the conferences that they represented contractors employing a considerable majority of the Carpenters in the city. The panic in the fall of 1907 caused the carpenters to postpone for the time being their demand for the increase which was to take effect on April 1st, 1908.

"In 1910 the high cost of living and other conditions entailing great loss of time, which tended to constantly decrease the average earning power of the carpenters, determined them to ask for the 65 cents promised by the agreement for April 1st, 1908, to be in effect on and after April 1st, 1911. After a referendum vote of the Carpenters, the contractors were on July 16th, 1910, notified of the demand.

On April 1st, 1911, however, some of our employers, including a few of those who signed the agreement, and a number of others who were a party to it, refused to pay the increased scale, and a number of our members were compelled to quit their employment.

"In order to show our fairness in the matter and our desire for a speedy settlement, and also endeavoring to protect the interests of our trade, the Carpenters, in a mass meeting held on May 7th, 1911, decided to offer as a compromise a proposition that the minimum wage be 62 1/2 cents per hour until January 1st, 1912, and after which date the scale of wages to be 65 cents per hour.

"As a further evidence of their desire to promote rather than retard building operations, the Carpenters also agred to enter into an armitration plan with the contractors for the purpose of settling future differences without strikes, thus avoiding a great number of possible delays in

the work.
"This proposition has met with
the approval of several large contractors, although it has not been accepted by the Building Contractors' Association.

"We, therefore, desire to inform the public and the genral contractors that the Carpenters are willing to work for any employer who will employ them under union conditions and in accordance with the above-mentioned proposition.

"As quite a number of carpenters are already employed at the adceed without further delay.

"Respectfully submitted.

"Carpenters' District Council, "Per J. C. Lyons, Secretary."

DON'T COME TO ST. LOUIS.

Strike On! All Carpenters, Join-"Some months prior to that date ers, Cabinet Makers and Millmen are Louis while the strike is on! Don't be deceived by the strikebreaker ads. in capitalist papers. Every Carpenters' Union should do its best to inform all carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers and millmen that there is a strike on in St. Louis. As soon as strike is settled you will be officially

> CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUN-CIL of ST. LOUIS.

John Lyons, Secretary.

Comrade Hoehn of St. Louis the Speaker of the Day. Last Sunday the Central Commit-

May Day Festival at Social Turner in attendance. The only speaker of the day was Comrade G. A. Hoehn of St. Louis, who spoke of the meaning of May Day and of the history of the Ameri-

can labor movement, especially in

Chicago. Saturday evening Hoehn spoke in a membership meeting, held under the auspices of the Central Committee of the German Socialist branches. The Chicago Arbeiter-Zeitung says this was one of the best and most interesting meet-

" 'Committee.' ings held for some time.

Our Representative in Congress.

By National Socialist Press.

kidnaping of the McNamara brothers is a conspiracy of the National Erectors' Association against the Structural Iron Workers' Union Victor Berger, the Socialist Repre sentative, introduced a resolution in the House providing for a congressional investigation of the Indianapolis outrage.

Congressman Berger bases his resolution on the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, much to the surprise of the capitalist politicians, who have always used that amendment to crush labor. The res olution reads:

'Whereas, The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution ordains that no state shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property withcut due process of law, nor deny any persons within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws, and

Whereas, It is reported in the public press that one John J. Mc-Namara, heretofore residing in the city of Indianapolis. Ind has been deprived of liberty, and put in jeopardy of his life without due proces of law; therefore be it

"Resolved by the House of Repre sentatives (the Senate concurring), That a committee of each house be appointed to investigate the arrest and extradition of the said McNamara, and to report its findings to the two houses at the earliest practicable moment."

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules. This committee is one of the most conservative in the House, and unless the workers create sufficient agitation in favor of this investigation the committee will pigeonhole the resolution.

It is, therefore, urged that every reader of the Socialist and labor press will immediately write to the Congressman of his or her district and ask him to support the Berger resolution. It is also advisable to write an extra letter to Representa-tive Henry of Texas, chairman of the Committee on Rules

This action must not be delayed.

Because the United States Senate has become "an obstructive and use less body" and "a menace to the liberties of the people," Berger has introduced a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment which provides for the abolition of the Senate.

The proposed amendment also provides that all laws passed by House shall be supreme, and the House of Representatives, be vested "President shall have no power to in the said House of Representatives veto them, nor shall any court have and the power to invalidate them."

representative body; Berger has pro- rights and privileges in itself. vided the referendum. The resolution reads:

virtually all civilized nations during the last century has been a constant ecutive, the judicial, and the secondary legislative branches of the goveign power in a single chamber elected by the people, yet in the United

CONTRACT PRISON LABOR.

Regard to Contract.

passed a law prohibiting contract

prison labor after 1911. It seems,

however, that he legislature just pre-

ceding the 1910 session extended the

time of this law going into effect ten

years. A controversy has now arisen

between Aleandxer Johnson and Amos W. Butler, philanthropists and

sociological devotees. One of the re-

formatories in the state was spe-

cifically singled out by the legisla-

ture where contract work was to

cease and operated on the trade school plan. The authorities, in de-

fiance of the law, leased the inmates

to a firm for the manufacture of cot-

ton shirts. Mr. Johnson challenged

Mr. Butler, secretary of the State

Board of Charities, to tell the truth and acknowledge that the contract

was against the law. When the law

relating to an extension of ten years

in abolishing the contract law was

passed the State Board of Charities

extolled it. Mr. Johnson declares

that if the law now effective is not

enforced he will give the entire mat-

WOMEN CHAINMAKERS.

ter general publicity.

Washington, D. C .- Declaring that to the public welfare, who have brought about an extension of the powers of the executive and the judicial branches and the Senate: and

"Whereas, These various checks upon the power of the popular representative body have prevented a normal development of American institutions and the enactment of laws in accord with the changing needs of the people—a fact evidenced in the extreme backwardness of the United States with regard to every form of protective social legislation and institutions of social service; and

"Whereas, The Senate in particuiar has become an obstructive and useless body, a menace to the liberties of the people, and an obstacle to social growth; a body many of the members of which are the representatives neither of a state nor of its people, but solely of certain predatory combinations, and a body which, by reason of the corruption often attending the election of its members, has furnished the gravest public scandals in the history of the nation; and

"Whereas, The instinctive conser vatism of the people, as repeatedly proved in all nations, would here prove, when operating through the referendum, a sufficient check upon such radical innovations or violent changes as might possibly be attemped by a popular representative

body; therefore, be it "Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by the legislatures of threefourths of the several states, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution: "Article XVIII.

"Section 1. All legislative powers shall be vested in the House of Representatives. Its enactments, subject to referendum hereinafter provided for, shall be the supreme law, and the President shall have no power to veto them, nor shall any court have the power to invalidate them.

"Sec. 2. All provisions in the Constitution relating to the Senate are hereby annulled, and the duties, rights, and privileges heretofore vested in the Senate shall, to the degree and extent determined by the House of Representatives, be vested the House of Representatives shall have the power to enact all nec-As a check upon the one popular essary measures to vest these duties

"Sec. 3. Upon petition by 5 per cent of the qualified voters for mem-Whereas, Though the tendency in bers of the lower house of the state legislatures in each of three-fourths of the states, filed within ninety days weakening of the powers of the ex-ecutive, the judicial, and the second-House of Representatives, such law shall be submitted to a general refer ernment, and the lodging of sover- endum; and if such law receives a majority of all votes cast at such referendum it shall be in effect, but if States this natural tendency has it fails of a majority it shall be null been thwarted by interests inimical and void."

which mitigate to great degree the doubtedly cripple the service in that loss of life. Since rescue cars, of time must be consumed in emptying which there are now six, were put in these boxes, which must be done at practically educate 60000 miners of the day in Washington the cars every year along scientific lines in accident preventive measures. cident preventive measures, as well as giving them a thorough knowledge of rescue work. The advance is rescue work can be calculated when it is known that 600 axygen helmets have been sold by one concern during the last two and a half years. The helmet permits the wearer to remain in a mine filled with gases approximately two hours. Officials of the bureau state that during the month of March, this year, there was an attendance at the rescue car lectures of over 10,000 miners. The lectures are delivered by an experienced mining engineer.

RAILWAY MAIL CARS.

First Law for the Protection of Mail Clerks Will Become Effective in Sixty Days.

Washington, April 29.—Two legislative acts relating to the mail cars in use by the railways will become operative next July and on July 1, 1916. The first law going into effect provides that after July 1, this year, the government will not accept or pay for the use of wooden railway mail cars used between steel cars, or between a locomotive and a steel car. The other act, which in effect will compel the use of steel mail cars on all main lines, provides that after July 1, 1916, the railway companies shall not be allowed to use wooden mail cars in trains in which a majority of the cars is composed of steel. The railway mail clerks have for years made vigorous protests to the government against the use of wooden cars. They have insisted that the wooden cars were the most dangerous in the trains, the balance of steel cars, the result being that in any wreck the mail cars were splintered and their occupants almost inevitably killed or wounded.

UNION LABOR CLAUSE.

Wheeling (W. Va.) City Council Passes an Ordinance Specifying Employment of Union

Labor.

Washington, April 29 .- The City Council of Wheeling, W. Va., passed an ordinance providing for a bond issue of \$300,000 for the rection of a filtration plant. A clause in the ordinance specifically declares that union labor only shall be employed.

TRUST PUTS ON SCREWS.

United States Steel Corporation Closes Down Portion of Plant and Lays Off 3000 Men.

Washington, April 29 .- At the plant of the Steel Trust at Birmingham, Ala., it is reported that a portion of the works has been closed down and 3000 men thrown into idleness. Chairman Underwood of the Ways and Means Committee, Congressman from the Birmingham district, stated on the floor of the House during the closing hours of the reciprocity debate that this act on the patr of the trust was to punish him for his advocacy of the measure.

FARR'S MAIDEN EFFORT.

Labor Member from the Scranton District of Pennsylvania Makes Initial Speech in Congress.

Washington, April 29 .- Congressman Farr, a member of the Typographical Union, made his first address to the House of Representatom, according to the moral code of tives on the Canadian Reciprocity Two Prominent Philanthropic Genethics of our movement, is degenerating and would not be tolerated. In the Cotton Factory Times of Oldham. he made a creditable address and received marked attention for a new member. His argument was clear and showed a grasp of national affairs that would do credit to many of he older members. He favored the measure, and in its handling gives assurance that when labor measures are under consideration he will prove valuable ally to the cause of labor.

STREET CAR MAIL BOXES.

Agitation Going on in Washington to Install Mail Boxes on Traction Cars Not Meeting With Success.

Washington, April 29.—There have been some efforts made to have mail boxes installed on the street cars of the District of Comail lumbia, but is meeting with considerable opposition from various sources. The main reason for the objection is the fact that it would un- within our power.

under the present circumstances, to deliver pasengers to the downtown section or the government works on schedule. Efforts are being made to keep the traction companies in the business of carrying passengers only.

ANOTHER MINE DISASTER.

Another Accident Added to the Long Train of Fatal Explosions Arising from Coal Mine Operation.

Washington, April 29.—Twenty three miners have been enombed in Ott mine No. 20 of the Davis Coal & Coke Company of Elk Garden, W. Va., forty miles south of Cumber-land, Md. Al hope has been abandoned of saving the miners, as the mine is filled with a stifling smoke. The Bureau of Mines has dispatched two men with oxygen helmets to the scene. The future attention of the government must be redoubled to prevent the repeated occurrences of these terrible catastrophies.

CIVIL SERVANTS' DEMANDS.

Civil Service Machinery in Great Britain on a Par With that of American Government.

Washington, April 29.—Clerks employed under the civil service in England are objecting to the manner in which the officials are enforcing the civil service act, and the second division clerks are endeavoring to secure the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the methods of appointment, barriers to promotion from the ranks, and other grievances, and are soliciting the aid of every member of Parliament. This of the trains usually being made up demand has arisen out of the discussion on the Holmes circular, which was recently discussed in Parliament. The second division clerks complain that the administrative posts in the civil service are nearly all filled either by direct patronage, or from the first division, which is recruited from either Oxford or Combridge Universities. The second division clerks also state that in the Board of Education, the Foreign Office, and the Lord Chancellor's establishment, there is no pen competition, and that all posts are gained by nomination. They also complain that there is a strong movement to dispense with competitive examination in other state offices in favor of a system of patronage and that many appointments can only be secured by 'influence." They also contend that as no effort is made to use the ability and experience of clerks in the second division they are utterly discouraged, and the state sustains a heavy oss. If they can secure the formation of a royal commission they hope to have a representative upon it to look after their interests. state of affairs exists in Washington,

BRITISH IMMIGRANTS.

Emigrants' Information Office at Westminster, South Wales, Doing a Large Business.

Washington, April 25.-Advices eceived here are to the effect that there are large numbers of immigrants of British descent coming to this side of the Atlantic this year. Immigrant agents are circulating information to the effect that the busy season in Canada has just begun and that immigrants should start as soon as possible. It is also stated by these strong men for railway construction are needed, but few building me-Several important works chanics." are under construction, or authorin South Australia. such a demand for labor that the South Australian government is reviving the system of assisted passages, which have been stopped for many years.

TELEGRAM TO PRESIDENT RYAN OF BRIDGE AND STRUCT-URAL IRON WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION.

Boston, Mass., April 30, 1911. Frank M. Ryan, President International Association Bridge and Structural Iron Workers:

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, in session, offers the entire power of its 4,000 organizations and its press, consisting of ten dailies, over one hundred weklies and ten monthlies, in all languages, to be used in the defense of the McNamaras; and any other help

ST. Louis Workingmen's Protective Union.

504 MARKET STREET.

Office Hours from 5 to 6:30 p. m. SATURDAY from 12 to 1:30 p. m. Suite 508 Merchants Laclede Building 408 OLIVE STREET

Phones: Kinloch, Central 5076; Bell, Olive 2133 The purpose of this Union is for the protection of organized and worthy wage-workers and Unions against the injustice of employers, money

Union or their immediate family. PER CAPITA TAX OF AFFILIATED UNIONS IS 5 CENTS PER MEMBER PER QUARTER.

PLATFORM

Socialist Party

UNITED STATES.

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

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

Men Are Made Slaves.

In proportion as the number of such achine owners compared to all othe classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases They bring ever larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle and brain are their only productive property. Millions of formerly selfemploying workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of industrial mas-

Ruling Class as Parasites.

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

The Class Struggle.

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

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

Overproduction and Idleness

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

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

Labor's Exploitation.

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

Power of Corruption.

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

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

The Rock of Class Rule.

The private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation is the rock upon which class rule is built; political government is its indispensable instrument. The its indispensable instrument. The thus wage-workers cannot be freed from ance.

exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting col-lective for private ownership of the and and means of production used for

The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within present cap-italist society. The factory system, with its complex machinery and with its complex machinery and minute division of labor, is rapidly de-stroying all vestiges of individual production in manufacture. Modern pro-duction is already very largely a colduction is aiready very intesty a col-lective and social process. The great trusts and monopolies which have sprung up in recent years have or-ganized the work and management of

the principal industries on a national scale, and have fitted them for collective use and operation. Land and Public Welfare.

