Comrades, Work for your Own Press!

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

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Work for your Own Party!

Comrades.

OFFICE: 966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., MAY 27, 1911.

Kinloch, Central 1577; Bell, Olive 4198.

St. Louis in the Glaws of **Government by Grafters**

On April 4 the election took place. The entire Republican ticket was elected. Republican City Central Committee Chairman Kiel and his machine politicians had been fighting the Kreismann faction until a few days before election, when they agreed to "harmonize for the good of the

But the moment the election was over the fight was renewed. To the victor belong the spoils. Both the Kiel and the Kreismann people were agreed on this fundamental principle of capitalist boodle politics.

On April 18 the Kiel faction organized the new Municipal Assembly Alderman Ebrecht of the Eleventh Ward was elected as the Speaker of the House of Delegates, while Ex-Alderman Jacobs of the same ward was scheduled as clerk of the House. Ever since the fight between the Assembly and Mayor Kreismann has been going on.

Mayor Kreismann made a number of appointments, but the Assembly refused to endorse them. Last Tuesday the House of Delegates reorganized. James E. Lawton of the Twenty-eighth Ward was elected Speaker, in place of the Kiel man, Mr. Ebrecht, and Louis C. Hehl was chosen clerk instead of Ex-Alderman Jacobs, who had been chosen by the Kiel men on April 18.

Thus the fight for political jobs was carried on for weeks in both houses of the Assembly, while the citizens looked quietly and patiently on. The promises made during the last municipal campaign by both old parties were forgetten.

During the first five weeks of its existence the present Municipal Assembly showed by its own work that it is an absolute failure. Jobhunting and graft is the main object of these "servants of the people." With them politics is a matter of business. Once elected to office, their principal mission is to get their share of the spoils. This is capitalist politics pure and simple.

That the Kiel faction was defeated need not worry the citizens of St. Louis, for these would-be radicals are not much different from the average ward and peanut politicians. In this fight for booty the so-called radicals, or progressives, who are very strikingly represented by the Eleventh Ward Progressive Republican Club and similar organizations, were no better than their old-time brothers and friends of the Charles Kratz period. These gentlemen pretend to have wiped out Kratzism in the Republican party, but experience has since demonstrated the fact that they are of the same old class of political freebooters.

As to the victorious Kreismann faction, the rank and file of the citizens have no cause for rejoicing, for the simple reason that Mayor Kreismann and his administration are as much devoted to the Big Cinch interests as Rolla Wells and his Democratic outfit ever dared to be.

It is, indeed, surprising how the people of this community can look quietly and patiently on while their "representatives" in the Municipal Assembly carry on their disgraceful work of misrepresenting the people's interests. There is a general lack of political education among the great mass of the cifizens. Their conception of politics is still patented after the old capitalist motto: To the victors belong the spoils!

However, there is a general awakening of the people, and the twelve thousand Socialist votes cast at the last municipal election should be a warning to the old party politicians.

Conditions in our Municipal Assembly will not change until the working class take a hand in municipal politics under the banner of the Socialist Party. At the next municipal elections, which will take place in April, 1913, there will be a political revolution in St. Louis. The twelve thousand Socialst votes of 1911 will more than double and the working class will send Socialist representatives to the municipal legislative bodies.

This will mean some hard work. It will mean a great political battle. Democratic and Republican politicians will unite to defeat the Socialists, and the capitalist class will get busy to check the political onward march of the proletarians.

Milwaukee furnishes an example of what will happen in St. Louis in the near future. As to the methods to be employed to defeat the Socialists, there was an example in the Tenth Ward at the recent municipal election, when the Republicans counted their man, Eigel, in, although William M. Brandt, the Socialist candidate for Alderman, was elected. This will be proven in the present Eigel-Brandt contest.

By the way: Eigel is a Kreismann machine man, and the newly elected clerk of the House of Delegates, Mr. Louis C. Hehl, is one of the Republican lights in the Tenth Ward who assisted Eigel in his disgraceful campaign. It is well for the citizens to know these facts and to learn how the political ward workers are rewarded by the men higher up.

In view of these deplorable and hopeless conditions in the Municipal Assembly, the working class of St. Louis have no other hope of ever getting into possession of their rights than by joining hands with the Socialist Party, that will forever enjoin the old party machines from deceiving and robbing the people under the cloak of republicansm and democracy.

We call upon our comrades and brothers in the St. Louis labor movement to fall in line with the militant political forces of the Socialist Party and prepare for the great political battles that will have to be fought in this industrial and commercial metropolis of the great Southwest in the near future.

G. A. HOEHN.

There is one place on the Western Hemisphere where prices have not gone up, where no shoddy goods are sold, where the government runs department stores, bakeries, railroads, amusement halls, and Sunday excursions. In this place the most perfect safety devises are use. The workers who are injured receive compensation without suing for damages and no one suggests that there any graft connected with these things.

This remarkable place is under the flag of the United States. It is on the Canal Zone where the United States Government is digging the Big Ditch.

While the statesmen at home are declaring that such things are impracticable and would destroy incentive, they are being caried out as the only means of accomplishing the big-

gest job in the world. According to Albert Edwards, who describes these things in the Coming Nation for May 27th, Socialism is applied further in the Canal Zone ment.

than any other place on earth. To Socialism at Panama. than any other place on earth. be sure it lacks the important element of democracy, but if this were added and the labor was expended in the production of consumable goods it would in the United States.

The story is illustrated with photographs of these various undertaking and is only one of several interesting features in this number of the Coming Nation.

The Coming Nation is published at Girard, Kansas, at one dollar a year.

BAKERS WIN VICTORY.

After a Long and Stubbornly-Fought Contest to Unionize the Bakeries of the East Side.

Washington.-Reports from New York confirm the fact that the bakers, who have been on strike for some time, have won a complete victory in their contest to better their conditions and unionize the bakeries of the East Side. The union's treasury is \$1,500 larger than when the

Carpenters Strike Pushed

PRACTICALLY ALL OF THE CABI- eight hours per week, while the out-NET AND STAIR-BUILDING SHOPS SIGN UNION

SCALE.

Strikers Claim a Grand Victory After Weeks of Hard Fight.

LYING PRESS REPORT.

CARPENTERS' MASS MEETING CALLED FOR SUNDAY MORNING

At New Club Hall, Thirteenth Street and Chouteau Avenue.

There was general rejoicing at Carpenters' headquarters Wednesday last when the announcement was To-morrow (Sunday) morning at made that all the cabinetmakers' and 10 o'clock there will be a general return to work without delay.

'inside men." Their wages will be 36 and 44 cents an hour, and forty- of the strike is near.

siders receive 62 1/2 cents per hour.

Of the cabinet shops that have signed up we mention Staudte & Rueckoldt, Claes & Lehnbeuter, Loughmen Cabinet Co., etc. Only three smaller shops remain and they will sign up by the end of the week.

National Organizer Bohnen been especially active in organizing the cabinet shops.

There is little change in the strike of the outside carpenters. The St. Louis Republic of last Wednesday published a misleading report that the strike was over. This report originated with the boss association.

The fact is that the strikers are determined to continue the fight until they win the same victory as the 'inside' " men.

stairbuilders' shops had signed the mass meeting of the striking carpenunion scale and that the men would ters at the New Club Hall, Thirteenta street and Chouteau avenue, for the This is a complete victory for the purpose of discussing the strike situation. It is safe to say that the end

The Fluth Ward Socialist Picnic

Come and Have a Good Time.