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

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

Labor's Interests Identical.

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

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

PROGRAM.

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

GENERAL DEMANDS. 1. The immediate government relief

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

2. The collective ownership of rail-roads, telegraphs, telephones, steam-boat lines and all other means of social transportation and communication.
3. The collective ownership of all in-

dustries which are organized on a na-tional scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.

4. The extension of the public do-main to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.

The scientific reforestation of timber lands, and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently re-tained at a part of the public domain. 6. The absolute freedom of press

peech and assemblage INDUSTRIAL DEMANDS.

The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers.

(a) By shortening the workday in

keeping with the increased productiveness of machinery.

(b) By securing to every worker a

rest period of not less than a day and (c) By securing a more effective in-

spection of workshops and factories By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.

(e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all unin-

spected factories.

(f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against employment, and substituting in the place compulsory insurance against employment, and against employment. illness, accidents, invalidism, old age

POLITICAL DEMANDS.

and death.

S. The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to he nearness of kin. 9. A graduated income tax.
10. Unrestricted and equal suffrage

for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active cam-paign in that direction.

proportional representation and the right of recall.

12. The abolition of the senate.

13. The abolition of the power usurped by the supreme court of the United States to pass upon the constitu-tionality of legislation enacted by congress. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by act of congress or by a referendum of the whole people.

That the Constitution be made amendable by majority vote.

15. The enactment of further meas-

ures for general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department. The creation of a department of health.

16. The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and the estab-lishment of a department of labor. 17. That all judges be elected by the

people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation. 18. The free administration of jus-

Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but

a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry and thus come to their rightful inherit-

Employment of Women in Occupa tions Requiring Man's Strength Grates Harshly on American Ears. Washington, April 29 .- The em-

ployment of women in the iron trades in Great Britain does not appeal to and the disaster at Cherry, Ill. the American trade unionist. It is Great progress has been me common, however, in the country mentioned, and in many establishments the women workers are stripped to the waist while in the actual mines, and has sought out methods

801--809 G. St., N. W., Washington, D. C. performance of their duty. This cus-England, reference is made to wo Washington, April 29.—Several men chainmakers, and it is interestyears ago the Indiana Legislature ing to note that these women have

been granted an increase in wages

Union Labor News Letter.

Issued by American Federation of Labor.

The paper says:
"Everybody knows Miss Mary Macarthur of the Women's Trade Union League. She has spoken at many weavers' shop meetings at Lancashire, and has also addressed public meetings on their behalf and in support of trade unionism generally She is the embodiment of ardor and enthusiasm and untiring in organizing and propaganda. She has labored much for some time for the women chainmakers of Gradley Heath, Staffordshire, securing them

AN EXPERIMENTAL MINE.

substantial advances in wages."

Government Will Actively Operate a Coal Mine to Procure Scientific Data for Bureau of Mines.

Washington, April 29 .- A government-operated mine, to be run, not for profit, but to obtain scientific data, will begin operation about May 1. when the new experimental coal mining plant at Bruceton, near Pitts burg, is opened. Scientific men and mining experts will experiment under actual mining conditions to obtain for the United States Bureau of Mines information which they hope will be useful in the prevention of such terrible loss of life as occurred in the Pancoast mine, at Throop, Pa.; the Banner Mine, at Littleton, Ala.,

Great progress has been made in the last three years by the Bureau of

MEETING: -2nd and 4th WEDNESDAY. MARTIN C. SEEGERS, Clerk. C. J. ANDERSON, Attorney.

lenders, time payment merchants, etc. It shall furnish an attorney, without additional cost to an affiliated Union, also to the members of said

(From "Ferdinand Lassalle", by George Brandes. The McMillan Company.)

A few examples of Lassalle's presence of mind under these conditions may now be given.

. In his speech in his defense (January 15, 1863), he had demonstrated ary 15, 1863), he had demonstrated Counsel: Then I will at least point that every point in the accusation out that the accused cannot be heard was based upon ignorance and lack of intelligence. He exclaims: "How can I help the literary incompetency anxiety. I will confine myself to the of the counsel for the state? How point, can ī be responsible for his lack of acquaintance with every department of progress at the present timeprogress already recognized and catalogued by science? Am I to be the scientific whipping boy of the counsel for the state?"

The counsel now interrupted Lasrefused a further hearing, as this outburst "was the culmination of his mockery of the state counsel." He concluded: "I, therfore, demand, referring to Article 134 and the sup-plementary law of May 3, 1852, that the accused should be refused a further hearing, and that he should be removed from the court if he should continue further to reply." (Sensa-

The President: The accused is accordingly refused a further hearing, and any further expressions on his part are, therefore, inadmissible.

The Accused (quickly): Mr. President, upon this point I must ask for an expression of opinion by the whole court. I demand such an expression, and ask that I should be allowed to speak in justification of this demand.

Counsel: I must protest against any further speaking by the accused, very honorable character, but a hired as the President has already deprived him of a hearing.

The Accused: This is a confusion of fdeas. I have been refused a hearing on the main point; I have demanded a resolution by the whole speaker, once for all, to avoid percourt on this question, and the court sonal remarks. On this occasion he cannot decide upon so important a has been personal.

matter without first hearing what I have to say about it.

The President: The accused may speak upon the question whether he

is to have a hearing or not. upon any other subject.

The Accused: You need feel no

He then proceeded to explain what in any case was obvious, that he could not be said to have insulted any one by calling himself a scientific whipping boy, and that any one to whom. for instance, an opponent in a literary quarrel exclaimed: "Am I your scientific whipping boy?'

would be dismissed from any court salle's speech and entered a most if he attempted to bring an action vigorous demand that he should be for likel against his opponent. Lesfor libel against his opponent. Lassalle then proceeds immediately and undisturbed to continue his interrupted speech in his defense. situation is worthy of Shakespeare. One might almost be reading the scene in which Mr. Justice Shallow holds his court in "Henry IV."

But the most amusing and instructive instance of Lassalle's gift of rising to the occasion which I can find is the following: In the speech which he delivered in Frankfort-on-Maine at the invitation of his opponents, he demonstrated that one of the literary men who was opposing him had asserted in some book of very moderate merit precisely the statements which he now disputed when they were brought forward by Lassalle.

Lassalle: You see, gentlemen, hired workman is, in my opinion, a writer is something very different. (Cries of "Order!" Great uproar. "Let him speak!" Put the ques-tion!" "No, let him speak!")

The President: I must ask the

perience for me, and the scene that in the same book, which I have not has just taken place shows the point read, other passages may occur in that we have reached, Gentlemen, I which he has stated the opposite. will not be deterred from open exof my opinions. cheers.) Apart from this, I ask you book, to point to the crucial pasto notice one fact: I have utered no sages. On this matter I owe you an criticism of anybody in particular, but have merely anounced a general statement. I did not say that runnig through a few pages, I dis-Max Wirth was a writer for hire; no one can have heard anything of the pilation, and threw the book aside, kind; I appeal to the reporters. * * * The president, therfore, has no right to censure the intention of my words. but on the present occasion a friend (Chers from the hall and galleries, and cries of "Stop!" and "Go on!")

The President: Are you not aware, gentlemen, that this is a meeting upon which the yes of half Germany are turned? Pray do not let it be said that this assembly could not maintain order, because the working class are lacking in parliamentary tact. I interrupted Herr Lassalle because he used the phrase writer for hire!" in connection with Herr Max Wirth; no one can doubt the fact, although that was perhaps not the phraseology which he am, therefore, within my right in calling the attention of the speaker to the necessity of evading anything of the kind in future.

President that he may object to un-parliamentary expressions, but not Herr Max Wirth, who will after to the sense of my speech. Freedom ward have an opportunity of of speech depends entirely upon the ing to me, cared to show as little refreedom of speech and the capacity point. Otherwise, suppose you feel indignation at anything or any man, how do you propose to communicate your feelings to others? (Loud I have thus demonstrated that Herr his head with crushing force. (Loud Wirth in his work has stated pre- applause.)

Lassalle: This is quite a new ex-, cisely what I have stated. Possibly

(Loud been able, as I have not read the explanation. When the book appeared, a copy reached me, but after coverd that it was an unoriginal comas I have no time to waste over worthless compilations of the kind; (it was Robertus) sent me the book and pointed out that passage. I will make a further observation in reference to the President's objection to my mode of expression. I may use unqualified language, but in that case I am not personal, for I am keeping to my argument throughout. I merely show a lack of refinement, and that is quite a different matter. Unrefined I must, can, and should be, as I will prove to you. Every representative of a great cause must use unrefined methods against all who intervene with falsehoods between him and his great object, and I am resolved to overthrow with the smashing blows of intellect those who become between you and me with falsehoods. In your interests Lassalle: I must again remind the therefore, I must be unrefined, and I possibility of indicating a point apart finement toward me, there would, in from expressing it directly-of say- any case, be an enormous difference ing what one pleases, provided par- between what he says and what I liamentary language is used. Both I say. For instance, if he wished to call me an unoriginal compiler, as I of the orator are based upon this have called him, he would merely arouse enormous laughter from every scholar who knows me. But when I use the term to him, every expert knows how enormously true it is, cheers from the halls and galleries.) and, therefore, my words come upon

Adelaide A. Proctor.

Rise! for the day is passing. And you lie dreaming on; And forth the fight have gone; place in the ranks awaits you,

Of gaining some hard-fought field;

Of storming some airy fortress, Or bidding some giant yield; Of honor (God grant it may!),

Rise! If the past detains you, Her sunshine and storms forget, No chains so unworthy to hold you As those of a vain regret;

Cast her phantom arms away, Nor look back, save to learn the les-

Rise! For the day is passing;

The sound that you scarcely hear Is the enemy marching to battle-Arise! For the foe is here! Stay not to sharpen your weapons, Or the hour will strike at last.

IMMIGRANT DISTRIBUTION.

Large Number of Russian Jews Distributed Over Wide Area in this

Washington, April 29 .- The Industrial Removal Office of New York City distributed in the ten years in which it has been in operation nearly 55,000 persons over 1300 cities in this country and Canada. Most of regulate the sale of convict-made these persons were Russian Jews, goods. The Booher bill provides that and include clerks, teachers and mechanics whose trades have, by the relentless march of industrial progress, been rendered obsolete. A part of tion and effect of the laws of such the work consists of efforts to popu-state." Gardner introduced two larize the idea of distribution and to larize the idea of distribution and to spread among the dependents upon wages the opportunities for a livelihood presented in the interior of the country. It also has a tendency, it is claimed, to encourage the immigrants to rely upon their own powers and resources and thus contribute to the solution of their own social

GRANITE CUTTERS' GAINS.

All Branches Effecting Settlements this Year Make a Uniform Increase of Twenty-five Cents Per Day.

But One Among Many

By Victor L. Berger.

Truly, the Socialist Party is a mi- should use this knowledge for their nority in Congress. There can be no bwn benefit? doubt of that.

While in the extremest minority in Congress—I am but one—I feel intensely that I am representing the majority of the people. I feel intensely that while the majority of the people still fail to grasp the meaning of Socialism, they dimly see the new light in the distance. What is more, that new light is faintly seen not only by the people, but also by the ruling class.

It is to this I ascribe the friendly reception I received on the floor of Congress when I was seated on April

Comrades, few men have had greater responsibility thrown upon them than has been thrown upon me And few men have a smaller oppor tunity when compared with the immensity of the task.

I shall be one Congressman among 400-not counting the Senate. The eyes of the entire nation will be upon me; the entire capitalist press will watch me. I shall be hedged in by parliamentary usage, old precedents and other obstacles. I shall be the subject of ridicule, of suspicion, and possibly deception. Moreover, I am not a brilliant man. If the comrades wanted a man that was to shine, they should have elected a different man.

All the results that I have ever accomplished have been won by continuous hard work. However, the future belongs to the united proleta riat, and representing the enlightened proletariat, I cannot fail.

The common people are awakening to the fact that political rights were fought and won to secure economic rights. The common people are discovering that their so-called sovereignty is asham and a delusion but that the omnipotence of wealth is real and that the epyloitation of the masses is the basis of our econ-

But this is a republic. Is it not natural that the common people, enjoying the privileges of public schools call another general conference for and learnig there to read and write, the present.

All questions in politics are simply

questions of might. Right only goes as far as there is might to enforce it. It rests entirely with the working class of America to determine for how much its so-

ed during the next ten years. Remember, I am so far the only representative of the enlightened proletàriat in America. How many more shall we have two years hence

called natural rights are to be count-

ENAMELLERS WIN.

After a Strike of Short Duration Satisfactory Agreement Has Been

Concluded.

Washington, April 29.—The strike f the members of the Enamellers Union of Port Hope, Ontario, on account of the discharge of the president for his membership in the union, and on account of the efforts of the management to prevent the formation of a union, has been adjusted by Organized Flett and all the men returned to work with the assurance that no further discrimination would be made against them on account of their membership in the union.

WALES COAL STRIKE.

Miners Standing Firm and Another Conference Has Been Refused by the Council. Washington, April 29 .- The strike

of miners in the Cambian Combine still goes on, and at a meeting of the South Wales Miners' Federation, at Cardiff, during the week, an appeal trict that another conference should be called to consider the policy adopted in carrying on the Cambian dispute. It was resolved that the council could not see its way clear to

Fiendish Plot

From United Mine Worker Journal, Indianapolis, Ind.

and later throughout the whole coun- desirous of apprehending the perpetry, was stupefied by the piratical trators of the Los Angeles outrage manner in which the headquarters of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers say that we are not in favor of viowas raided by the minions of predatory wealth. The brazen impudence of Burns and his agents in swooping, like vultures, upon a body of respectable citizens who hold responsible position, and rushing one of their number to a strange and hostile community without due process of law is the exhibition of the rankest kind of anarchy.

If authority would be respected it must confine its operations within the prescribed limits of the law. Abuse of authority is what breeds anarchy. When the people enact law. they also realize the absolute necessity of electing servants to enforce it; but not to violate it.

If we would have peace and order in society, those invested with authority to maintain peace and order must be first peaceful and orderly citizens, both when on duty or off

Publis ervants should be the examplers of the highest type of citizenship. They should both by deed and word discourage instead of encouraging crime.

divest any citizen of this sacred right is to outrage all libertyloving people.

The manner in which John J. Mc-Namara, secretary-treasurer of the Governor.'
International Association of Bridge Judge C and Structural Iron Workers was deprived of his liberty is simply shock- turned McNamara over to Detective Tenessee and Booher of Missouri to ing. That the police of Indianapolis Burns, and thus ignored the pathetic should lend their support to such a plea for a hearing-for a "square stupendous plot to give labor a deal."
"black eye" is inconceivable.

Did they or do they expect to get a slice of the melon?