The annual picnic and outing of the Tenth Ward Socialists takes place at Risch's Grove to-morrow, May 28.

All arrangements have been made for a pleasant time. The improvements made at the grove will make it even more popular than ever, and the Tenth Ward comrades have taken pains to provide enjoyment for a crowd. Family tickets are

Come out and see how fresh and green the country is and spend a day way from dust, noise and smoke. Take Bellefontaine car to the end of line.

TWEFTH WARD (WEST BRANCH)

Socialists Hold a Successful Mass Meeting. That Socialism is fast gaining

firm hold and establishing itself solwith our working people of St. Louis was evidenced by the splendid mass meeting held last Friday evening, May 20, at 7260 Gravois road.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Twelfth Ward Club (West Branch) of the Socialist Party of St. Louis, with William M. Brandt as the speaker of the even-Not only was there present a good-sized and attentive audience, but quite a good lot of Socialist literature (books and pamphlets) were

The precinct in which the meeting was held is the banner one of South St. Louis, over two hundred Socialist votes being cast for our party at the spring election, and, to show what can be done by good, live hustling, this branch was organized but three months ago, and to-day they have forty-three members in good stand-

The branch has decided to hold a series of open-air meetings, running all summer, and, in conjunction with heir literature distribution and selling Socialist books, it will not be surprising if by the end of the summer they will have one of the largest ward branches in the city. It is but reasonable to assume that they should, for that district is composed almost exclusively of workingmen, ideal party members.

THE WAY OF THE GUILTY MORE DELAY BY EIGEL.

On May 19, when the Brandt-Eigel contest was to be heard in court, and our attorney was all ready to proceed with the case, word came from Eigel's attorneys that they "were unable to be present and requested postponement of the case." is the third time a postponement has been secured by the Republican election manipulators of the Tenth Ward.

Party is making every effort to have the case tried, Eigel and his backers are doing all they can to delay the ria, B. C. trial.

can show how innocent he is.

DARROW IN LOS ANGELES.

Burns' Men Reach Otis' Town With "Evidence" Against the Mc-

Los Angeles, Cal., May 22.-Clarence Darrow, according to dispatches from Chicago, will arrive here Tuesday to take charge of the defense of the McNamara brothers, charged with murder in connection with the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times building.

At the headquarters opened by the defense it is stated that everything is in readiness at this end for Darrow to take hold.

Two Burns operatives have arrived here, bringing with them to be used 'exhibits in the trial of the McNamaras dynamite taken from the building where it is alleged to have been cached, papers seized when J J. McNamara's safe in Indianapolis was opend by Detective W. J. Burns, and several clocks, such as are said to have been used in setting off the dynamite charges used to wreck the various structures.

Suit cases said to have been in the possession of John B. McNamara and Ortie McManigal when they were arrested in Detroit, were brought West also.

To-day these exhib ts were taken to the office of the County Prosecu-

J. D. Fredericks, District Attorney, examined each "exhib't" in the presence of Malcolm McLaren, a Burns Each was ticketed and numbered.

The books and papers seizea in the office of J. J. McNamara are to be used in connection with the plan of the prosecution to cret negotiations" between J. J. Mc-Namara, as secretary of the Structural Bridge and Iron Workers of America, his brother and McManigal for the blowing up of the buildings

UNIONS, TAKE NOTICE!

Whitehead & Hoag Company, Newark, N. J., No Longer Furnish Union-Labeled Uunion Supplies.

Washington, May 20 .- The Whitehead & Hoag Co., Newark, N. J., can not furnish union-made eight-hour campaign buttons, because they do not employ any organized men and women in the department making badges, buttons and novelties.

Stonecutters to the Fore.

The Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America is making splendid progress this year, increases of wages having been gained by thirteen of its unions during the last four months. The general average per hour throughout the entire jurisdiction of this organization is approximately 50 cents. praise of approximately 6 cents per hour has been gained in Akron, O.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Indianapolis, Ind.; Toledo, O.; Sand-THESE ARE THE TACTICS OF stone, Minn.; Wheeling, W. Va.; GUILTY MEN. While the Socialist Youngstown, Ohio; Calgara, Canada; Party is making every effort to have Nashville, Tenn.; Port Arthur, Ontario; Rochester, N. Y., and Victo-

Sooner or later the case WILL The sheet metal workers of COME TO TRIAL and then Mr. Eigel Youngstown, Ohio, have secured an The sheet metal workers of increase of 25 cents a day.

The Mexican Revolution

to Successful Conclusion end soon. Porfirio Diaz will resign, Madero will have a hand in consti-According to latest news from Mexico, the revolution will come to an tuting the new cabinet, and thus the Mexican revolution is expected to be called off.

No doubt, the withdrawal of Diaz and his clique means political progress for Mexico. It means the inauguration of political reforms such as will be acceptable to the Mexican and American capitalists who have financed the Madero revolutionary campaign.

It is a serious mistake, however, to believe that the present Mexican revolution would bring freedom to the Mexican working class. Mexico is the Russia of the American continent. Mexico is the land of immense natural resources and furnishes a successful field of operations for the enterprising capitalists. Capitalist production in Mexico is in its infancy, but the near future will bring an industrial and commercal revoluton. American capitalism will assist in the process of developing the industrial conditions of the Mexican republic. Hundreds of millions of new capital will be invested in mines, factories and other enterprises. will mean the creation of a large wage-working proletariat.

Since cheap labor is one of the ideals of the capitalist class, it is only logical that every effort will be made to prevent the wage workers from organizing into unions and similar organizations for self-protection.

The outrages committed on the striking mine workers in Cananea in recent years may give an idea as to what the Mexican wage workers may expect the moment they begin to effectively organize their forces on the economic field.

The provisional Madero government has already joined Diaz Federal forces to fight the "Magonists," as the newspapers put it.

Magon is one of the men who was arrested in St. Louis some years ago for publishing the revolutionary paper, "La Regeneracion." He is one of the pioneers of the Mexican revolution. His work did not consist of grand-stand play, like that of Madero. He worked and suffered for the cause of the Mexican revolution, and if Magon and his friends insist on continuing the present revolution, in spite of Madero, they must have good

Peace is very desirable for Mexico and the Mexican people, but the near future will show at what price this much-desired peace has been

With the present revolution ended, the class struggle between the capitalist and working classes in Mexico will begin. The industrial development will be followed by trade union and Socialist movements, and these movements will lead to the class war with the capitalists.

What influence the labor movement of the United States will exert on the Mexican working class remains to be seen. Close relations and affiliation between the proletariat on both sides of the Rio Grande will soon become a vital issue and an absolute necessity for the good and welfare of the American and Mexican working classes.

G. A. HOEHN.

Editorial Comment.

BY G. A. HOEHN.

Pinkertons and Citizens' Alliance desperadoes are great admirers of

The McNamara trial in Los Angeles may begin about June 1. Read the Socialist press! Congressman Berger introduced a bill in Congress for the protection

of working women in the District of Columbia. Even J. Pierpont Morgan declares that the latest Standard Oil decision of the United States Supreme Court was entirely satisfactory to him.