Is it not a fair assumption that in their break-neck anxiety to earn the half a million dollar reward, the fiends who committed this outrage were willing to fasten the blame for the alleged dynamiting of the Times building and the Llewellyn Iron Works on anybody, but especially on some member of the Executive Board of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, because it would please the Erectors'

What right did one Walter Drew counsel for the Erectors' Association, have in coming all the way from New York to Indianapolis to participate in the raid? What right did he ity. have in going through the safe and examining all the books and records of the union that his wicked employers have sworn to exterminate not only from their own plants, but from stealth of a highwayman spond the entire country? What other motive could he have but to serve his territory, there to face a rabble wild territory, there to face a rabble wild territory, there to face a rabble wild with lust for the blood of any person whom rests the leasts supicion ers have sworn to exterminate not at the chief executives of the Inter- upon whom rests the leasts supicion national Association of Bridge and of having outraged the community.

Structural Iron Workers? Flendish plot! Yes! Conceived by

Organized labor in Indianapolis, of innocent people. We are just as as the most vehement advocates of "law and order." But suffice it to lating the law in a mad endeavor to punish a crime.

If we have reached such a stage in the evolution of the body politic that it is necessary to violate some fundamental law in order to punish a crime, then God have mercy on us, for we are not on the verge of anarchy, bpt in the midst of it.

But if it is true that Burns possesses positive evidence of McNacomplicity in the dynamite horrors, why should he act in the manner entirely at variance with

If the evidence is overwhelmingly against McNamara, why was he deprived of the benefit of Section 32 of the act of 1905 of the General Assembly of Indiana, which reads as follows:

"No citizen or resident of this state shall be surrendered under pretense of being a fugitive from justice from any other state or territory, where it shall be clearly made to appear to the court or judge holding such examination that such citizen or inhabitant was in this state at the cataclysm. The fundamental law of this coun-time of the alleged commission of try gives every citizen the right to the offense, and not in the territory "life, liberty and the pursuit of hap- from which he is pretended to have fled, and in such judge holding such examination shall discharge the person arrested and forthwith report the facts to the

> Judge Collins says that he strictly complied with the law when he

Why was the accused denied the right to prove under this act before he was torn from his friends and relatives that he was in Indianapolis at the time that the Los Angeles outrages were committed?

Was Judge Collins afraid that the prisoner would so acquit himself, and that it would become incumbent upon the court to "discharge the prisoner and forthwith report the facts to the Governor?"

Judge Collins has served mammon well, for which he has earned eterinfamy. But he has outraged Justice, for which he should be instantly removed from the bench. The liberties of all the citizens of Indianapolis are in jeopardy while this man is clothed with judicial author-

Meantime we demand the imme diate return upon the writ of habeas corpus of John J. McNamara, who If it is impossible to effect McNa-

mara's return upon the writ of ha-

the Mexican border for the alleged purpose of protecting the citizens of this country and their property in Mexico, then either part or the whole of those forces should be now immediately directed to the protection of a citizen who is in the power of as cruel and heartless men as bloodthirsty Diaz ever dared to be.

Preserve peace in your own country before you undertake to interfere in the affairs of another. See that the inviolability of the law is ere and now maintained before you think of quelling a revolution in Mexico.

Congress must act, and act once. It must now show whether it represents the people or Wall street. The masses are waiting impatientto see whether they are to be plundered and enslaved by the Wall street gang with the assistance of

the forces of this government.

If this country is in the grasp of the Manufacturers' Association, the people want to know it. Democracy and plutocracy are contradictory terms. When the latter rules there can be no freedom and liberty; but instead there 's slavery and tyranny.

The Journal is not pleading in ex tenuation of any crime, but it is pleading for the proper observance of the law by both the authorities as well as the private citizens. In so doing it is taking a stand against anarchy that threatens to precipitate this nation into a disastrous social

CONVICT LABOR.

Bills Introduced in the House of Representatives Dealing With the Question.

Washington, April 29.—Bills have

been introduced by Represenatives Gardner of New Jersey, Austin of merchandise manufactured in one state and shipped to another "shall, ipon arrival, be subject to the operabills, one being similar to the Booher bill, the other prohibiting the government from contracting, buying or using any article manufactured by convicts. The Austin bill goes still further, and prohibits any carrier of interstate commerce to take for shipment the product of any factory or mine when such shipment is destined to points outside the state where product is produced by convict labor.

COMPULSORY INVESTIGATION.

National Arbitration Tribunal Proposed, Which Undoubtedly Means Compulsory Arbitration.

Washington, April 29 .- A bill to create a national arbitration tribunal has been introduced in the House. It provides for a permanent board of six members, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to be ex-officio, with no vote, the other members to be apthe devils and executed by hellions! beas corpus, Congress should and the devils and executed by hellions! We do not approve of throwing dynamite bombs and killing scores of the devils and executed by hellions! The beas corpus, Congress should and the documents looking to compulsory arbitration. This bill the closely watched. NOW.

The others have buckled their armor, Each man has some part to play; The past and the future are nothing In the face of the stern to-day.

Rise from your dreams of the fu

Your future has deeds of glory, But your arm will never be stronger Or the need be so great as to-day

Sad or bright, she is lifeless ever,

son

Of a nobler strife to-day.

When from dreams of a coming battle You may wake to find it past!

Country and Canada

problem.

Washington, April 29.—In a letter just received from James Duncan, secretary-treasurer of the Granite Cutters' Union and first vice-president of the American eFderation of Labor, it is stated that good wage advances have been procured in the trade thus far this year. He says:

"Our branches this year so far which have effected settlements have got a uniform increase of 25 cents Deas corpus, Congress should and must act.

If it was possible to order the mo-

GRAND PICNIC

connected with Prize Bowling and Prize Shooting

GIVEN BY ST. LOUIS

Beer Brewers' Benevolent Society No. 1 in LONGWOOD GROVE, 9400 South Broadway, Sunday, May 21, 1911, commencing 10 a.m.

10 VALUABLE PRIZES. Entrance IO Cents a Person Warm Lunch at Reasonable Prizes. NEW DANCING HALL. Children under 14 years free Broadway Cars run to Grove

ANNUAL PICNIC &

Workingmen's Singing Society "Vorwaerts" Sunday, May 14th, 1911, (after noon and evenings) SCHILLER TURNER HALL, (Luxemburg)

Admission IOc a person; Children free.

Do You Buy Union Bread?

DO YOU BUY UNION BREAD? IF NOT, WHY NOT?

All Bread that bears this

Label is UNION - MADE.

BOYCOTT THE BREAD TRUST AND ALL BREAD THAT DOES NOT BEAR THIS LABEL ASK YOUR GROCER OR BAKER FOR THE BAKERS UNION LABEL.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE!

LOOK FOR THIS REAL UNION LABEL Baker's Unions No. 4 and 50.



Drink Only

This label is pasted on every barrel and box as a guarantee that the contents are the product of UNION LABOR

Brandt & Stahl, Walnut* Street

Published every Saturday by the LABOR PUBLISHING COMPANY.

TELEPHONE: Kinloch, Central 1577.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Subscription: \$1.00 per year in advance.

Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis. Mo., as second-class matter

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers changing their residence are requested to promptly notify this office of new address. Also state old address.



Delay Is Eigel's Game---

Sheridan Webster, attorney for Brandt, moved that the court issue an order that the ballot boxes be

opened and the ballots recounted.

The attorneys for Eigel argued that the case should be dismissed, as the court had no jurisdiction, the House of Delegates being the sole judge of who should be seated in that body.

The judge took the matter under advisement, and the case came up again on Friday, May 12, when this point was ruled upon. The outcome vill be reported in next week's issue of LABOR.

This sparring for delay on the part of Eigel shows how little he cares to have the truth made known in regard to the election in the Tenth

Instead of waiving technical points, it now seems certain that Eigel will seek to delay and obstruct the recount as much as possible.

Resorting to Lies. To show the caliber of Mr. Eigel they secured through fraud.

The Brandt-Eigel contest in the and the political gang that is backing Tenth Ward had its first round in him, we report the following false-court on Friday, May 5. hood that is being circulated in the Tenth Ward:

Resorts to Technicalities

Mr. Eigel is personally telling Tenth Ward voters that he proposed to have a joint inquiry into the elec tion and that Brandt refused.

This brazen falsehood is on a par with the trickery by which the Republican machine stole the election in the Tenth Ward. Eigel never at any time made any such proposition

On the contrary, in the circular, headed "Brandt or Eigel," that was distributed all over the Tenth Ward, Brandt asks Eigel to consent to a joint inquiry. As a matter of course, Eigel did not accept the invitation, knowing full well that he would lose his seat if a recount was held.

Further developments in the contest will be reported from week to week. Readers of LABOR will be kept informed of the desperate efforts of the Republican machine to retain a seat in the House of Delegates that

Bakers' Strike in St. Louis The firm refuses the Union label

LONGER A UNION SHOP.

Men Out on Strike to Defend Union Label.

ORGANIZED LABOR WILL PUSH THE FIGHT.

As already reported in last week's issue of ST. LOUIS LABOR, the members of Bakers' Union No. 4 and Bread Salesmen's Union No. 50 employed by the Master Bakers' Company, went on strike on May 1. The causes of the strike are reported as The Master Bakers' Company installed new machinery, and the next step was to secure cheap labor in place of the union men. Boys, if possible, would be the most acceptable labor for the firm.

which is another trick and a means to break the power of the union.

It was Organized Labor that built up the business of the Master Bakers' Company by means of the Union label. Now the firm "rewards" Organized Labor in a manner that will awaken the union men and women to

It is generally admitted that the Master Bakers' Company is not alone in this fight. The managers of the trust, known as the American Bread Company, are providing the Master Bakers' Co. with bread.

Remember what this strike means! Hoerr, Home Bakery Co., Condon, St.

Like the Welle-Boettler, Hauk & ouis and Heydt bakaries, the Master

fight to win and every union man and woman must join them. ANNUAL PICNIC Boycott all non-union bread. Let every union man and woman do their

Bayles Avenue

Take Bellefontaine cars to end of line.

duty and the battle will be won. WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE MEETING

the rights of Organized Labor.

At Soulard Library Hall on Friday

A woman's suffrage meeting of more than usual importance will be held at Soulard Branch Library, Seventh and Soulard, Friday, May 12th. at 8 p. m. The speakers for the evening will be Mr. L. G. Pope, the well-known attorney, and Mr. Adolph Germer of the Illinois Division of the United Mine Workers of America.

All men and women interested in the political enfranchisement of women are cordially invited. Those who do not believe women should have the ballot are urged to come and state their reasons why.

JOHN MITCHELL IN ST. LOUIS.

Will Speak at Aschenbroedel Hall Next Wednesday.

Mr. John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America and second vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, will speak at Aschenbroedel Hall, 3535 Pine street, Wednesday, May 17th, at 8 p. m., under the auspices of the Women's Trade Union League. The members of the League are anxious see all their friends and their friends' friends on this ocasion. Admission free. No collections.

26th AND 27th WARD SOCIALIST

CLUB Meets every first Wednesday of the

month, 8 o'clock, at Lazar's Hall, southeast corner Union and Easton (entrance on Union avenue, side door). A hearty invitation is extended to all who are interested in the aims and objects of the Socialist Party to join our ranks.

T. PRENDERGAST, Sec'y.

ST. LOUIS LABOR Brandt and Garver Before National Socialist Executive in Behalf of St. Louis

The following appears in the official proceedings of the National Ex- adjourns, it do so to meet again at by the Missouri Local Quorum. That voted 233 ballots in the December ecutive Committee of the "Socialist Party of the meeting held in Boston, Mass., April 29 to May 1, 1911: Saturday Afternoon Session, April 29.

rade Elizabeth Goldstein elected sec-

Controversies; Mexican Situation; Adopted. Miscellaneous.

Maine appeared to present facts rel- tee of the Socialist Party: ative to Maine controversy.

floor. Adopted.

Maine, stating Brown.

Comrade Wight stated that his obtional Executive Committee to investigate the case. He presented a number of communications protesting that John W. Brown had been or any opportunity of meeting the charges, and had been unjustly put out of office.

Comrade Lena Morrow Lewis arived at 3:15.

the chairman ruled:

interference, under Section 9, Ar- ruary 4-6. ticle 12, of the Constitution. It is, At that given a chance to defend himself.

the Harvard Socialist Club.

Hence it is up to Organized Labor

and friends of our cause to join in

this great struggle for unionism and

Bakers' Union No. 4 and Bread

Salesmen's Union No. 50 are in this P.

against union labor.

7:30 p. m. Adopted.

2:30 p. m. by National Secretary a previous meeting had made mis- knew nothing of it until it was pub- \$60 dues for January, 1911, with the Barnes. Comrades Hillquit, Goebel, representations to the National Ex- lished in the quorum's official mouth- evident purpose of making a cloak Carey and Berger present. Com- ecutive Committee, as no referen- piece. After Boswell had made his for their mercenary conduct; but the rade Hillquit elected chairman; Com- dum such as he had mentioned has representation to your committee nublished receipts for dues for February conducts.

Report of Secretary; Report of and Garver be permitted to draft a representations form the minutes of stantial Boswell's claim of 430 mem-Congressman V'ctor L. Berger; the statement in reply to Boswell in ref- the N. E. C., waited nearly a month bers really is. McNamara Case; Literature; Appli- erence to his misrepresentation and for the initiation of his phantom ref-

Statement.

your committee at its meeting Feb-Comrade Barnes read communica- ruary 4-6, 1911, when said Boswell tion from Comrade J. W. Brown and appeared before your body with crenot issued by the State Committee, but by the Local Quorum of the State ferent members of that committee. That no opportunity was given to the State Committee to pass upon said credentials, and not even two memcharged with offenses, and claims bers of the committee called for the that he had not been given a hearing election of said Geo. W. Boswell. or any opportunity of meeting the That the Local Quorum, elected from the local of which the state secretary power to issue these pretended credentials, when the State Constitution Comrade Branhall made a state- of the party expressly provides that ment in opposition to the claims of the Local Quorum is subject to the State Committee, and all acts of said Explanations having been heard quorum are subject to approval or from both sides of the controversy, rejection by the said committee, and that, in fact, Geo. W. Boswell was not That the National Executive Com- a legal representative of the Socialmittee is without power in this mat- ist Party of Missouri when he ap-

At that meeting said Boswell de-Comrades W. L. Garver of Inde- state upon a motion to invoke the caused the motion to carry against and organized workers of St. Louis. pendence, Mo., and William Brandt good offices of the National Execu- their wishes, they reversed their forpendence, Mo., and William Brandt good offices of the National Executheir wishes, they reversed their for- "By their deeds ye shall know of St. Louis, Mo., presented credentive Committee in adjusting the lift mer ruling to gain their despotic them" is an old Scriptural quotation, tials from their organizations, and ficulty in Missouri, and that, as a re- ends. controversy. After a long discus- him, your committee was led to post- every principle of parliamentary desion, participated in by all present, pone action until the pending refer- mocracy. previous appointment to speak at souri state officials in the name of the Yet in the face of these published State Committee of Missouri, was an- statements, and in order to continue

verbose and grandiloquent document, (1910) state election. When this Comrade Robert Hunter arrived at as published in the Missouri Party glaring violation was called to the Bulletin for January, 1911, was never attention of the membership of the Attenday Afternoon Session, April 29. Discussion ensued, in which it was submitted to the members of the Meeting was called to order at pointed out that Comrade Boswell at Missouri State Committee; they state, the local in question remitted been taken, and in view of this fact that there was a referendum pendrade Elizabeth Goldstein elected secpeen taken, maken, and the following motion was offered: ing, members of he State Committee
retary. Chairman drew up following the following motion was offered: ing, members of he State Committee
order of business:

Motion—That Comrades Brandt of Missouri, who learned of these ing, members of he State Committee ruary fell to \$20, and those for trarily and with much pompous ver- they devoted their time to vilifica-

it was decided that, as in the case of endum was decided, when, in fact, no In reply to Boswell's statement with regard to Mr. Boswell, we quote Maine, it would be necessary to premotion was pending and Boswell's that New Local St. Louis has 430 another old axiom, "The lie will sent petitions containing the signa-statement was absolutely false. No members, we desire to call your at- out," as he has amply demonstrated. tures of one-third of the member-State Committeeman had even made tention to the statements of receipts ship in good standing at the time the a call for such a referendum. In this for dues from said local, as published controversy arose, as per Section 9, connection, we desire to say that the by the state secretary in the Missouri refusal to accept the good offices of Party Bulletin, viz.: September, \$10; Comrade Spargo arrived at 4:15. the N. E. C., as proffered at your De- November, \$12; December, \$13-an Comrade Berger excused to meet cember (1910) meeting, by the Mis- average of less than 113 members.