With Comrade Brandt as organizer, the Socialist Party of St. Louis is bound to continue its successful work in behalf of the working class. The Legislative Committee of the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor

Union is a live wire which the Big Cinch capitalists have repeatedly attempted to cut. Congratulations to the Inside Workers of the United Carpenters and

many weeks' battle. Every member of a Building Trade Union should do his best to the striking carpenters in their present trouble. Don't talk jurisdiction

Joiners of St. Louis for their complete and splendid victory, won after

while the battle with the common enemy is on! It seems that the Capitalist press finds considerable satisfaction in the general strike talk of Haywood and in the irresponsible mouthing of

Emma Goldman in connection with the McNamara case. The National Manufacturers' Association will conduct a desperate press campaign against the McNamara boys. It is up to the Socialist and Trade Union press to counteract the poisonous Kirbyism.

The Republican Alderman from the Tenth Ward, Mr. Eigel, holds his seat unlawfully. He was elected by fraudulent means and methods, which facts will be brought out during the Brandt-Eigel contest.

Comrade Victor L. Berger fills his position as the first Socialist Congressman with much ability and credit. Berger is to-day admired, even by those up-in-the-air impossibilists who tried to vote him out of the party several years ago.

President Taft sees danger in Uncle Sam's wage slaves joining a labor union. He holds that government employes should not join the American Federation of Labor. Would Taft object to government employes joining the anti-union Citizens' Alliance?

Judge Coxe of the New York Federal Court issued an injunction whereby the Carpenters' Unions and the Master Carpenters' Association shall be prevented from carrying out an agreement stipulating that only union trimming shall be used. Some of our judges are becoming a great

Comrade William M. Brandt has been elected secretary and organizer of the Socialist Party of St. Louis. Comrade Otto Pauls, who has so ably and faithfully filled the position of party secretary for a number of years, and who gave part of his time to the work in the business office of the Labor Publishing Company, has been elected as assistant editor of ST. LOUIS LABOR.

Ex-Mayor Wells was knocking the knockers at Hotel Jefferson at a banquet given in honor of the newly elected President Bush of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Mr. Wells is too well known as flesh of the Big Cinch flesh, and whatever he says against the knockers will carry little weight with intelligent citizens. Because he is president of the Business Men's League is only another reason why his public utterances on public questions should be considered with a grain of suspicion.

Important!

Subscription Hustlers, Attention! How to Get "Hope" Free!

The "UNLUCKY NUMBER" of Hope, the thirteenth issue of the clever Socialist cartoon magazine, is now out, and it is the most laughable number yet issued.

It is printed in three colors, and pictures in a humorous and entertaining manner the hoodoo of capi-

Hope is a valuable adjunct to the propaganda field, as even the most prejudiced, who will not stop to read or listen to reason, cannot resist the argument presented in the laughabel and forceful cartoons in Hope.

This magazine, edited by Ward Savage, the well-known Chicago Socialist cartoonist, supplanted by a large staff of other virile cartoonists and writers, should be in the hands of every Socialist who enjoys a good laugh when the joke is on the

Hope has been called "Der Wahre of America, and is deserving of the national circulation it is rapidly gaining. Single copies are 10 cents eac, but you wont' want to this publication, that is read by the miss a single issue of this funny So-cialist magazine. A year's subscrip-zenship, openly admits the change of tion is only one dollar. Send your sentiment that has taken place subscription to-day to ST. LOUIS among the Letter Carriers during a period of two years.

If you will send in \$2.00 for two new yearly subscriptions to ST. LOUIS LABOR (not renewals), we will send you Hope free for one year. It costs you nothing but a little hustling among your friends.

Get a sample copy of Hope at our office, for 10 cents, and see what a bargain it is.

Warning!

SHAMEFUL CAPITALIST TRICK IN MILWAUKEE!

Pass the Warning to the Trades Unions-Don't Give Your Money to the Enemy!

The Milwaukee capitalist newspapers now have a scheme to beat the Socialists. They have seen that the fund to start the Milwaukee Socialist daily was growing fast. They resolved to block the way against our daily by a mean trick, and at the same time cheat the trades unions out of some of their hard-earned dol-

The scheme is to start an anti-Socialist, so-called "trades union" pa-per before the Milwaukee Socialists can collect enough funds to start a Socialist daily. This would compete against the paper to be issued by the Milwaukee comrades, and at same time tend to foster an anti-Socialist spirit among the working class of Milwaukee. Two of the big capitalist dailies of Milwaukee are behind this tricky plan. Their representative has already approached the acting business agent of the Milwau-kee Federated Trades Council, and asked him if the trades unions would subscribe anything to this new "trades union" paper. The business agent briefly replied that they would not get one "blank" cent from the Milwaukee trades unions for such a purpose.

Now these anti-Socialist papers will very likely appeal to the trades outside of Milwaukee for financial help. They will not state, of course, that this is to be an anti-Socialist paper. The trades unionists of other towns, knowing that the Milwaukee Socialists are planning to start a daily newspaper of their own will naturally conclude that this is the one the Socialists are planning. funds to the enemy, just when they driven cattle," mean to help the cause of Socialism in Milwaukee.

This is the meanest dodge the Milwaukee capitalists have yet devised. Please assist us in unmasking it.

All contributions for the Milwau kee Socialist daily should be sent to H. W. Bistorious, Bisbane Hall, Milwaukee, Wis. Cut out this address

Warn the members of your union Watch for any communication on this subject from Milwaukee. no attention to any communication which does not come from the Social-Democratic (Socialist) Party and which does not contain the address given above.

E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary.

Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, Wis. May 19, 1911,

"OVERLAPPING" AGAIN.

alent in Australia as in This Country.

Trials, obstacles and complex problems in the labor world are pretty much the same the world over Impetuous theorists can always pre scribe a solution, but "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin,' and boundary line of countries constitute no line of demarcation. The following resolution has been adopted by the Melbourne Trades and Labor Council:

'Resolved, That the federal gov ernment be asked to amend section 59 of the arbitration act so as to give power to the Industrial Registrar to

rules to include a section of an in-dustry of which industry an organi-sation has been registered or is about to be registered."

Two Year's Time Did the Work

Two years is not a long time. 1909 a proposition to assist a Socialist newspaper was submitted to the Letter Carriers' Association of Brookyn. The mere mention of Socialism then was sufficient to cause a speedy dropping of the proposition without a dissenting voice. In February, 1911, the Letter Carriers received a similar proposition. They voted unanimously to extend the aid asked for. What this unusual change means we do not know, but certainly the word Socialism carries less alarm than it did. People are interested in what it contains of good, and are not frightened by its remote, theoretical side. -Collier's Weekly.

The above statement in a publication of national repute is significant. Collier's Weekly does not champion the cause of organized labor or espouse the cause of Socialism, and yet zenship, openly admits the change of

It is evident that the Letter Carriers some two years ago had a wrong conception of Socialism, and it is further evident that the prohibitive rules that have been handed down from the "higher ups" in the postal department have forced the carriers to do some serious thinking as to the remedies that must be resorted to in order that they may be saved from absolute slavery. The Letter Carriers in the year 1911 know more about Socialism than the Letter Carriers did in 1909, and in 1912 the Letter Carriers of the nation may strike a united blow at the ballot box.—Miners' Magazine.

GET YOU GONE.

By Charles Mackay.