Motion-That when the committee other arbitrary assumption of power their clique in official power, they March to \$10, showing how unsub-

In addition to these facts, the cation for Assistance; Organization; as to the merits of the case erendum; then, not even a shadow boasted 430 members made no orappearing, two State Committeemen, ganized effort to put out a ticket for Koehler and Bowden of the Kansas the city election in St. Louis this Comrades Wight and Bramhall of To the National Executive Commit- City district, initiated a referendum spring, when under the laws of the to the State Committee, as published state they were with full power to do we to Maine controversy.

Comrades—Replying to the state- in the Missouri Party Bulletin for so. Their pretended claim that Old Motion—That they be granted the ment of Geo. W. Boswell, made to April, 1911, in which the motion was Local St. Louis had the legal mamade that the good offices of the N. chinery and the sole legal right to the E. C. be accepted. This referendum name of the Socialist Party is absowas initiated independent of Boswell lutely false, not to use a harsher Local Ellsworth. Communication dentials purporting to represent the and the Local Quorum, and when term. They made no effort to take submitted, much to their displeasure, political action and wrest by every charges against sire to say that said credentials were as evidenced by circular letters sent legal method this political power out from headquarters to defeat it, from the party they declare is not they did not hesitate to violate the the true Socialist Party. Under the ect in coming was to get the Na- Committee, without notice to the dif- party Constitution in order to de- Missouri election laws, upon peticlare the referendum lost, for all five tions signed by 25 members in a ward members of the Local Quorum voted who declare they are Socialist votagainst the motion, when Section 5, ers, they could have placed candi-Article V of the State Constitution, dates upon the primary ticket in all expressly provides that the Local the wards and contested at every Quorum shall not vote upon a refer- point for the control of the legal endum of the State Committee when party machinery. But no; instead the quorum's acts are submitted to a of doing things for the upbuilding of is a member, arrogated to itself the referendum. The quorum had arbi- a Socialist political organization, bosity refused to accept the proffered tion, the circulation of calumnious good offices of the N. E. C. This literature and the discussion of hairmotion by Koehler and Bowden was splitting academic questions, while to accept them. Clearly the quorum Old Local St. Louis went to work had no right to vote, but all five with true Socialist vim and vigor and voted. Further than this, the quopolled nearly 12,000 votes and electrum counted the votes of the five ed one candidate to office in the State Committeemen from New Local Tenth Ward, as the result of the con-St. Louis, when the point was raised test now pending will illustrate. In mittee is without power in this matist raity of Missouri when he are
ter in the absence of a request for peared before your committee Febin the motion that they were inter- addition to this, these expelled Soested parties and by the former rul- cialists have built up a fighting ing of the quorum in the expulsion working-class paper in which \$25,however, the sense of the commit- clared that the State Committee of of Old Local St. Louis they should 000 is invested and more than half nowever, the sense of the committee that the state committee of the endum of the membership of the case, where such a ruling would have raised by these expelled Socialists

In order to perpetuate their and from the facts herein stated it requested a hearing on the Missouri sult of said misrepresentation by tyrannical power they have violated ougt to be apparent to every intelligent Socialist who the true Socialists are in St. Louis. And finally,

Old Local St. Louis, Mo.

W. L. GARVER, Local Independence, Mo.

For the Wm. M. Brandt Contest Fund Bakers' Company is to-day lining up

E. Eckert\$.50	H. L. I
g. Risch	.50	H. L.
o. Janesch	.50	W. J.
W. Brown	.50	J. F.
Thieme	.50	F. R.
W. Brown Thiemes. Wallner, N. Mex.	1.00	F. W
rcus Paar, N. Mex.	1.00	Jos.
il. Bauer	.25	Will H. S.
ank Siedhoff	T.00	H. S.
nrad Hoffmann	.50	B. M:
nry Albert list:		A. H.
R. Haensel	.50	H. L. H
Chas. Walter	.50	H. L. W. H
Hy. Albert	.50	W. H
A. Bohler	.50	
Fred. Metzger	.25	H. F
Chas. Weder	.25	Paul
Chas. Weder R. & H. A. Hensel	.25	
Wm. Lembke	.25	R. N
O. F. Schultz	.25	Schei
O. F. Schultz G. C. Weder	.50	I. Bra
F. G	.50	Wm.
H. G. Seibel	.50	
Otto Helmann	.50	
H. Hellery	.25	G. C.
M. Helbel	.25	J. Dy
uis Hornig list:		C. Go
Louis Hornig		Jno. Ki
Jno. Mayer	.25	W. F
P. B. Blattner	.25	Jno.
C. H. Stucke	.25	Jno.
G. F. Grunz	.10	
Ino. Wetzel	1.00	O. W.
Wm. Schuhmann	.25	
Schuhmann	.25	
G. Bauer	,25	M. Pi
N. Ludwig	.25	R. Sc
Geo. Pfeifer	.25	H. Be
J. H. Overmann	.25	Geo.
Alfred LeRue	.25	Ernst
B. Breitenstein	.25	Chas.
Leo Kuhlman	.25	E. St
W. Jones list:		Chas. Geo.
3. W. Jones	1.00	
F. L. Tiller	1.00	
A. F. Smith	1.00	A. Co
M. L. Fagan	.25	Jos. 1
ed. Werner List:		Jno. 8
Fred. Werner	1.00	M. Sc
rank Gottard	.25	C. J.
J. Heuer list: J. J. Wildfong W. Kelogg H. Scheuermann.		Wm.
J. Wildiong	.25	E. H.
W. Kelogg		
H. Scheuermann.	.25	L. Sch

0	F. R. Purdy	
06	F. W. Burgdorfer	
00	Jos. Zeis	
25	Will Doering	
00	H. S. Smith	
60	B. Mager	
,,	A. H. Woerheide	
60	H. L. Hunter, 2nd list:	
	H I Hunter	-
0	H. L. Hunter W. H. Hunter	
0	Ed Hornbeck	
0	H. Fredericks	
25	David Jacobs	
25	Paul Jacobs	
25	Herbert Stifel	
25	R. Nemetz	
25	Scheibe	
0	I. Brader	
60	Wm. Thiele	
0	Geo. Lynch	
0	Jos. Zeis	
25	G. C. Schneider	
25	J. Dyket	
	C. Goell	
0	Jno. Kick list:	
25	W. Foerstner	
25	Jno. Schwoebli	
5	Ino Kurz	1
0	Jno. Kurz Jos. Neft	ď
00	O. Wahlin	
25	M. Hausladen	
5	Otto Pinska	
5	M. Prasser	
5	R. Schaeffer	
5	H. Behrensen	
ö	Geo. Burkhardt	
5	Ennet Wiels	
5	Ernst Wiele	
	Chas. Muth	
5	E. Stadelhofer	
	Chas. Stahlmann	
0	Geo. Ohler M. Schaan A. Coester	
0	M. Schaan	
0	A. Coester	
5	Jos. Roesch	
	Jno. Schuhmann	
0	M. Schneider	
5	C. J. Erb	
	Wm. Berblinger	
5	E. Heizman	
5	N. Schoppe	
5	L. Schwarz	
0	Hy. Hillmann	
5	Phil. Walch	

J. Schmitz

Frank Buhl
Aug. Schweier
Alex. Oswald

Eissler

Jos. Salat Chas. Lohmueller .. Jos. Timerher Jos. Wagner Edw. Haus Jno. Frey F. J. Erne Geo. Hornberger ... J. R. Bruggner Phil. Denger George N. N. Jno. Kick Wm. Kuhlmann Jr.. Anton Jankowski Chas. Seeburger list: Louis Eckrick Theo. Metz Conrad Boehnlein . Jno. Stutzke Wm. Mueller Geo. Scheben Jno. Schroeder50 Wm. Zuck list: Albert Rist Max Herrmann Henry Weber Jos. Seil Geo. Sommer Jr. .. Leo Lenz Jos. Rapp ... 0. Kaemmerer list: Frank Six list: Jos. Spitz Geo. Sturm Jos. Schnellmann .. Geo. Schalek W. Strauss H. Stamm Wm. Lautner S. Schutz Hy. Miller Frank Dietrich E. J. Valleroy Ben Spraul L. Zunsteg Casper Meyer C. H. Linder

Rettmann Jos. Reichenberger.

	시간 경기 없는 사람이 아이를 내려왔다면	
.25	Chas. Schmidt	
.25	A. P. Strauss	
.25	Geo. Bullman :	
.25	Geo. Messer	
.25	Theo. Schader	
.25	Frank Swoboda	- 19
.25	Peter Pasmany	
.25	Jno. Siebert	A 100
.25	Robt. Blaser	
.25	C. J. Schneider	
.25	L. L. Wolz	
.25	Paul Fritzmeyer	
.50	Frank Six	1.
.25		
.50	Hy. Siroki list: H. Siroki	1.
.25	Vleck	**
.25	Kokoska	ing.
.25	W. A. Sida	
	J. Kubos	
.50	L. Krygel	
.25	F. Srajt	
.25	F. Klimt	
.50	M. Vimr	
.25	J. Spika	
.15	F. J. Holman	-
.25	F. Karas	
.25	Krygel	
.25	Nezmeny	
.50	R. Karlsberg	
	Jos. Bargal	
1.00	Ant. Lang	
.50	F. Svehla	
.50	V. Prochazka	
.50	J. Svoboda	
.20	Sam Loida	
.25	J. Pachman	
.50	V. Lojda	
.25	F. Drapalik	
.25	F. Provaznik	
	Wm. Steiner	
.50	Wm. Zavadil	
.50	F. Blazejovsky	
	Jos. Mazanec	
1.00	Al. Jenicek	
.25	Chris. Krueger	
95	F. Kounovsky	

Previously reported .. 370.71 Total to May 9\$443.66 Correction.

M. Silberberg A. Kaspar Hlinica

The list of Fred Stocker, published last week, contained an error. It should read: Betlach 25 cents, Scheuermann 25 cents, instead of Betlach 50 cents.

FOR SALE.

Picnic of Vorwaerts Singing Society.

.25

R. Purdy

M.

Smith

W. Kruse

B. Mager

verein Groye, in Luxemburg. members, comrades and their families are cordially invited to join and To-morrow, Sunday, May 14, the lies are cordially invited to join and Workingmen's Singing Society, Vorhave a good time. For further partial transfer in the state of the stat waerts, will give its annual spring ticulars see display advertisng in festival and picnic at Schiller Turn- this week's ST. LOUIS LABOR.

St. Louis County, Mo., 9400 South Broadway, Broadway and Jefferson Barracks car.

.25

Second-hand book case and good books for sale at 410 Olive avenue, St. Louis County, Mo., 9400 South

TENTH WARD CLUB

SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS

SUNDAY, MAY 28, 1911 (All DAY)

YOUR POCKET BOOK IS

LIGHTLY TOUCHED

Alf You Order a Suit of Us

RISCH'S GROVE,

Family Tickets, including refreshments, \$1.00. Extra Lady 25c

BERGER & CASEY UNION TAILORS

708 OLIVE STREET

SUITS \$20 to \$35

♣SATISFACTION and FIT Guaranteed♣

The Truth About Milwaukee's Administration.

By Carl D. Thompson.

What is evidently a nation-wide campaign of misrepresentation, distotion and misinterpretation, is being carried on in the plutocratic press against the Milwaukee administration. While this is to be expected, nevertheless the interests of truth and the welfare of the people demand that the facts be known.

1. It is charged that the Social-

ists have raised the taxes. The truth (a) The Socialists so far have had nothing to do with fixing the taxes. (b) Even as it is, the tax rate in Milwaukee is lower than that of any other city of its size in America. (c) Insofar as the tax rates are high or burdensome, it is the fault of the rich tax dodgers. There are many millions of dollars of property that escape taxation, a practice that the present administration proposes to stop. (d) The policies of the present administration, if carried out, will establish revenue-producing enterprises which will relieve the burden of taxation rather than increase

It is charged that wild and fantastic schemes proposed by the Socialists will surely raise taxes next gram of the Socialists is not wild and no excessive increase in expenditures would be possible, even if the Socialists contemplated it. It was the "wild and fantastic" schemes of the plutocratic interests, grafters and boodlers of the past administrations in city, state and nation that made it necessary to safeguard public expenditures, and not the program of the honest and efficient administration now has.

City's Credit Better than Ever.

It is charged that the Socialist administration has destroyed the credit of the city. The truth is, it never was better, and probably never quite so good, as at the present time. More bond companies are bidding for Milwaukee bonds during the present administration than ever before. The Economist, one of the leading financial papers of this country, said re-"The Milwaukee bonds have sold at two points better than those of Philadelphia. Milwaukee bonds are as greatly sought after as they ever were." The last bonds disposed of by the city recently brought a premium of \$14,365, which was even better than had been expected.

Industrial Conditions Improved.

4. It is charged that the Socialist administration has caused an industrial depression in Milwaukee, that capital is frightened, confidence destroyed, factories closed and commercial havoc wrought. are: (a) The commercial and industrial conditions in Milwaukee show a normal improvement. The total receipts at the Milwaukee post office 1910 showed an increase of \$149,539.90, which is rather larger than a normal increase. The postoffice receipts were \$75,265 greater capital employed was \$6,683,649 greater during the six months following Seidel's election than during the corresponding months of the pre-ceding year. (b) The value of the year's production of the Milwaukee industries was \$6,171,884 greater this year than last; the amount of capital employed was ..6,683,649 more this year than last. From which it can be clearly seen that there was not much capital frightened away. There was \$3,795,218 paid in wages this year than last; there were 3602 more working people employed this year than last,

Otto H. Falk is the president of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee. This organization is probably the strongest and most aggressive opponent of Socialism in the city. Yet Mr. Falk says in a letter to the Sentinel, published 1911, speaking on trade conditions in Milwaukee: "Some of our industries, outside of iron and steel, ran not only full capacity during the entire year, but at times strained their

-+ F O R +-***FINE go to

CO-OPERATIVE

Printery

966 Chouteau Avenue

manufacturers were fairly active, while their competitors in the East were depressed. Large additions have been made to a number of manufacturing plants, and new industries have located in our midst. - The jobbing and wholesale interests have done as well as have the same interests in other cities. On the whole, they have done more than held their own, and have extended their territory and made a handsome increase to their sales.