Standing still is childish folly, Going backward is a crime; None should patiently endure Any ill that he can cure;

Onward! kep the march of time. Onward! while a wrong remains To be conquered by the right;

While oppression lifts a finger To affront us with his might; While an error clouds the reason Of the universal heart, Or a slave awaits his freedom, Action is the wise man's part.

Old opinions, rags and tatters; Ye are worn; ah, quite threadbare! We must cast you off forever;

We are wiser than we were: Never flitting, always cramping, Letting in the wind and sleet, Chilling us with rheums and agues,

Or inflaming us with heat. We have found a mental raiment, Purer, whiter, to put on. Old opinions! rags and tatters! Get you gone! Get you gone!

Scabs vs. Non-Unionists

There has ever been a confusion of the terms of scab and non-unionist, and those not well yersed in the strict meaning of the two terms have been given to conflicting one with the other and to losing sight of the line of demarkation between the two. They are different in many ways, as the following will explain:

There is a vast difference between the "scab" and the mere non-unionist. Non-unionists are those work-ers who drudge along like "dumbtaking no part in the great industrial struggles that are being waged around them, while their labor power—the small traders "scabs' are those who take an active and small farmers. The ruling minor-'scabs' are those who take an active part in the fight against the workers of their own trade. In nearly every case the "scab" is like the horse in the burning stable, who not only re-fuses to come out, but kicks and bites the brave fireman who goes to his escue. It is for this reason that the strikebreaker has been called a moral criminal. When a body of workers are being treated with gross injustice, when their employer contempt uously refuses even to arbitrate, and when they choose to be strikers rathen than slaves, the men who take their places are morally and socially guilty of a criminal act.

strikebreaker in such a case only proves the moral deficiencies of the aw. It is also legal to be a monopolist, a Wall street plunger, to be a lobbyist for the trust, to be a promoter of the wheat corners, but to class the "scab" with these gentlemen is not to make him any less a moral criminal. Our ideas about what is right and what is wrong are changing. Morality, like everything else, evolves. We are beginning to understand that the crimes against individuals are not as great as those against large bodies of men. The social criminal injures all of us, himself included. He tries to scuttle the ship in which he is a passenger. His cess means social failure, and his failure means social success. These facts may not be clearly seen by the ethical teachers and the professors of political economy, but the trades

To say that it is legal to be

SHORTER HOURS FOR ALL

From sunrise to sunset it is work. work, to be repeated on the morrow and all through life until at last the grim reaper lays the exhausted toiler quietly in the grave.

For most of us, as the poet Hoover says, "Tis go to work—to earn the cash—to buy the food—to gain the strength-to go to work.

That just about sums up the niggardly life most wage-earners, farmers, shopkeepers and petty manufacturers lead under capitalism.

And the amazing part of it is that they permit themselves to be thus driven by the furious mania of work, not to satisfy extravagant wants of their own, but to heap mountains of wealth into the laps of multimillionaires.

Incredible though it may seem, it is, nevertheless, true that the average worker produces the equivalent of his daily wages in less than three hours. The other six, seven or eight hours he is producing profits for his boss, rent for the landlords, interest for the money lenders and taxes for a government that spends most of its revenue upon engines of war.

A Reasonable Working-Day Professor Irving Fischer of Yale University declares that "the average workingman works two or three hours too much every day.'

The Professor is right. No person or leave later than 5 o'clock in the The eight-hour day would give the

workers more leisure in which to unorganized?

PLATFORM

Socialist Party

UNITED STATES.

What Human Life Depends On

Human life depends upon food, cloth-

ing and shelter. Only with these as-

sured are freedom, culture and higher

human development possible. To pro-

machinery are needed. Land alone

does not satisfy human needs. Human labor creates machinery and applies it

to the land for the production of raw material and food. Whoever has con-trol of land and machinery controls

human labor, and with it human life

To-day the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned

by a rapidly decreasing minority. So

handled by one man, its owner cannot

dominate the sources of life of others.

But when machinery becomes more complex and expensive, and requires

for its operation the organized effort of many workers, its influence reaches

over wide circles of life. The owners

Men Are Made Slaves.

machine owners compared to all other

classes decreases, their power in the

nation and in the world increases. They bring ever larger masses of

working people under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle

and brain are their only productive

property. Millions of formerly self-employing 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

the class who have but little land and

ity is steadily becoming useless and

The Class Struggle.

A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged be-

tween the exploiting propertied classes

on the one hand and the exploiting propertyless class on the other. In

this struggle the wage working class

cannot expect adequate relief from any

reform of the present order at the hand

the most determined and irreconcil-

able antagonists of the ruling class. They suffer most from the curse of

class rule. The fact that a few capital-

ists are permitted to control all the country's industrial resources and so-

cial tools for their individual profit,

and to make the production of the nessaries of life the object of competi-

tive private enterprise and speculation

is at the bottom of all the social evils

In spite of the organization of trusts

pools and combinations, the capital-

ists are powerless to regulate produc-tion for social ends. Industries are largely conducted in a planless man-

tivity the strength and health of the

workers are mercilessly used up, and during periods of enforced idleness the

workers are frequently reduced to

duction are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crises which paralyze the nation every fifteen or

Labor's Exploitation

Overproduction and Idlenes

The wage workers are, therefore,

of the dominant class.

of our time.

starvation.

twenty years.

nant class.

such machinery become the domi-

In proportion as the number of such

as machinery is simple and easily

and liberty.

The Cause of Class Rule.

duce, food, clothing or shelter, land

friends, attend meetings, to become sociable, intellegent, well-formed

The eight-hour day would also im-prove the health of the workers and prolong their lives. It would crease their efficiently, reduce the number of railroad collisions and other accidents diminish the use of stimulants and perhaps spread employment among a greater number of people.

for rest. Eight hours for play. That is the cherished hope," says Robert Hunter,"of every man under the machine, of every child and wo-

The Means of Realization

How is that hope to be realized? Thus far it has been realized in several important trades through the efforts of organized labor.

This method still holds good. The unions are still winning concessions from the bosses. The stronger they are the more successful they will be. You should join the union of your

But there is a better method than strikes, better because it is less costly

Has it ever occurred to you that the eight-hour day could be estabshould be required to get to work lished in a great number of industries earlier than 8 o'clock in the morning by law, and, furthermore, that all the workers in all the trades would the unskilled, the organized and the

why has it not been placed upon the statute books. Ah! that is a question no capitalist

newspaper will answer truthfully. The federal, state and municipal governments, my friend, are con trolled directly and indrectly by big business men-by wealthy bankers, railroad magnates corporations managers, mahufacturers and the like.

These gentlemen are shrewd. They are careful to place only their friends in office. They hire politicians the same as they hire attorneys. They dominate the Republican and Democratic parties by campaign contributions. They manipulate governnments as easily as they manipulate the stock exchange. That is why labor legislation always goes lown to defeat.

The employers of labor fight the eight-hour movement because they fear that a reduction of hours will diminish their profits by making it necessary for them to employ more 'hands'' purchase new machinery and enlarge their plants.

class party, they can speedily gain for ment is a rich men's government, eight-hour bills will never get beyond the stage of agitation and discussion.

Working Class Politics.

But there is no ocasion for des-

The workers have the franchise. They outnumber the capitalists nine to one. They can overwhelm them at the polls by sheer force of numbers thereby be benefited, the skilled and They can establish a labor administration in this country any time they want to.

Once the workers quit voting their once they rally to the support of competent working class candidates controlled by a genuine working class party, they can speedily gain for themselves a shorter workday, but also employers' liability acts, old-age pensions, advanced factory legislation, state employment of the unequally desirable.

The Socialist party is an exclusively working class party. It stands exclusively for working class interests. It is fighting hard to effect changes that will benefit immensely all who toil.

The Socialists have been advocating the eight-hour day for the last sixty years. They have always stood behind the labor unions in their fight for a shorter working day again and again. They have introduced eighthour measures in all legislative bodies they have had representation

But the eight-hour day is not the apex of their ambitions. It is but a milepost in their victorious advance into the new civilization that is dawning on the world.

The time is not distant when everybody will be guaranteed useful, congenial and remunerative employment, when all the wants of all the people will be satisfied by a few hours labor each day, when the wealth produced by labor shall belong solely to those who work, when men and women will have opportunities for culture and travel that are now enjoyed only by a privelged few.

That is more than an idle dream It is a definite program.

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-

Artificial Beauty

BY J. WILLIAM LLOYD.

What is there beautiful in "landscape"? Look at Moneybag's gro-Everything is obliged to pr claim. Moneybags. Every tree and bush must say "I am Moneybags" Every tree tree, he has had me planted and pruned just so." The lawn must say "I am wild. Moneybags had me graded and keeps me cut." The stream says "Moneybags makes me run as I do and fall over these imitaployed members, and shall take such tion rocks in this elegant way."
other measures within its power as Every bush, every flower, every inch of walk or border shouts "Moneybags!" Nothing anywhere, in all this "landscape," but this infernal Moneybags and his accursed pride, bad taste, stupidity and belly-forwardness. Here he comes, at this moment around the geometrical curve of his drive, riding in a var-nished carriage drawn by two clipped cut-tailed horses, two cast-iron, glass eyed fools on the box, and a clipped cut-tailed dog in the following. Lord save our your poor eyes from

the blast of the dazzling sight!
You could not roast, freeze, starve or terrify a true artist into making a picture of anything about the whole damned place and naming it a work of art. He would throw up his soul in a vomit at the task. Look now at Granger's land

him now with his bare arms, tanned

When Granger does a thir

skin, slouched hat and overals!-it is because he has a l'ving to make, honest debts to pay, a women he loves, children to care for. His drives are made to haul wood and hay on, his fences are to keep cows in pastures, his trees were planted to give shade and bear fruit. Never a thought anywhere of "improving Nature" or displaying his own importance. Everything speaks only of manly endeavor, pushed by necessity and loving care. And what is result? Here indeed is the blesing of Nature and beauty inimitable. That wood road is the path of faires; this stone fence with its lichens Virginia creepers, brambles, is beautiful as the mountains; the old orchard is loverer than any park ever d-vised; that weather-stained red barn, with its mosy shingles, twittering eave-swallows, and doves cooing among the rafters, is not to be surpased by any feudal castle; the wellsweep is a poem, the pasture field an eclogue. The sturdy, sweating horses at the plow, the hay-rigging, the dreamy kine, the shaggy collie, the waddling geese, the wild hedge along the lane, the wild brook at the bottom of the field, the duck-pond and the spring-house-nothing anywhere that an artist could not use and would not gloat over, nothing not vital with spontaneity, touched by human sympathy and caressed by nature as a mother caresses her

This is the picturesque, this is the beauty and this is life.

> Read St. Louis Labor. \$1.00 a Year.

into cold dollars. It disfigures, maims and kills hundreds of thousands workingmen annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and forces large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice. Power of Corruption. To maintain their rule over their

public officials. They select the execunation politically and intellectually just as they own it industrially.

The Vital Issue.

rather than his master.

The private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation is the rock upon which class its indispensable instrument. wage-workers cannot be freed from exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting collective for private ownership of the land and means of production used for

The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within present capitalist society. The factory system, with its complex machinery and minute division of labor, is rapidly delective and social process. The great trusts and monopolies which have ganized the work and management of the principal industries on a nationa ive use and operation.

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

The Socialist Party is primarily an

economic and political movement. It is not concerned with matters of religous belief. Labor's Interests Identical

In the struggle for freedom the in-terests of all modern workers are iden-tical. The struggle is not only na-tional, but international. It embraces

does not strive to substitute working by working-class victory to free all humanity from class rule and to realize the international brotherhood of 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.

realization of this ultimate aim, and to

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

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

The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.

4. The extension of the public 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 retained at a part of the public domain.
6. The absolute freedom of press,

INDUSTRIAL DEMANDS. The improvement of the indus-

speech and assemblage.

rial condition of the workers.

(a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productive-

ess 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-

pection of workshops and factories.
(d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age (e) By forbidding the interstate ransportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all uninpected factories

(f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compul-sory insurance against employment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.

POLITICAL DEMANDS.

of the bequests and to he nearness of kin.

ourselves to engage in an active cam paign in that direction.

proportional representation and 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

mendable by majority vote.

15. The enactment of further ures for general education and for the

the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of
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, desbattle for freedom he Socialist Party

the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of
the world workers of
the world the workers of
the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of
the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of
the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of
the world.

To unite the worlds workers of
the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of
the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of
the world.

To unite the world.

To unite the worlds workers of
the separation of a department of leabor,
from the department of leabor,
To unite the world.

To unite the world.

To unite the worlds workers of
the sacrification of a department of leabor,
from the department of leabor,
from the department of leabor,
and their allies and sympathisers of
lishment of a department of leabor,
from the department of leabor,
from the world.

To unite the world.

To unite the worlds workers of
the world.

To unite the worlds.

To the reation of a department of leabor,
from the department of leabor,
from the workers of the nation
of commerce and labor, and the establishment of a department of some leabor from the department of leabor.

To unite the worlds.

To unite the worlds workers of the nation
of commerce and labor, and the establishment of a department of leabor.

To unite the worlds.

To unite the worlds.

To unite the worlds workers of the nation
of commerce and labor, and their all judges be elected by the
people for short terms, and that the
people for short terms, and the stablishment of leabor.

To unite the worlds worlds w

child

Address: 966 Chouteau Ave.

Jurisdictional Questions Are as Prev

power to the Industrial Registrar to been the pioneers of social reforms, refuse registration to any organ-ization which makes provisions in its cordingly.—Labor Leader.

By Wm. Restelle Shier. There is nothing impractical in

Should we live to work, or work to rest, to study, to amuse themselves, ve?

A visitor from Mars would say their homes, to play with their wives forced by the government. Then once they rally to the support of that the people of this earth lived and children, to frequent the parks solely to work.

"Eight hours for work. Eight men toiler, of every wage-worker in the wide world."

and more far-reaching.

titution, physical exhaustion and ignorance. It drags their wives from their homes to the mill and factory. It snatches their children from the playgrounds and schools and grinds their slender bodies and unformed minds

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 tives, bribe legislatures and corrupt the courts of justice. They own and censor the press. They dominate the educational institutions. They own the

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 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 capi-talist class, while it is a class strug-gle, is thus at the same time a strug-

le for the abolition of all classes and class privileges.