"The causes which lead to the peculiarities of the year were not local. The great bulk of our products goes to the four ends of the country, and the industrial symptoms here are measures said to be wild and visionindicative of a condition prevailing throughout the nation."

Mr. Frank Putney Haight, writing at the same time, says: parison of the figures of industrial Milwaukee is suporting the phenomenal gain made in 1909 in nearly all lines, and proving the solidity of growth." Further on he says: "The year amounted to \$446,514,011. year. The truth is: (a) The pro- This shows a gain of .118 per cent over 1909, and from every quarter astically endorsed the project until

It is charged that the Socialjures business. The facts in the mat- which involved the issuing of a milmerce, published in the Evening kee during 1911 was most amazing. During the first four months of this year the new investments reached \$14,216,000, which was within \$4,-000,000 of the total new investments of the preceding year. Capital doesn't seem to be very badly frightened acording to that.

Sickness Decreasing.

6. It is charged that an epidemic of scarlet fever is raging in the city of Milwaukee, due to the incompetency and neglect of the Socialist Health Department. The facts are there is no epidemic of scarlet fever in Milwaukee. There were 349 more cases under Dr. Bading's previous administration during the four months ending December 31, 1909, than there were during the corresponding four months of Dr. Kraft's administration. In 1909 there were 855 cases during the four months ending December 31, and in 1910, under Dr. Kraft's administration, there were only 506 cases during the corresponding period. In every single month there were from fifty to a hundred less cases under Dr. Kraft than under Dr. Bading. And 855 cases of scarlet fever in four months in a population of 375,000 does not constitute an epidemic. No one thought of charging Mr. Bading's administration with having an epidemic of scarlet fever. If so, much less, then, may the Socialists be charged with having an epidemic, since there were 349 cases less than under Dr.

Bading.
7. It is charged that Dr. Kraft does not believe in milk inspection. The truth is that the milk inspection, as conducted at present, is the most efficient in the history of the Milwauke health department.

8. It is charged that the health department has made a rule against requiring quarantine of contagious that many. And certainly the Social-diseases. The truth is that the rules ist administration absolutely because plants at work this year than last. These figures I have to feet from the last. by the city of all Courts, and not Rut Hull scatch absolutely have to feet from the last.

Another Lie Nailed.

It is charged that Dr. Kraft claims to have diplomas from various medical colleges and that as a matter of fact he has not. The facts are that Dr. Kraft has diplomas from the American Medical College of St. in the above Review of January 1st, Louis, the Barnes Medical College of the same city, and, in addition. a Wisconsin State License, No. 1176, Register B, and also medical state licenses from Illinois, Missouri and California. All of these are on file, properly signed and attested, in the office of the Commissioner of Public Health in the City Hall, Milwaukee,

Enormous Saving to the City.

10. It is charged that the Socialists have been extravagant in city expenditures. The truth is: (a) The terfere with the industrial life of the city. As a matter of fact, however, there months, with a total of \$48,000 in sight as possible saving for the year. (c) The City Attorney's description of the city of miles labor troubles in the city of Miles labor troubles labor against the city. (d) The City methods alone. The Garment Work-Clerk's department has saved \$3830. ers' strike of last winter, for example, was settled without violence and

capacity in order to supply the de-mand for their goods. Many local most ludicrous thing ever attempted the firemen and not the hose. in this country and a complete fail-ure. The truth is that the franchise is drawn upon the basis of franchises in actual operation in other cities in cialists have not kept their platform America and Europe and simply embodies the features of an up-to-date franchise. Wall street didnt' like the franchise and rejected it. The water, wind and graft are all knocked

Not Wild and Visionary.

12. It is charged that the Socialist administration is trying to force on to the people of Milwaukee schemes that are wild and visionary. The truth in the matter is that the ary, and against which most objection is raised, are measures which former administrations had proposed and advocated, as follows: (a) The river park project, for example, so conditions in 1909 with those of bitterly assailed by all the old party 1910, make is clearly evident that politicians, was recommended by the Metropolitan Park Commission, the president of which is a prominent Republican politician, who, before the Socialists came into power, not volume of wholesale business for the only recommended the measure, but strongly advocated it. Practically every newspaper in the city enthusibond limit are rigidly fixed by State dence in a marked increase for political issue. Now, because the Solaw and charter convention; so that 1911." there is reported the greatest confi- the old party politicians made it a cialists advance it, it has suddenly become "wild and visionary." ist administration in Milwaukee in- The railway terminal station project, ter, according to the report of the lion dollars' worth of mortgage certreasurer of the Chamber of Com- tificates in order to make it possible, was also a project advocated by for-Wisconsin (Republican), is: The in- mer administrations, and strongly crease in receipts of 1911 over the supported by various commercial corresponding period of 1910 was clubs and progressive citizens. It be-\$16,381.46. The record with regard comes wild and visionary when the to the new investments in Milwau- Socialists take it up. (c) The electric lighting plant has been endorsed by both Republican and Democratic parties since 1898. The matter has been four times submitted to referendum of the people of this city, and every time by overwhelming majori-ties approved. The Socialists are actually forcing the issue to completion. And this is what makes it "wild and visionary." (d) Home rule for the city of Milwaukee is another one of the measures of which the Socialists have made a very strong and persistent fight. Every political party in the state is committed to the idea and has promised it in their platform. Also wild and visionary. So, as a matter of act, the very measures that the capitalistic press and politicians and grafters and boodlers are so furiously attacking now as being wild and visionary are measures which their own parties had heretofore advocated and pretended Now that the Socialists to favor. are actually putting thes measures through the whole bunch of capitalistic politicians are compelled to show their hands.

The Unemployed.

20,000 to 30,000 men out of work in tain Hyland, the Indianapolis police Union. Milwaukee, a condition due directly to the Socialist administration. The facts are, there are no more men out PERKINS HEADS CIGARMAKERS. Ind., 2,097; W. R. Ferguson, Oneida, N. Y., 2,527; Henry F. Hilfers, Newthan usual under similar conditions, nor more than usual in cities of this size in America. And it is certain that the Socialist administration is tion. As a matter of act, they are for the election of officials, internain no way responsible for the condirelieving it.

Mrs. Van Wick, general secretary of the Associated Charities of Mil-"There are not waukee, declares: 25,000 men out of work in Milwauist administration absolutely has

But Hull, secretary of the Chil-January 1, 1911, issue of the Milwaukee Sentinel's Annual Trade Review, pages 1 and 2.

January 1, 1911, issue of the Milwaukee than at the present time.

January 1, 1911, issue of the Milwaukee than at the present time. istration should be held responsible in the slightest degree for the rather unusually large number of unemployed in the city,"

Wm. J. Fairbairn, secretary of the Metal Trades and Foundry Bureau, "Any suggestion that the Socialist administration is to any degree responsible for the number of

The above quotations are given by J. M. Maxwell in his splendid series O. P. Smith, 1,699; blank, 4,026. of articles, published in the Indianapolis Star, beginning Sunday, April 9 to 16.

Workers Well Organized.

ist administration has created a great fear in the minds of many people blank, 3,700. that labor troubles will arise, strikes Weber is Treasurer.

Platform Pledges Kept.

16. It is charged that the Sopledges. The fact in the matter is, that even, according to the critics themselves, six out of fourteen of the promises mentioned have been carried cut.

carried out. If six out of fourteen platform pledges are carried out in one year, and the Socialists are in office two years, how many would be left at that rate in the end? Howof the fourteen mentioned in ever, their list at least five have either been actually achieved or advanced to the utmost limit possible by the Socialists, while the critics fail entirely to make mention of more than a dozen achievements of the administration which were not promised in the platform, but which have been

Labor and the Law

By Frank Duffy, Secretary Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Labor organizations do not toler-|force and Judge Collins. He violaate, countenance or stand for vio- ted the laws of the State, he kidnap ence of any kind, riot or mob rule ped and spirited away on last Satur of any order. They never have in day night-knowing that he would the past, they do not in the present, have Sunday and Sunday night as a nor will they in the future. The Ex- good start before a move could be ecutive Board of the International made by any one here—one of our Association of Bridge and Structural fellow-citizens without giving that Iron Workers, only a few days ago, citizen a chance to defend himself, through the press, publicly con- as the law provides. Does Mr. Burn demned such methods as have been laid at their door. This is not the such a great detective who says he first time organized labor has conhas been frequently attempted to demned violence, nor will it be the last. We are not organized to create honestly and so steadfestly refuses trouble, strikes or violence; on the contrary, we are organized to avoid them. We are men of peace; our arms are the tools on industry; our mission is to construct, not to destroy; our gospel is that of good will to all men. We are trying for better things, a nobler manhood, a higher education, happier homes and some of the joys of living. Yet we are misunderstood, our motives misconstrued, our efforts condemned and our actions found fault with. We are blamed all around. If anything happens it is attributed to union la bor troubles; if the construction falls the union is blamed; if a fire occurs, pleased. more union labor troubles; if a boss fails, union men caused it, etc. But do you ever hear of the faults

and errors of the non-union man? Is he blamed for anything? Oh, no! In the eyes of some employers he is perfection personified, although he may be the biggest botch that ever handled a tool. Again, I ask you, is this using the tactics and methods that

fair? I notice our great American sleuth, columns of the press for the work he policemen, private detectives, knows that self-praise is no recom- men, or common, everyday citizens.

Out by 1917 Votes. According to the Cigarmakers' Journal, the vote recently carried on

Federation is as follows: International President-G. W. Perkins, 16,138; H. C. Parker, 14,-

221; blank, 984. Fise Vice President—Samuel Gompers, 17,159; John C. Menton, 9,894; E. L. Craver, 2,541; blank, 1,749. Second Vice President-Thomas F. Tracy, 18,048; H. F. Waack, 10,-

893; blank, 2,402. Garlepy Elected.

Third Vice President-A. Garlepy, 5,391; Charles J. Meaden, 5,953; D. Murphy, 6,165; blank, 3,834. Fourth Vice President—W.

Fitzgerald, 12,486; T. F. Burns, 2,-251; John M. Hayford, 2,172; H. Kummerfeld, 7,702; Emil Levy, 1,218; Gustav Meehan, 922; T. A. Thompson, 1,762; blank, 1,830.

Fifth Vice President-G. P. Bradford, 16,219; H. Bogaske, 2,031; M. gree responsible for the number of unemployed in Milwaukee is nonsense and preposterous to my mind."

The above quotations are given by Roberts, 1,819; C. Stoeckler, 759;

Sxith Vice President—E. G. Hall, 13,114; L. P. Hoffman, 11,551; L. J. Kieffer, 2,989; blank, 3,339.

Seventh Vice President—William Strauss, 10,288; Eli Brunell, 3,049; 14. It is charged that the Social-Phil H. Mueller, 4,244; John Reicht administration has created a great ert, 7,509; L. P. Sanders, 2,544;

worth of cases that were brought against the city. (d) The City methods alone. The Garman W. J. Samuel Gompers, New York, 15, 942; J. Mahlon Barnes, Philadel-phia, 11,990; Thomas F. Tracy, Bosagainst the city. (d) The City methods alone. The Garment Work- (lerk's department has saved \$3830. (e) The Comptroller's department \$1,200 on salaries alone. (f) The Mayo'rs department \$1000. (g) The Health department \$1200. The total savings due to the efficiency of the Sociality administration already in the city of Milwaukee for years. Socialist administration already in sight amounts to over \$570,000 per year.

Model Franchise.

15. It is charged that the Socialist administration was responsible for the use of cheap fire hose, which resulted in the killing of five Milwauther and the socialist administration was responsible for the use of cheap fire hose, which wayne, 3,796; A. P. Bower, Pa., resulted in the killing of five Milwauther and the socialist administration was responsible for the use of cheap fire hose, which wayne, 3,796; A. P. Bower, Pa., resulted in the killing of five Milwauther and the socialist administration was responsible for the use of cheap fire hose, which wayne, 3,796; A. P. Bower, Pa., resulted in the killing of five Milwauther and the socialist administration was responsible for the use of cheap fire hose, which wayne, 3,796; A. P. Bower, Pa., resulted in the killing of five Milwauther and the socialist administration was responsible for the use of cheap fire hose, which wayne, 3,796; A. P. Bower, Pa., resulted in the killing of five Milwauther and the socialist administration was responsible for the use of cheap fire hose, which wayne, 3,796; A. P. Bower, Pa., resulted in the killing of five Milwauther and the social beautiful for the use of cheap fire hose, which was responsible for the use of cheap fire hose, which was responsible for the use of cheap fire hose, which was responsible for the use of cheap fire hose, which was responsible for the use of cheap fire hose, which was responsible for the use of cheap fire hose, which was responsible for the use of cheap fire hose, which was responsible for the use of cheap fire hose, which was responsible for the use of cheap fire hose, which was responsible for the use of cheap fire hose, which was responsible for the use of cheap fire hose, which was responsible for the use of cheap fire hose, which was responsible for the use of cheap fire hose, which was responsible for the use of cheap fire hose, which was responsible for the use of cheap fire hose, which was respon

claim ignoranceof the law? Surely has been frequently attempted to be bribed and bribed, and who so all bribes, and who has had so much experience and has handled so many into Indianapolis, took our officials and police force for a set of "country jays," and did with them as he liked All they got in return was a little "salve" in slick words, "that Indianapolis has the greatest police force on the face of the earth." McNamara, raided the offices of the Iron Workers without authority, put the members of their executive board practically under arrest, for he would not allow them to leave the office, and did generally as he

I am defending McNamara, but knowing him as long as I do, you will have to "show me" before I believe him guilty, and Ido not come from Missouri, either. But I do strenuously object and

emphatically protest against anyone Burns did in this whole entire matter from beginning to end. Viola-Mr. Burns, takes to himself much tors of the law should be punished, credit and great praise through the be they union or non-union men, has done in the past. I wonder is he officials, business or professional mendation. If not, he had better If we laboring men, officials of trade learned it now before he gets much unions, cannot be protected under older. Has he always been a success? the laws of the State of Indiana and Nothing of the kind. His San Fran- cannot have our rights recognized ciso record, published on page 4, and respected, the soonerwe know it column 4, of last night's Indianapolis the better. I have always had a News, is not as rosy as he would have warm spot in my heart for Indiana. you believe. We have men here I am one of her adopted sons and I now from San Franciso who can tell I am proud of it, the same as Mcyou of his bungling work there and Namara is. I consider myself just of his failures. He is not wanted as true, faithful and loyal as a nain Frisco to do any sort of work, not tive-born son, and consider myself even to carry a hod. So don't let entitled to all the rights, benefits and 13. It is charged that here are man hypnotize you as he did Cap- privileges that he is.—Indianapolis

of work in the city of Milwaukee Official Count Shows That He Wins ark, N. J., 1,626; Daniel Harris, New York, 2,622; Clarence Gaumer, Indianapolis, 2,551; Michael Eckert, Blue Island, 1,113; John S. Kirchner,

Philadelphia, 2,850; blank, 3,099. The third vice president, the fifth vice president and treasurer, also Delegates to the A. F. of L. Convention Barnes and Mueller believe in political action through the party of the working class.