The Rock of Class Rule.

exploitation. stroying all vestiges of individual production in manufacture. Modern production is already very largely a col sprung up in recent years have or scale, and have fitted them for collect-

Land and Public Welfare.

the world and will be carried to ulti-mate victory by the united workers of

8. The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the 9. A graduated income tax.
10. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge 11. The initiative and referendum

abrogated only by act of congress or by a referendum of the whole people. 14. That the Constitution be made

conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department, The creation of a department of health.

Gongressman Victor L. Berger Galls the District of Golumbia Government Undemocratic and Un-American

From Washington Times of Saturday, May 13, 1911.

member of the House, to-day trained his artillery on the real estate dealers of Washington, and upon the form of government for the District time: of Columbia. In a statement giving his views on "What's the Matter With District of Columbia is absolutely un-Washington," he vigorously attacks both and advocates the abolishment of the partnership between the District and the Government, whereby the United States puts up a dollar for every dollar raised by local taxa-

Mr. Berger also declares emphatically for the enfranchisement of the citizens of the District. He urges that they be required to pay their own bills and run their own govern

He advocates the expenditure by the government of a few million dollong leases to government employes and working people,

Government Buncoed Out of Millions. United States are being buncoed out

of six or seven million dollars a year by the present taxation arrangement. And now let and predicts that they will sooner or other capitals: later demand that it be abolished. He charges that the benefits from the government's contribution to the District go to "a few landowners and shoddy aristocrats."

The statement by Mr. Berger is a results of his six weeks' investigation of District conditions. He is a member of the House District Committee, and has endeavored to inform him- quire the State of Massachusetts to self about the District before voting pay one-half of its taxes because the on District bills, and before introducing any District measures himself.

Mr. Berger says he has talked with a great many people of Washington, and personally investigated many phases of the District government and has visited schools, alley slums, parks and various public institutions. His statement to-day represents his views formed after his investigation and inspection. It follows:

Careful Investigation Before Stating Opinion.

A residence of six weeks in Wash ington would hardly give me a right the system. to go into the details of District government and District affairs, if it had not been for the fact that I had been appointed a member of the District Committee. Moreover, I have made ally over the territory and looking up streets, alleys, pavements, schools and other public institutions, to learn as much as possible about the general conditions of the District of Co-

I have also had many conversations with residents of the District, who did not know that I am a Congresstherefore, were rather frank in their criticism of conditions. Other residents-mainly members of made it a point to look me up in my -as property is sold only in the bus- not care to repeat.

The Mo. Pacific Railroad

Victor L. Berger, the Socialist office and help me with their sugges- iness districts of New York and Chitions and advice.

Mr. Berger Gives His Conclusions. Now, the fallowing are the conclusions which I have reached at this

The form of government of the democratic and un-American. The District is ruled by three Commissioners, who are appointed by the resident, but the residents of the District have no voice in the selection higher. of these three Commissioners.

As a reason for this partnership; the argument is made that the government owns one-half of the property in the district and should there fore pay one-half of the taxes. But half of the property of the Districtalthough some persons count in the streets and alleys as government property in order to make it so appear. Moreover, the city of Washington depends entirely on the govlars every year for the erection of ernment departments and governmodel homes, to be sold or rented on ment employes for its very existence, while as a matter of fact any other city would gladly pay a vast bonus to secure the seat of the National Mr. Berger says the people of the Government with its many depart ments, public buildings, and the thousands of employes.

And now let us take the case of

Supposing that Albany should require the State of New York to pay half of its taxation because the capitol and all the departments of the state government of New York are located there, or that Springfield, Ill., should require the State of Illinois to pay one-half of all taxes for the same reason; or Boston should recapitol and the state officials are in Boston. That would be considerd ridiculous, yet that is the condition

Commissioners Are Victims of System.

And this grotesque circumstance is it the foundation of all the evils of the District government.

As I said before, the residents of the District have no voice in the selection of the commissioners. These commissioners are clean and honest men, and some of them are even very capable men, but they are victims of

The fact that the government is lar in taxes paid by the District has northwest made the tax rate of Washington the lowest for any city of its size. It has it my business, by reading over some also made it possible for the owners of the reports and by going person- of real estate to hold on to their real estate indefinitely-to hold it for the growth of the "unearnea increment' as the residents call it—and hold it for speculation in the future.

The result is that in no other city in the country-may be in no other city in the world-is real estate speculation so rampant as it is in Washington. Five and six miles from the White House residence property is sold in Washington by the square foot-not by the front foot, like in advancement associations - have other cities, but by the square foot

cago and othher large cities. Rents Should be Low; Nowhere

Higher. Considering the fact that the gov ernment has paid about six millions and a quarter in hard dollars last year, and corresponding sums since 1878, one would think that rents would be nowhere lower than in Washington, D. C. Yet the contrary case-rents are nowhere is the

All the benefits of government support and government munificence go to a small crowd of real estate dealers and land owners, while the great mass of people have only so much more to pay. I have repeatedly also heard the claim that a ring of real estate speculators, bankers, and corporation magnates absolutely own the city, and have ruled it in the past by being able to "influence" the Dis-

and the Senate. Now, I do not know what should be done in this respect other than to give the people of the District the right to vote and make them pay their own taxes.

trict Committee of both the House

I know very well that all the wealthy people will oppose this. They do not care to vote as long as they get the country at large to pay their taxes for them. But I believe that sooner or later the people of the United States will wake up to the fact that they are being buncoed out of six or seven million dollars every I say buncoed because, excepting for a few land owners and shoddy aristocrats in Washington, nobody is getting any benefit out

All Ills Based on Graft Partnership. All the other ills of the District are more or less based upon the graft partnership with the United

States government. Because as long as administrating the affairs of the District simply that the rich and powerful get the most of that graft.

Therefore, Washington is not only exploited by the public service corporations-about which I will have a later-but it is also a notorious fact up the real estate ring. that certain sections of the city where the working people live are neglected, while the northwest side, where the rich people are living, has most of the improvements. There paying a dollar in taxes for every dol- are streets enough laid out on the to accommodate every millionaire in the country. That section has even lamp-posts in by lamps I have met no one excepting a policeman on horseback, and the nearest approach to a live Washingtonian was a scarecrow which I saw in the distance in the field. There are miles of streets and sidewalks made for the benefit of real estate speculators.

Some very ugly stories have been told to me about certain Senators Congressmen of former days and who have realized enormous fortunes land holdings-stories which I do

ine with the general scheme. The aw requires that land and improve ments shall be assessed at not less than two-thirds of their actual value. Lands have been shown to me in and around the city that have been assessed for not more than 20 and 30

I understand the commissioners are trying to remedy this evil the best they know how.

As to the housing conditions Washington is no doubt a beautiful city, though it has a little too much asphalt pavement—and would be healthier and even more beautiful if t had less asphalt and more grass plots on its wide thoroughfares.

sition is found in the alleys-300 of them-where the death rate is terrific and sanitary conditions are a menace not only to the dwellers in those alleys, but also to the

greed for money is at the bottom-it is the high rent which is derived from the old "shacks." Here, as in everything else, the old capitalist adage that "property is more impor-tant than human life" finds expres-

Scheme to Solve Housing Evils. Washington needs the conversion

a fair beginning has been made in

In connection with this I would suggest a measure, which would help the housing conditions in Washington immensely, and also furnish a good reason for the government to use up a good-sized appropriation in Washington every year judiciously, and with a view of benefiting all the people of the District.

believe that the government should spend a few million dollars every year in erecting model dwellmeans a game of graft, it is natural ings for its employes and for the working people in general, and sell them or rent them to these people on I know of nothlong term leases. ing that would solve the housing question quicker and more thorough good deal more to say some time ly, and at the same time also break

Of course, some of these sugges tions will be received with derison and disgust by the people in high places, and particularly by those who profit by the present condition. feel certain that if the government employes and workingmen would have a chance to express their opin

be carried out in this Congress, and possibly not even in the next. However, they are sure to come. Sooner or later the people of the entire

Until then we will have to do the best we can under the circumstances for one shall make it my business to assist in every measure which will spell progress-be it great or little -no matter from what source it may originate. I also expect to infrom the increased values of their troduce a good many measures of that type myself, and expect to get the same open-minded consideration.

The taxation and assessment is in

people in the high-class residences.

Here, as in everything else, the

of these blind alleys into streets, and that respect.

ions they would agree with me.

These reforms, of course, will not country will demand them.

Our Milwaukee Letter

By E. H. Thomas, Socialist State Secretary.

Milwaukee"-"Between 20,000 and report. which all over the country have been spreading grewsome news about high taxes and general disaster in the Socialist city of Milwaukee.

Now here is the testimony of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce about the Milwaukee situation. We may remark in passing that the Chamber of Commerce is not a So-cialist organization. None of its members have ever been seen wearing the red button.

But the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce has just issued its fifty-third annual report. And this report knocks the capitalist scareheads into kindling wood.

The manufacturing industries of

Milwaukee, says the Chamber of Commerce report, produced in the past year goods valued at \$329,526,-07. New industries are constantly being attracted to this city by the conditions which prevail here. (Capitalist papers of the United States, please copy.)

One hundred and thirty-seven additional enterprises embarked in business in the Milwaukee district in 1910.

Not badly scared by the red flag, it seems.

The report also states that the largest amount of coal ever received in the port of Milwaukee was re-ceived during the year 1910—the year marked by two big Socialist victories in Milwaukee.

In fact, Milwaukee ranks as the econd city in the United States as a manufacturing center, Sixty-five million eight hundred and fifty-three thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars were paid in wages in Mil-

"Men Cry for Work in Socialist waukee during the year 1910. "Socialist Rule Not Good in So states the Chamber of Commerce

30,000 Men Are Idle and Charity All of which simply proves what Applicants Are Doubled"—"Prospects of Strike Hinder Manufactur-the capitalist press "is deceitful ers." These are only a few of the above all things and desperately scareheads in the capitalist papers wicked." And all these shameless attacks of the capitalist dailies only intensify the eager desire of the Milwaukee Socialists for a daily newspaper of their own.

E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary. Milwaukee, May 18, 1911.

GERMAN WAGE AGREEMENTS. Number of Wage Agrements Rapidly

Increasing and Proving Beneficial to Employes. Washington .- From consular re

ports just issued it is stated that vage agreements between employers and employes of Germany are increasing. Reports are available for the years 1907, 1908 and 1909, and are as follows:

In 1907 there were in force 5,324 wage agreements in 111,050 plants, with 974,564 employes.

In 1908 there were 5,671 wage agreements in 120,401 establishments, affecting 1,026,435 employes. In 1909 there were 6,578

agreements in force, covering 137, 214 plants, and affecting 1,107,478 employes.

These reports, considered accurate and reliable, add that it is now a pronounced policy of the German trade unions to establish definite trade agreements wherever possible:

Abonnirt auf Arbeiter = Zeitung. \$1.50 per Jahr.

ST. Louis Workingmen's Protective Union.

504 MARKET STREET.

MEETING: -2nd and 4th WEDNESDAY.

MARTIN C. SEEGERS, Clerk. C. J. ANDERSON, Attorney. Office Hours from 5 to 6:30 p. m. SATURDAY from 12 to 1:30 p. m.

Suite 508 Merchants Laclede Building 408 OLIVE STREET

Phones: Kinloch, Central 5076; Bell, Olive 2133

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

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

When You Buy

Mercantile and "305"

CIGARS■

You get the BEST Tobacco handled and made into Cigars by EXPERT WORKMEN.

We do not advertise on billboards and take the cost of the advertisement out of the quality of our goods.

F. R. RICE MERCANTILE CIGAR COMPANY St. Louis, Mo.

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

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 (Fac-Simile of Our Label)



This label is pasted on every barrel and box as a guarante that the conter are the product UNION LAF



Brandt & Stahl, Walnut Street

BEAR THIS LABEL



labor power just as cheap as possi-Reports coming in from a number ble, those holding positions as suof points on the Missouri Pacific-perintendents, foremen or master hot proposition.—The Liberator. of points on the Missouri PacincIron Mountain system indicate that mechanics, and, too, regardless of

And Its Organized Employes

the company officials are bent on able for the men as they can make them.

It was not expected when the strike was settled that conditions would at once become the same as they existed prior to the strike. It was hoped, however, that the officials of the road would exert every possible influence and display enough tact to keep down strife and contention to a minimum. But, in stead of doing this, it seems they are inclined to invite trouble.

At Argenta, the general foreman, our correspondent writes, who was one of the strikers and a member of the Machinists' Union, tells his menthat he will work them like mules

and as long as he sees fit.

No objection is made to any memof organized labor accepting a position with a corporation which places him outside the pale of his When he accepts a position with the degree of authority possessed by a general foreman, he, of course, aligns himself on the corporation side of the game. He severs, get the best results out of the em-It is not presumed that he would continue his affiliation with his former fellow-workers in their union; his interests are no longer the same as their. He has cut loose from his fellow-workers and stands arrayed against working-class inter-

In the everyday struggles between the workers and the employers, pects from others, who wins their where the one class strives to secure confidence through fair and imparas much as possible for their labor tial treatment—in a word, an offication of the confidence through fair and imparate the first pects from others, who wins their progress.

The radicals always push for a good band entertains the guests and all kinds of attractions are ready to entertain the visitors.

making conditions just as unbear- unions, will invariably be found lined up with their masters. If they have been selected from the ranks of organized labor, their selection was made because they possessed certain slave-driving attributes which fitted them for the position. They are expected to produce results, and these results consist in getting the greatest amount of work done at the least possible cost to the employer.

Now, there are but two ways by which production (results) can be increased. The one is by a more nearly perfect systematization of work and the other is to force the expenditure of a greater amount of energy by the worker in a given time. And it is usually the latter course which is pursued by the more ignorant directors of industrial activities. The dull, ignorant foreman, who has little conception of harmony, true discipline and work systematization, as a rule, resorts to

brute force in accomplishing results. He drives the men, he "bully-rags" and endeavors by coercion to get the greatest amount of work done in a absolutely, his connection with his given time. Invariably the official class the moment he accepts such a who pursues these tactics is constantposition, and in consequence thereof ly involved in labor disputes, the debecomes the agent of his masters to partment which he directs is demoralized, which usually end in disaster to his employers.

On the other hand, the intelligent official who can and does distinguish has ever made has been made by the between a "mule" and a human radicals. And it has been made in being, who knows how to systema-tize work and harmonize all the position of the conservatives. elements of production, animate and inanimate, who treats his men with back. They always attempt to prethe same consideration that he extends the same consideration that the same consideration that he extends the same consideration that the same consideration that the same consideration that the same consideration that the same

times and on all occasions-gets 'results," and is seldom if ever in-

volved in labor troubles.
"High ball" or "hit the ball" methods in workshops don't go in this day of trades unions. The man who attempts it will find it to his chagrin that he has gotten hold of the hot end of the hottest kind of a

Laggard Intellect

By John M. Work.