Comrade Thoms J. Coonrod, State Secretary of Idaho, in his financial report for the month of March shows the state to be in excellent condition. His comparative report for dues for the quarter is as follows: 1910, \$85.60; 1911, \$231.10.

According to a referendum closing April 30th, the regular State convention of the Socialist Party of Nebraska will be held at Omaha, on Tuesday, May 30, 1911, in Baright Hall, 19th and Farnum streets, second floor, Hall No. 1.

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G. POPE

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What It Is and Haw to Get It.

By Oscar Ameinger.

our Republican and Democrat doubting Thomas, and says: "Well and good, but where are you going to get the money from?" Well, boys, I'll tell you. Uncle Sam runs a great money factory in the City of Washington, where he makes all kinds of money, gren-backs, yellow-backs, and gray-backs, and as good money. The boys in that great a one-dollar bill.

Uncle Sam steps into the shop ernment, as long as some afternoon and says: "Boys, job on the outside? I have just bought the Standard Oil Company from Rockefeller. I want a hundred million dollars of those new two per cent gold bonds, the kind you made when we bought the Panama Canal property. It's half-past three now. We quit at five hundred millions in bonds ready before quitting time, and don't you paper on the old geezer." Well, five o'clock comes. Uncle Sam turns the hundred million of bonds over to Rockefeller, and the boys go home for supper. Rockefeller has the money and Uncle Sam has the grease business.

How Are You Going to Run It? "Well," says our opponent, "you have got it all right enough, but how will you run it?" The answer of the Socialist is: "We'll run it with the same people who run it now." For in the Stanard Oil Company, as in every modern industry, the separation between ownership and labor is perfect. Those who own the business do not run it, and those who run the business do not own it. It is immaterial to the 12,000 employes of the Standard Oil Company Whether they work for Uncle Sam or John D. Rockefeller. They may not know all of Uncle Sam's nephews and nieces, but neither do they know the stockholders of the Standard Oil Co. From the manager and superintendent, expert accountan and auditor, chemist and salesman, clear down to the tank wagon driver, they are all hired hands. All they want is a good job and regular pay. Uncle Sam has always been a better boss, paid higher wages and gave better working conditions than any other boss in this country. Uncle Sam will call all these work-

ing people together and say: "Boys, have bought Rockefeller's grease business. From now on you are working for me. I want you to work for the same wages and the same hours as you did for a while. I would like to raise your wages, but can't do it just now, because I owe that old skinflint \$100,000,000, and the money has got to come out of the And then he will turn around to the consumer and say: You have been in the habit of paying ten to twenty cents for a gallon of coal oil or gasoline. We are going to cut down that price by and by, but not until Rockefeller is paid."

Well, do you think that the boys would run away from their job, just because we got Socialism in grease business? Do you believe that the Republicans and the Democrats, who voted against it, would run away from the job? Have you ever heard of a Republican or a Democrat who ever ran away from a govern-ment job? Is it not a fact that they government job? And so it will be to Uncle Sam the same faithful ser-Rocky.

Now, if the same people who worked for the Standard will work for the government for the same wages and the same number of the same price to the consumer, then it follows, as day passes night, that the profits at the end of the year will be the same as before, and since these yearly profits just about equal one-half the value of the Standard Oil Company, we are able to give to Mr. Rockefeller the hundred million dollars at the end of the second year and he returns our bonds.

From now on we have Socialism in the grease business proper. dends and interest are abolished. Every one of the 12,000 employes creates a surplus for the stockholders of about \$4,000 a year. But there are no more stockholders to be paid, no more melons to be cut. The profit will be divided among the producers and the consumers. Uncle Sam could take \$2,000 out of that \$4,000 to increase the wage of each worker, giving him \$2,500 a year instead of \$500, and he will still be able to distribute 12,000 times two thousand dollars among the consumers in the form of cheaper coal oil, gasoline and axle grease

instead of the usual ten-spot in his Where Are You Going to Get the pay envelope. The first thing he would do would be to give his wife a black eye, kick the children out of Thomas, and the house, smash the dishes and break the furniture. You see, he is money from?"" mad, mad all over. He is furious because they raised his wages. That's enough to make anybody mad. The next Sunday morning he will go to church for the last time, and when the preacher comes around for a litlong as he puts his name on it it is tle contribution, he tells him to go to the devil. That man had his wages money-shop work by the day and not raised from \$10 to \$50. That's by the piece, and they don't care a enough to cause anybody to lose his continental how many ciphere they religion. And on Monday morning put behind a figure. They'd just as he refuses point blank to go back to soon make a thousand-dollar bill as work, for what incentive has a man to work for \$50 a week for the government, as long as he can get a \$10

Isn't that about the sum total of all the objections that they bring against Socialism? Don't they come around to you and say, "Socialism would break up the family, destroy religion, and rob men of all incentive to labor"? Well, I had my wages o'clock. Now, be sure and have that raised once or twice in my life, never from \$10 to \$50; that delicate constitution of mine wouldn't have spend more than 75 cents' worth of stood the shock; so they broke the news to me gradually by raising my salary about fifty cents at a time. And, if I am able to judge the feeling of a man who gets a \$40 raise by the emotion that used to surge through my heart when I got a 50cent raise, that fellow is going to act altogether different than the opponents of Socialism are trying to make us believe.

Breaking Up the Home. I'll tell you how that fellow will

He'll come home all out of breath, throw the dinner pail as far as he can throw it, and shout at the top of his voice: "Hurah, old lady, come out here. Uncle Sam raised my wages from \$10 to \$50. Put on your glad rags, and dress up the kids. Let's go downtown and take in every doggone picture show on the white way." Then he throws in a couple of hugs and smacks and kisses that can't be expressed in words.

Destroying Religion. But would he still go to church? Oh, I guess he would. In fact, I am pretty sure he would, because he bought himself a new suit of clothes on Saturday night. His old girl got a merry widow hat, and all the kids have new shoes. You couldn't keep that family out of church with an ox team. And there they'll be, bright and early Sunday morning, all togged up in their new fineries, but instead of standing up in the Amen corner, kind of humble like, they'll walk right up to the front, and take a seat; because from now on they can pay the pew rent, and don't have to stand up along the walls. And when the preacher comes around for a little money to pay for the new carpet or to buy a pipe organ, in place of that old wheezy, asthmatic reed organ instead of giving the preacher a lead slug or a counterfeit quarter, or a beer check from Kansas City, when he lives in Cincinnati, he goes down in his new pants' pocket, and he yanks out a roll of dollar bills with a five-spot wrapped around the outside. He peels off the aforesaid fivespot, forks it over to the preacher and says: "Here, Parson, take this V; go and buy yourself a square meal You never had one under capitalism anyhow, and if that ain't enough

come around for more. The Loss of Incentive.

But how about that incentive? Wouldn't he olse his ambition to work? Did you ever see a mule that are running their legs off, clear up had an incentive for anything? Now, to the second knuckle, just to get a if you want to give an incentive to a government job? And so it will be perfectly same to assume they will hang on to their positions, and give hang to their positions, and give two feet from his nose. The first vice that they formerly gave to thing that mule does is to stretch his see such a stretching as that mule is doing now? You see, he never had an incentive to stretch his neck like that before. Unable to reach the hours, and if the product is sold for another, and by and by he falls into a trot, and before long he runs with all his might and main, and if he is big enough of a mule he will run until he falls exhausted. You see, as long as the mule can't get the hay, he has an incentive to run after it. Now, if the mulet should get a little horse sense, break the stick and eat the hay, he would lose his incentive DOES THE BREAD to run.

The great question for the philosophers and political economists to decide is, Is the mule after the hay, or does he want an incentive? Most mules of my acquaintance don't seem to care for the hay, but are hell bound to have the run. We Socialists don't belong to that kind. We want the hay, and if the other fellow wants the run without the hay, bless his little heart, let him have it.

A Lie, a Horrible Lie.

Some people may not believe that Rockefeller doesn't run the Standari Oil Company, but we will let the old gentleman speak for himself:

The Dreadful Results.

Now, what do you suppose would every cent of which he paid, NIT! he happen? Understand, we have Socialism in the grease business. Imagine one of those poor workingmen
coming home on pay night with \$50 lie: "For nine years I haven't been leei like.

to the Standard Oil Company.'

Why, the old gentleman even didn't know that the Oil Company of Indiana belonged to him, and he had all these tickets and then bos forgotten that the Waters-Pierce Oil being an independent voter. Company was his property. Now, The truth is that he is no voter at when a man overlooks such small deall, for when he votes for antagotails as two concerns capitalized at nistic sets of principles he cancels his over \$20,000,000, he had better get own vote. out of business, and let the fellow run it who runs it right now.

as big as stated above, and again we fill the particular positions, the call on Mr. Rockefeller to testify in good-man theory will become logical. our behalf. Some years ago Frank Monnett, the Attorney General of involved in the elections it is utterly Ohio, brought "ouster proceedings" illogical. against the Standard. He proved by expert testimony that it only cost one cent to manufacture a gallon of coal oil or gasoline. This got Rockefeller excited, and he asked to be put on the stand once more, when he swore that it was a lie, a lie, a horrible lie, that it cost two cents.

Now to a man up a tree, it looks that the difference between two cents and ten cents or twenty cents leaves a fairly good margin.

I realize that a hundred million dollars isn't very much money nowadays. I found that out in my own experience. At the present price of meat and flour, vegetables and house a hundred million dollars doesn't go very far, and if it were anybody but Rockefeller, I'd say let's give him more; but, fortunately, the old gentleman lost his stomach chasing dollars, and he can't eat anything richer than crackers and an ocean of skimmed milk. All the Rockies of the future never will be able to eat all the crackers or drink all the skimmed milk that the hundred million dollars will buy, and there will be a little money left over for monkey dinners, dog parties, cat weddings, buterfly balls and diamond dog collars and all such other necessities of life as our rich folks must have nowadays.

As to the Means of Transportation.

The transportation trust ought to

be taken over by the people also. The railroads carry the products of the field from the farms to the city, and the produces of the factory from the city to the country. Now, let us suppose there is a river. On one side of the river are all the people who make food stuff and raw material. On the other side are the people who make shoes, clothing, furniture, books and cottage organs. The people on one side of the river, who make clothing and furniture, cannot live without food, and those on the other side of the river, who raise food, cannot live without clothing and furniture. They are really working for each other, but between the two there is a bridge, and all the food that goes to the city has to go over that bridge. and all the furniture, clothing, etc., that goes to the country will have to go over it. Now, this bridge belongs to a fat capitalist, who buys the food for as little as he can from the country folks and sells it for as much as he can to the city people, and he buys the clothing from the city people as cheap as he can and sells it for as much as he can to the people in the stic newspaper in American country. In this manner he gets them going and coming. And while the workers on both sides of the river are hungry and go in rags, he grows sleek and fat. The private ownership of railroads works a good deal in the same way.

THE GOOD MAN FALLACY.

By John M. Work.

Many voters who have broken away rom old party ties have fallen into the error of picking out the good men from all tickets and voting for This seems to them to be reasonable. But it will not hold water.

It will not bear the test of logical but throughout the country.

When he votes for Republican or must help to stop it.

Democratic candidates he votes for value of their labor.

candidates he votes for the collective

on the inside of an office belonging ownership of the exploiting industries—which alone can give the workers the full value of their labor.

all these tickets and then bosts about

And yet he votes for candidates on

Some day, after Socialism has been introduced, and there are no Then there are still other doubt-ing Thomases, who don't believe that elections, when it is simply a matter the profits of the Standard are quite of securing the persons best fitted to

But so long as there are principles

Every ticket stands for something The Republican and Democratic tickets stand for the dominance of the capitalist class. Every candidate on those tickets is pledged to principles which result in the dominance of the capitalist class.

No matter how "good" a candidate man be, he is bound by the principles of his party. He is bound, if elected, to do all in his power to carry out those principles.

It, therefore, becomes of supreme importance to discover, not whether a candidate is a good man or not, but whether he stands for correct prin ciples or not.

No matter how "good" he may be. if he stands for wrong principles it is foolish to vote for him.

In any case, in any party, you can rest assured that the candidates as a general rule will be true to the principles of their party if elected. Their political life depends upon it. Of course, we want good men, but principles are the main thing.

With but slight and accidental exceptions, the Socialist Party always nominates good men.

But we do not ask anybody to vote for them because they are good men. We do ask everybody to vote for them, because they stand for correct principles.

THERE IS A REASON

Why the Associated Press Prints What it Does About Milwaukee.

By Carl D. Thompson.

The Socialists of America, especially in the cities, ought not to criticise or blame the Associated Press of this country for printing what it does about Milwaukee. They have reasons-many reasons-and quite sufficient, too.

And they should not be blamed for printing lies about Milwaukee, What else can they do? If either. they told the truth, all the cities would go Socialist. So they are doing the best they can. And there are several reasons. We ask our readers to glance over the following list:

In the first place, there is an absolutely honest administration in power. Why should not the capitalistic press protest?

The grafter has been put out of business in Milwaukee. That is quite sufficient to set every capitalshrieking.

3. The working class in Milwaukee has equal protection under the They are granted the right of law. free speech, or assemblage and of peaceful persuasion. Very naturally, this does not suit the capitalistic forces that have been accustomed to having their own way against the working class without respect to their constitutional rights.

If things go on as they have been in Milwaukee, the tax dodgers will have to pay their taxes. that should happen in Milwaukee other cities will follow the example. Now, that is pretty serious for the tax dodger, not only in Milwaukee,

The private contractor A voter who selects the good men longer skimp his job and steal from from all tickets and votes for them the city of Milwaukee. Now, that is cancels his own vote, because he fearful, outrageous. Such things votes for the different sets of prin- as that, if they are allowed to go on, ciples for which the different candi-dates stand.

Will break up the whole grafting business. The capitalistic press

6. The Socialists in Milwaukee the continued private ownership of have criticised the courts. If that is the exploiting industries—which is permitted to go on everybody may the thing that enables the capitalists be expected ultimately to really ques to rob the workers of most of the tion whether or not the laws of this when he votes for the Socialist whether the courts are infallible. This, too, ought to be stopped. The

ASSIST THE BAKERS!

UNION



YOU EAT BEAR THE LABEL?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

St. Louis is the headquarters of the \$3,000,000 BREAD TRUST. Its managers have been fighting organized labor for years. They are opposed to short hours and high wages.

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

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

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

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

capitalistic press is expected to help ical conclusion, would break up the to stop it.

Because of the new methods of accounting introduced by the Socialists every financial transaction of the city is an open book that any citizen can read and understand Now, how are the thieves and grafters going to do business under such

a system
8. The Socialist administration of Milwaukee has been such a demonstration of honest and efficient government that at least a score of American cities have caught the inspiration, followed suit and gone So-When the Socialists carcialistic. ried Milwaukee such a thing as this was hardly expected. Since the effects have been so decided and wide spread something must be done to beat back the rising tide.

9. No more franchises can be stolen in Milwaukee. While the capitalists thought they had secured every franchise that was of any importance from former administrations, it now develops that, after all there are others that may be of vital importance to the capitalists of Wall street and elsewhere. But if the present state of affairs continues in Milwaukee nobody has a ghost of a chance to steal these things. Now, that will never do. It must be stop-

10. The unemployed are actually being relieved in Milwaukee. whole city administration is concerned about the problem, is doing everything it can to relieve imme diate need, and has a comprehensive program that it is steadily urging upon the state and the nation, which, if once put into operation, would solve the unemployed problem com pletely. But if that should happen where would the capitalist get his cheap labor? How would he be able to keep wages down and the working class in subjection? This sort of Member Typographical Union No. 8 thing, if allowed to come to its log-

MEETING DIRECTORY

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

SECOND WARD SOCIALIST CLUB Meets every second and Fourth Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars Thursday, at 8 p. m., at Reiss' Hall, Blair and Salisbury, second floor. All workingmen and women in sympathy with the Socialist Party are welcome A ROSENKRANZ, Sec'y,

3319 N. Ninth street.

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

TENTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB Meets the second and fourth Thurs day, 8 p. m., at South West Turner Hall, Ohio avenue and Potomac street, in large hall, upstairs. comrades or those interested invited to attend our meetings.

DR. W. L. MOORE, Sec'y., 3747 South Jefferson Ave

WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY "FORWARD" Meets every second Thursday at La

bor Hall, 966 Chouteau avenue. All friends of the co-operative idea are welcome to attend and join the organization. Every member will be pleased to give information regarding the aims and plans of the society. Payments on shares are accepted in any business meeting. PETER KIEFER, Secretary,

5116 Cologne Avenue

MULLEN UNDERTAKING COMPANY

Coleman and North Market Sts. and St. Louis Ave. and Sarah St.

Strictly Union

BOTH PHONES

capitalistic system

11. As a result of the success of the Socialist administration in Milwaukee, the Socialist movement of America has a representative in the halls of the United States Congress. This is really serious, because, while one vote in Congress does not amount to much, it is, nevertheless, an entering wedge, and in this case a pretty good wedge at that.

12. At the first real opportunity Socialism has demonstrated in Milwaukee not only the absolute honesty and integrity of its impeachment of capitalism, but its practical constructive value as well. If this is allowed to stand the last argument against it is gone. Can you blame the capitalistic press for being nervous? In short, the success of Socialism

in Milwaukee has been such a revelation of the power and possibility for good that it is the beginning of the end of the darkness and distress of capitalism, and the beginning of a new and higher civilization.

No wonder, therefore, that the capitalistic press is denouncing, lying ,shrieking and screaming.

They have reasons, comrades. Please do not forget the reasons. And do not let the people forget

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President.

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

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value. Tell us how much money you have and we will tell you what

TOMBRIDGE AGENCY well liked by the public.

Office No. 324 Chestnut Street. Both Phones.

By E. H. Thomas, Socialist State Secretary.

the Wisconsin Legislature. Some seats in the legislature, to forbid a splendid Socialist bills were slaugh-former district attorney to defend tered in the Assembly or the Senate.

Among these was the bill prohibiting Sunday work for bakers. This bill was demanded by the Bakers' Union and introduced by a Socialist Assemblyman.

It was killed under particularly disgraceful circumstances. The big bakers appeared before the committee of the legislature to which was referred another Socialist bill, demanding a ten-hour day for the bakworkers. The big bakers fought this bill, and promised that if it were killed they would support the bill forbidding Sunday work. Then, after the ten-hour bill had been killed, these same honorable gentlemen broke their word and murdered the Sunday bill in the same fashion!

Another excellent measure done to death by the "Progressive" Wisconsin Legislature was the Socialist bill to legalize picketing, to restrain the use of injunctions in labor disputes, and to provide that no union can be held responsible for the action of its individuals.

This bill is juts what the labor unions have been demanding for It would have put a stop to such suits as those which have crip-pled the Hatters' Union, and which are now being brought against hundreds of unions all over the country with the same purpose of crippling them by draining away their funds. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison

are themselves under jail sentences even now for violating an injunction which under the provision of this bill could not have been issued.

Yet this measure to relieve the unions from persecution and give them simple justice was defeated by a legislature which calls itself "progressive!"

All of which proves to the workingmen that the friends on whom they can depend in any legislative body are the Socialists—and the Socialists only.

The Wisconsin Legislature also killed another fine Socialist bill providing that when an employer advertises for help in case of strike at his plant he should mention in his advertisement the existence of the strike. Surely, if it is a crime to obtain money under false pretenses, it should also be a crime to obtain labor under false pretenses. Yet this bill was also voted down by the capitalistic legislators.

After this, it is not surraising that they also killed the Fucialist bills to make the blacklisting of employes illegal, to forbid employes of the pub-

ICAN LABOR MOVEMENT

AND FLAYS PESSI-

MISTS.

SOME TIMELY WORDS SPOKEN.

The Organized Workers Are Grow-

ing in Consciousness and

Power.

(Guy E. Miller in Miner's Magazine.)

the reasons for our belief in the fu-

ture. They are the vital facts in the

of the workers in general, and need

When I note that the painters of

Chicago in ten years took two hours

a schedule of 65 cents per hour,

period reduced their work day, some-

annals of the labor movement.

The achievements of the past are

The Movement Justifies

It was killing time this week in lic utility corporations from holding cases which were instituted while he was in office (thus preventing him from putting at the disposal of the accused all the case against them), to allow counties to bid on a par with other contractors for county work (thus cutting off the contractors' graft), to make it illegal to take testimony from a person thirtyseven hours after an accident (thus doing away with the testimony of semi-conscious persons often used by corporation lawyers to dodge damage suits), the bill to provide one day off in every seven for firemen,

and other equally good bills.
On the other hand, the "progressive" legislature thought it was safe to show their "progressive" principles by recommending to Congress radical measures which Congress will surely kill.

Accordingly, the committees reported favorably some of the Socialist joint resolutions asking Congress for certain radical action. Among these are the Socialist resolutions urging Congress to acquire government ownership of coal mines, to acquire all railroads, telephone, telegraph and express lines which may hereafter pass into the hands of receivers, to call a national constitutional convention, and to apply incomes from natural resources on oldage pensions.

Perhaps the old party politicians have the notion that these memorials to Congress will soothe the workingmen and make them forget the blows dealt them at closer quarters in the slaughter of the labor

But the Milwaukee workingmen do not forget so easily. They are becoming very class-conscious. Steadily, persistently, they are pushing their own political organization and working hard for a Milwaukee Socialist daily.

The unions realize that only in the Socialist press can they find a voice for their demands.

The amount now subscribed for the Milwaukee Socialist daily is over \$22,000. Most of this has been subscribed by Milwaukee workingmen. but they have also had some co-operation from the unions and the Socialists outside of Wisconsin.

After all, the growing class- consciousness of the workingmen is worth al the setbacks and disappoint ments which they have met on the road to freedom!

E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary. Milwaukee, Wis., May, 1911.

occupations, accidents and diseases of children, employment, legislation affecting children in the several states and territories, and such other facts as have a bearing upon the welare of children."

SOCIALIST NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Sends Telegram to Old Mother of the

McNamara Brothers. Boston, Mass., April 29, 1911.

At this time, when your heart must be wrung with grief and oppressed by fear and anxiety for the safety of your sons, we the National the members of the Socialist Party, extend to you our heartfelt sympathy and cheer. Remembering the foul conspiracy of the capitalist class to railroad Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone to the gallows upon trumpedup evidence, we are impressed by the striking similarity in the kidnaping of your sons and the sensational sto-

Rest assured, the Socialist Party of the country, with its 100,000 duespaying members and its press in many languages, will arouse American people and assure a fair trial for your sons.

VICTOR L. BERGER, ROBERT HUNTER, MORRIS HILLQUIT, JAMES F. CAREY, LENA MORROW LEWIS. GEORGE H. GOEBEL, JOHN SPARGO, J. MAHLON BARNES,

Telegram to Kidnaped McNamara

Boston, Mass., April 29 .- The Nanow in jail in Los Angeles, Cal.:

in your prison cell. Your kidnaping will succeed.

"With its 100,000 dues-paying members and its press in many languages, the Socialist Party will rouse the American people and insure you a fair trial.

"ROBERT HUNTER, 'MORRIS HILLQUIT,

"JAMES H. CAREY, "LENA MORROW LEWIS. GEORGE H. GOEBEL,

"JOHN SPARGO, "J. MAHON BARNES,

Toledo Plumbers Walk Out.

dred plumbers went on strike to-day when their employers refused to grant an increase of 25 per cent in wages. The men have been getting \$4 a day.

ers of this city went on strike today, demanding \$4.50 for eight hours

Strike Ties Up Havana Traffic.

000 cartmen struck this morning. tying up the wholesale business of the city. Their grievance is the alieged vexatious traffic regulations adopted by the city authorities and enforced by the police.

BUTTON STRIKE IS ENDED.

Muscatine Workers and Employers Agree on Terms.

the Button Workers' Protective Union late this afternoon of the agreement formulated Saturday by Governor B. F. Carroll and representatives of the union and the Manufacturers' Association, Muscatine's long button strike came to an end.

tories to-morrow morning, and it is probable Gov. Carroll, who arrived here to-night, will order the militia companies now on duty withdrawn.

considered a victory for union forces. According to the agreement, which was ratified by a vote of more than 2 to 1, all employes are be taken back without discrimination, and the factories generally recognize the wages, count and weight are to be truth of this. They do not attempt 2612-14-16-18 North 14th Street the same as those when the factories closed, February 25.

factories are also to be made.

following a disagreement between and following rioting, which occur-

WISE JUDGE

Thomas C. O'Sulivan, of the Court of General Sessions, commenting on the increase in crime, "that many of the crimes done by young men may be due to a social and economic rea-That is considerable of idea for one judge to hold, but he manages somehow to reverse him-self when he adds: "Those who are familiar with the increase of crime among the young men are agreed, I think, that there is not sufficient of religious or moral training in our schools. * * * I assert that in our schools not enough emphasis is Executive Committee, in behalf of God. He is not sufficiently instructed to distinguish between mine and thine.'

> history of America where more paid persons and voluntary workers, for corrective or "uplifting" organizations, were laboring to bring the wayward and the weak to understand their responsibility to God. The whole army of charity workers is imbued with that idea. The church workers follow it out zealously. Instead of the old idea when a man is down of battering him and keeping him down, instead of forever shutting the door on the woman, thousands of people seek to rescue them and give them another chance.

> There are in this country hundreds of religious publications which claim circulations that place the total number of copies distributed at millions The Bible societies every month. have been elated at the enormous number of books they have got out. Religious processions, religious gatherings, moral reform movements, revivals, missions, ethical societies and were never as numerous as now.

and the interested are tireless in advancing it. But for all that crime increases. That social and economic reason to which Judge O'Sullivan reyoung than preaching and teaching The same day Judge O'Sullivan published his opinion there was published the reporte of the State Department of Labor, which showed York Call.

AGENCIES IN NEW YORK.

Mooney & Boland Concern, No. 430

Broadway, is Among

Them.

New York, May 8 .- There are

about forty labor detective agencies

in New York City. Each of these in-

stitutions is conducted by a horde of

vultures that prey upon the weak-

The plans and methods of all of

them are more or less similar. The

Mooney & Boland Agency is one of

these forty concerns in New York

The following "confidential" let-

ter, which got into the hands of a

Call representative, shows the extent

of the plans of one of these concerns

in attempting to crush organized la-

bor and prevent the growth of union-

ness of the working class.

City, at 430 Broadway.

stantly and fully

employes when they are off duty.

are competent; who are spending

more money than they can earn, and

how; who are borrowing tools and forgetting to return them; what ma-

chines are not running to capacity,

and why; which of your foremen are

getting the most work out of their

men; who are the labor agitators and

disturbers-these are some of the important things for you to know-

and without any one else in your factory knowing that you know.

"Wrongdoers have to be detected

in their act by some one before they

can be discharged or dealt with.

Managers of steam railroads, street

railways, big department stores and

to do any guessing or proceed in a

"Ours is the second oldest detec-

confidential reports, no agency in any

to that end.

eling men.

FORTY STRIKEBREAKING

"It is my own belief," said Judge that there was a great increase in idleness during 1910. There was a slight increase in wages, but this again was more than offset by the enormous increase in the cost of living. This matter of the increased cost of living, combined with the increase in idleness, means that the condition of the working class as a whole had deteriorated and that the chances for employment were less.

On the other side, there has been tremendous increase in luxury. The opera season was a success made so by those who could afford to pay high prices for seats. On Manhattan Island there are at present nearly one hundred theaters where the price of seats ranges up to \$2

The evidence of luxury is on every hand, and there are also the evidences of wonderful prosperity, but for a few only. Among this small class are many who advocate preaching, and who are enthusiastic over the idea of teaching religion. Do they practice it? Not so the sum total of crime is decreased.

All this might be simply looked upon as a deplorable state of affairs, if it were not for the fact that it can easily be remedied. What is the use of deploring when you can change? Here is a condition that can be improved, and the change will not come about preaching to the children and teaching them to be content with conditions that grind them down, but by teaching them to revolt against the conditions that breed crime, sordidness and poverty.

Society is now facing a rising tide of crime, and that crime is directly traceable to the iniquities of society itself. It is breeding its own criminals at a rate faster than it can 'redeem them or that it can preach them out of the errors of their way. These men do know the difference between mine and thine, but seeing the superior people and some of the teachers do not respect it they have no hesitation in ignoring it.

ere never as numerous as now. It is not impossible that Judge Religion is plentifully preached, O'Sullivan, if he really dared to think, would see the real causes of the crime that seems to cause him so much fear and for whose suppres sion he is so hot. But to get the ferred in passing is more potent in real solution he must stick to his shaping the moral destinies of the first idea of the social and economic causes. If he really and courageously studies them he will see that re ligious teachings are not the solu tion. We have that in plenty.-New

cago with his warrant. In the meantime Tilden and his lawyer got Judge Adelor J. Petit to issue a releasing writ, a habeas corpus, to protect the banker against arrest.

The workingman is put in irons before definite charges are preferred against him, while the banker is given the protection of the judge's order, in a case that involves the stealing of millions and which has become a stench in the nostrils or the people.

The contrast in the treatment of these two men by the class in power is so glaring, so outrageous, that it will arouse the people to a consciousness of the class struggle .-Chicago Daily Socialist.

Los Angeles Bakers Win.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 2 .- The second day of the Carpenters' strike here brought few developments.

The union bakers, who asked their employers to agree on a nine-hour day and improve sanitary conditions, announced that all of the twenty small shops which formerly used the union label had met their terms, and that five of the fourteen large concerns had entered into the agree-

KANSAS LEGISLATION.

Washington, April 29.-Kansas unionists did themselves proud during the last session of the state legislature. A workingmen.s compensation law was secured. Also a law requiring all coal mines to be provided wih bath houses, with a show-er attachment. Also that all coal mines must be thoroughly equipped with a telephone system; a railroad liability law similar to the federal ect; power headlights for locomotives, and secured the establishment of a school of mines and metallurgy

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Insist upon seeing this

Show.

DO NOT PATRONIZE ANY HOUSE UNFAIR TO UNION LABOR.

per week to \$18 and \$21, there seems to be a reason for their union. cated by these and other crafts in many cities. The U. M. W. in the central competitive field have im-

proved their conditions and more than doubled wages since their organization. Our membership was receiving \$3 per day and upward when men in unorganized fields were working for \$1.35 per day. In the face of these facts, Brother O'Neill, it is not necessary to pay "glowing verbal tributes to the imaginary achievements of organized labor."

When I note that the spirit which has united the men in the crafts is sweeping through the industries, making the welfare of each the concern of all, I know that the night of labor is passing.

Doubtless there were men whose blood stained the snow at Valley Forge who heard in their dreams the strains of Yanklee Doodle and saw the British marching with cased coi-

Great Hopes for Future GUY E. MILLER DEFENDS AMER- | working class and hear the shout that fills the heavens-"The world is

To contribute to that end is the loftiest ambition that can thrill the human soul. Now the question at issue is

What facts will contribute most to the result desired?" Is it a record of record of failure or achievement that most inspires? Shall we regard the mistakes of the past as inherent in the labor movement or as passing phases in the evolution of unionism?

The evidences of its passing are to be found in shop federations on the railways, the inclusion of engineers nals of the labor movement.

Believing in industrial unionism, mation of Building Trades Councils, I realize nevertheless than many craft the trend toward industrial unionorganizations have done much for ism in the Carpenter and Typograptheir membership, that they are sin- ical Unions, in the recognition of cere in their desire to advance, not industrialism by the A. F. of L. in the interest of their craft alone, but the charter of the W. F. of M., and is given tremendous significance by only wider information to act to that the proposed union of the W. F. of

M. with the U. M. W. of A. These are a few of the evidences that labor is growing in consciousof the work day and raised wages from a maximum of \$2.25 per day to ness and power. He who would at-tempt to judge its future by its partial failures in the past and present while the coal teamsters in the same is unable to see the man in the child.

The labor movement as construct times sixteen hours, to ten, and ed at present contains such indus-raised their wages from \$10 and \$12 trial unions as the Mine Workers and W. F. of M. They are to be power ful factors in bringing the new order

The above history has been dupli-into existence.

The capitalists have never whip ped the workers. When the workers are beaten it is always by their brothers directed by the capitalists.

BILLS RECENTLY INTRODUCED

Important Legislation Contemplated by Presentation of Bills Covering Various Subjects.

Washington, April 30 .- Bills have been introduced in the House of Representatives to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States, the one carrying the illiteracy test being urged by the American Federation of Labor.

connected with the Department of Commerce and Labor. The functions of the bureau shall "be to investigate and report upon all mat- Muscatine, and with the aid of La-

ries spread in the capitalist press.

National Secretary.

Brothers in Los Angeles Jail.

tional Executive Committee of the ocialist Party, in session here at this time, sent the following telegram to J. J. and J. B. McNamara, the kidnaped Union labor officials, "Greetings and good cheer to you

and the sensational stories in the capitalist press suggest that, as in the case of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, there is a foul conspiracy against you. No such conspiracy

"VICTOR L. BERGER,

"National Secretary.

Toledo, Ohio. May 1 .- One hun-

Mason City (Ia.) Plumbers Strike.

Mason City, Iowa, May 2 .- Plumb

Havana, Cuba, May 1 .-- More than

Muscatine, Iowa, May 2.—With the ratification by the members of

Work will be resumed in the fac-

The terms of the settlement are

A number of improvements in the

The factories closed February 25 the workmen and employers upon the methods of counting and wage scale, Another bill provides for the estab- red early in April, several companies lishmen of achildren's bureau to be of militia were sent to the city,

ors between the French and American lines at Yorktown. There are men whose eyes have swept labor's Chicagos and Hazeltons and Coeur d'Alenes, that see on the future's horizon the serviced ranks of a united venile courts, desertion, dangerous d'Alenes, that see on the future's horizon the serviced ranks of a united venile courts, desertion, dangerous d'Alenes, that see on the future's horizon the serviced ranks of a united venile courts, desertion, dangerous d'Alenes, that see on the future's horizon the serviced ranks of a united venile courts, desertion, dangerous d'Alenes, that see on the future's horizon the serviced ranks of a united venile courts, desertion, dangerous d'Alenes, that see on the future's horizon the serviced ranks of a united venile courts, desertion, dangerous d'Alenes, that see on the future's horizon the serviced ranks of a united venile courts, desertion, dangerous d'Alenes, that see on the future's horizon the serviced ranks of a united venile courts, desertion, dangerous d'Alenes, that see on the future's horizon the serviced ranks of a united venile courts, desertion, dangerous d'Alenes, that see on the future's horizon the serviced ranks of a united venile courts, desertion, dangerous d'Alenes, that see on the future's horizon the service de in effecting a compromise. The ratification of the agreement this should a strike is hatching or impend-bor Commissioner Van Duyn finally burchetting a compromise. The ratification of the agreement this should a strike actually occur we have a compromise. The ratification of the agreement this should a strike is hatching or impend-bor Commissioner Van Duyn finally burchetting a compromise. The ratification of the agreement this should a strike actually occur we have a compromise. The ratification of the agreement this should a strike actually occur we have a compromise. The ratification of the agreement this should a strike is hatching or impend-bor Commissioner Van Duyn finally burchetting a compromise. The ratification of the agreement this sho

New York Cilty never had more churches, never had more preachers, never had proportionately more children in schools and institutions where they receive religious training. There never has been a time in the

distinctively religious affairs

them, thus rendering a tie-up practically impossible.

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truly yours, "The Mooney & Boland Agency Per J. Sutherland, Vice President and General Manager, Member of the Chicago Association of Commerce."

WORKINGMAN AND BANKER.

Capitalists consciously and uncon ciously combine to favor their class interests. This 's evident in all cases where courts are called upon to de cide between the conflicting inter

ests of capital and labor. "Dear Sir-You, in common with J. J. McNamara is a workingman other manufacturers employing men in considerable numbers, have a mul-He is suspected, by a private detec tiplicity of details in your business tive agency that is legging for a big requiring 'eternal vigilance' on your reward, of complicity in a crime committed in Los Angeles at a time part. You want to know the facts as when he was in Indianapolis. to everything that is going on in and around your plant. Experience proves law provides that the question of exlaw provides that the question of extradition shall be carefully tried by that no general manager or superinthe highest courts, and that the actendent of a factory can keep conshall have the benefit of coun

that transpires when his back is turned, or what is going on among sel. McNamara was seized, hurried be fore a police court, menacled, and rushed, under heavy guard, across "To determine who among your the continent to a Los Angeles prison, forces are loyal and who are not; where he awaits formal indictment. who are shirking their duties; who

Edward Tilden, a wealthy banker of Chicago, is wanted by the legislature of Illinois to testify in the Lorimer bribery case. He refused to testify, probably because it would incriminate him and expose the robber gang that is looting the people.

The legislature issued a warrant for Tilden's arrest and notified (!) Tilden. After some delay and a lot of publicity, the officer got to Chi-

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.... FOR

haphazard way; they adoupt the only way; by employing secret service aid amion myde HOE tive agency in America furnishing operatives of this kind. For efficient,

Pushing Marx & Haas Boycott Among Unionists of Montana.

GARMENT WORKERS

Are Most Ably Represented by Miss Sellins and Miss Hurley of St. Louis, Mo.

Great Falls, Mont., May 5 .- Last Friday, at the regular meeting of the Cascade County Trades and Labor Assembly, two ladies, for the first time in the remembrance of the writer, were present.

The two ladies referred to were the Misses Fannie Sellins and Kathryne Hurley, respectively president and secretary of the Garment Workers' Local Union of St. Louis, Mo. are traveling throughout the United States representing the Garment Workers in their great fight with the Marx & Haas company of St. Louis.

At the special request of the ladies, the regular business of the Assembly was conducted, and they sat throughout the meeting, gaining what knowledge they could of the labor movement in this city from the discussion indulged in at various times, and after the meeting adjourned they were loud in their praise of our central body, comparing it most favorably with similar organizations in far larger cities, and commending up upon the fact that we have such an apparent live bunch of union men in this city.

Upon the conclusion of the regular business, Miss Sellins was introduced, and the address she made was a revelation to the men of this western country, who find it hard to realize that conditions so deplorable can exist in this "great and glorious free by Miss Sellins as being daily and hourly occurrences in the sweatthe East.

Miss Sellins touched lightly upon country and, by her own experience, particularly in St. Louis, was always apparently in favor of capital and against labor on every point, and suggested to the working men that they had it in their power, by the ballot, to put men in office, not only in national governmental departments, who were absolutely fair and would be in favor of organized labor instead of against it.

She told of the organization of the girls in the Marx & Haas factory into the Garment Workers' Union, and the success that was attending the put a matter of time until the union of these mining camps. was forced out and the firm announced an irrevocable and unremit-ting war upon the Garment Workers' Union, with the avowed purpose of breaking up the union and render-ing the members of it (mostly women) the absolute slaves of their to slavery of the body and soul for the privilege of working that they might exist.

Miss Sellins aid that the men and working condition for the brothers and sisters in the union fold; this voices. power we have was a simple and entirely inexpensive one and one that it should not be necessary to ask a union man to observe—it is: DE-MAND THE UNION LABEL on ev erything you purchase.

about the conditions of the women in the strike against the Marx & and told of the indignities and insults subjected to women when they were not organized so that they could protect them-

They asked that the men of the a good war fund to fight with. Push

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Assembly and all union men take particular notice in the future they buy nothing that does not bear the BEER BOTTLERS' MAY union label, and in particular to scrutinize closely all clothing to see that the Garment Workers' label was sewed thereon. She explained that in buying a suit of clothes we should not be satisfied to merely find the label in the coat, but see that it was in the vest and trousers as well, explaining that sometimes one or two articles of a suit would be farmed out to a sweatshop to make and the other article would be made in a fair factory and would bear the label, thereby creating the impression that the entire suit was union-made when, as a matter of act, only the one article with the label in it had been made under fair conditions.

If the labor movement had more workers such as these two ladies, organized labor would soon came into its own and strikes and lockout and the attendant evils of such disturbances would be of the past. To hear two women who are so thoroughly familiar with the subject of organized labor as Miss Sellins and Miss Hurley tell of the conditions as they have found them by personal experience is an eye-opener to the average man who has never been in a po sition to see the truth as it is portrayed by these ladies.

We extend congratulations to the Garment Workers' Union on their selection of representatives and predict that when Miss Sellins and Miss Hurley are finally through with their trip there will be more people acquainted with the true conditions surrounding the organized and unorcountry" of ours as those described ganized workers of the garment workers' craft than has heretofore known of the existence of such a shops and unorganized factories of craft at all, and also there will be more men and women, both union unorganized, buying label and the fact that the judiciary of the clothes and label goods, who at the present time pay absolutely no attention to the label, than at present know there is a union label at all.

During their stay in our city the Misses Sellins and Hurley will address every union that holds a meeting in the next week or ten days, the judiciary, but also in the city and arrangements have already been made for them to appear before the Mill and Smeltermen, the Clerks, the Laundry Workers, the Electricians, the Federal, the Carpenters and others.

Arrangements have been made to take the ladies by automobile to Stockett, Sand Coulee and Belt to move until the time the Marx & Haas address the miners' unions of those people put a new foreman in their communities, and they are assured of factory, and from that time on it was a most royal reception in every one

Sunday Miss Hurley and Miss Sellins attended the formation of the Woman's Label League, and their assistance and presence was one of the most important factors for the success of the league movement in this city, and their talk to the ladies of masters, not only as workers, but this city has done more to awaken they would be compelled to submit them and encourage them in their efforts for the label than could have been accomplished in a year of correspondence.

In the evening the ladies attended women of the country had it in their the meeting of the Socialist Party power to force the employer, even of in Union Hall, and there, as everythese eastern parts, to recognize the union, and thereby grant a decent and made a lasting friend of everyone who was able to hear their

Any man or woman in Great Falls, whether he or she be organized or not, who has an opportunity to hear Miss Sellins and Miss Hurley and fails to do so, is going to miss something that they will always regret .-Miss Hurley spoke most forcibly The Great Falls Labor News.

Push the Lists.

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DAY FESTIVAL POSTPONED.

To Be Held May 13th at Schoenlau's Grove.

The incessant rain on May 1 spoiled the picnic of Beer Bottlers' Union 187, which was to be held at Schoenlau's Grove.

The Union decided to postpone the picnic until May 13, when it will be held at the same place-i. e., at Schoenlau's Grove, on Gravois road.

A Grand Picnic,

With prize bowling and prize shooting, will be given by the St. Louis Beer Brewers Benevolent Society, No. 1, in Longwood Grove, 9400 South Broadway, on Sunday, May 21, 1911, commencing at 10 a.m. Ten valuable prizes! Entrance, 10 cents a person; children under 14 years free. Warm lunch at reasonable prices. Broadway cars run to the grove. Everybody invited.

GRAND RECEPTION AND DANCE

Given by the Young People's Socialist League.

Saturday evening, May 13th, the Young People's Socialist League will give its first grand reception, at Grand Oak Hall, Morganford road and Juniata.

This newly organized League will not only try to educate the younger generation, but will also give them opportunity for wholesome entertain-That this League was a necessity for the young folks may be seen by the rapid growth of same, as many new members are coming in at every meeting.

Dancing begins at 8 p. m. Admission, 25 cents. Refreshments will also be served.

Take Tower Grove car to Morgan

the Contest Fund lists in every ward, ford road and walk two blocks Have Them Made Nowsouth of Arsenal street.

SOCIALIST NOTES.

National Headquarters Socialist Party. Chicago, Ill., May 6, 1911.

The National Executive Committee met in session Saturday, April 29, at 2:30 p. m., at 14 Park Square, Boston, Mass. After holding five sessions, the committee adjourned at 3 p. m., Monday, May 1. All members of the committee were present during the sessions. The complete minutes of the meeting, printed in leaflet form, have been distributed through the usual channels of party information, and will be republished in the May issue of the Official Monthly Bulletin.

By a recent referendum in Indiana, Comrade James Oneal, 309 1/2 Ohio street, Terre Haute, was elected State Secretary; Comrades S. M. Reynolds, 309 1/2 Ohio street, Terre Haute, and John W. Kelly, corner Wabash and Spencer avenue, Marion, were elected members of the National Committee.

By arecent referendum in Colorado, Comrade A. H. Floaten. 1430 Monroe street, Denver, was re-elected State Secretary, and Comrade John Troxel, Cripple Creek, was elected a member of the National Committee.

By a recent referendum in Michigan, Comrade J. Hoogerhyde, 769 North College avenue, Grand Rapids, rade H. S. McMaster, 109 West Division street, Dowagiac, and Frang Aaltonen, Negaunee, were elected members of the National Committee.

Read St. Louis Labor.

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