As I pointed out in my last article, the industries are now dead ripe for Socialism, but the minds of

The minds of the people have not

the people are not.

developed as fast as the industries have developed. They have come trailing along behind. twenty-five years behind the times radicals, anyhow, and with the best

on economic questions. They lack at least that much of keeping pace with industrial development. It is our province to educate the people along this particular line, un-

til they get up to the times. I suppose the reason the minds of the people have not developed as fast as the industries have developed is because of the innate conservatism of the human mind.

It is a feature of the average human being's mental make-up that he hangs to the old like grim death and wards off the new This attitude of mind is called

onservatism.

emy of progress. All the progress the human race And it has been made in

Conservatism is the greatest en

Old adages are frequently lies. But e radicals accept this one: "Test e radicals accept this one: all things, and hold fast that which is good. We do test all things.

And we do hold fast that which is But we do not hold fast anything

The bad and the worn out we throw away. And we try to replace them

except what is good.

something better.

It is true that the conservatives sometimes assist the radicals in preserving the good. The difference between them is that respec is in their motives. The radicals preserve the good because it is good. When the conservatives preserve the good they preserve it because it is old and has passed into habit, or second nature, as some people call it. So when the conservatives preserve the good they do not preserve any credit, because their motive is a low one and because The minds of a majority of the people are all the way from five to

> We Socialists have the task of battering down the economic conservatism in the minds of the people. But Ill discuss that in my next.

Beautiful Priester's Park Now Open for Business.

Extensive improvements having

been completed, Priester's Park, the new resort at Grand avenue and Meramec street, is now open for business. The grounds have been thoroughly overhauled and new buildings have been erected for the convenience of patrons. The beautiful "Veranda," located in the center of the 16-acre lot, offers a cool retreat in hot weather, and the restaurant is prepared to take care of any number of hungry people. The new dance hall is said to be one of the largest and finest in the city and of all summer gardens. Moving pic-tures are shown free in the garden, a

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.



966 Chouteau Avenue.

Don't Deceive Yourselves!

New York City. John Kirby, Jr., of Dayton, Ohio, was there, and Post of Battle Creek and General Otis of the Los Angeles Times. There were wild, radical speeches made against the Trade Unions and the Socialist move-

Kirby, the snake charmer and lion tamer, in his presidential speech, delivered himself of the following evaporation:

"The American Federation of Labor is engaged in open warfare on Jesus Christ and his principles, and I challenge the Federation to disprove my assertions," fairly shouted Kirby. This irresponsible Federation has been permitted to grow up in our midst uncurbed by law and unwhipped of justice, although its purpose is to draw to a common level all workingmen and women, irrespective of intelligence. It refuses to submit to government of any kind, except the will of its own bosses.

"The greatest capitalistic concern in this country is not permitted to do one-half of the things which these labor leaders claim the right to do. I firmly believe that the destruction of the Los Angeles Times was the result of accumulated revenge on the part of the criminal labor leaders. This is shown by the fact that nearly \$200,000 has been raised by the leaders of the Aemrican Federation of Labor to prevent General Otis saving Los Angeles from the type of labor unionism which has made San Francisco smell into hell.

"I believe our constitutional guarantees for the protection of life and property are being made almost inoperative by these

"I demand that this manufacturers' organization adopt resolutions favoring uniform legislation against this labor conspiracy.

"I believe that every officer of the American Federation, from the president down to the lowest, is intent upon the destruction of our system of government.

"We have avoided the dangers of the last Congress, but there are six dangers confronting us in the Sixty-second Congress, and we will be fortunate if, when that body's work is finished, we are not confronted with much vicious class legislation.

"I am relentless in my opposition to the National Civic Federation, because it is aligned with the leaders of labor unions, who make no effort to cleanse their ranks of the many members who are determined to kill and destroy all who oppose them."

We may say that Mr. Kirby is a fanatic, a fool-a man who cannot be taken serious. This may sound nice and good, but there is one thing we must remember: the fact that Mr. Kirby can make such a desperado speech at a national convention of the American Manufacturers' Association, and that his remarks meet with the general approval of his con-

stituents is of great significance. These united manufacturers are determined to fight for the open or anti-union shop. With them the class struggle is not a fata morgana or a dream, but a stern reality. They are ready to spend thousands of dollars to fight the labor movement. They do not hesitate to conspire against the labor movement and to employ criminal Pinkerton hordes and agents provocateurs against the organized wage workers.

The American Manufacturers' Assocation, the Citizens' Alliance, the Anti-Boycott Association, etc., are not organized for sport purposes, but for the real fight-for the active participation in the class war against the proletariat.

It is true, they will not be able to disrupt or break up the labor movement, but they represent great power.

For this reason we say to the organized wage workers: Don't deceive

Recognize the fact that these organizations of capitalists are organized to fight you, your Union, your Socialist Party!

Organize your forces of labor on the economic and political fields.

Join the Union of your trade! Join the party of your class-join the Socialist Party!

This is your most solemn duty!

G. A. HOEHN.

Serious Problems for the Socialist Party of this Country

In the same ratio as the Socialist Party grows and develops in strength

will the problems grow by which our party is confronted. The Socialist Party is the party of the working class.

But the Socialist Party is not composed of working people exclusively,

like the trade and labor unions. It is true, the Socialist Party has a working class platform, defends the working class interests, fights for the emancipation of the working chass. The membership of the Socialist Party is pledged to the working

class interests. The fact, however, that the Socialist Party is a voluntary organization, with its membership not confined to wage workers, suggests the possibility that the party might some day get away from its revolutionary

The impossibilism and other utopian and anarchistic sideshows in connection or close relation with the Socialist movement may be traced back to the influence of non-proletarian elements. Thus we find that some of the leading advocates of the so-called "industrial union," or I. W. W. nept, were, or still are, ex-priests, preachers, lawyers, socialistically movement, were, or still are, ex-priests, preachers, lawyers, socialistically inclined business men, etc. Their conception of the Socialist movement is more or less dictated by their economic or social surroundings. Like "Father Haggerty," they build their little wheels of fortune-products of

their own imagination-and then they attempt to construct a labor movement in line with their freakish notions. At this time we find people talking and working for the "general strike," although they themselves are not affiliated with the organized

labor movement, nor have they any use for the trade union movement. The policy of the Socialist Party is clearly and forcibly set forth in its national platform. We have found, however, that written platforms are one thing and the real work in and attitude toward the trade union move-

ment on the part of a certain class of Socialists is quite another thing. For years the impossibilists in our movement did all in their power punitive damage. What do you take us for?

ST. LOUIS LABOR For the Wm. M. Brandt Contest Fund sistent work of the same kind been done in every department.

R	.50	E. G. Dunbar	.50	W. Laughney
rank Franz	.50	Theo. Thuemmel	.25	F. Helgoth
Zuckermann	.25	F. S. Kerzel	2.00	J. Nansel
m. Zimmermann	.25	Wm. Siroky	.25	John Kleinschmid
ax Sendig, 3d list:		H. Strothotte	.50	J. J. Noakes list:
Max Sendig	.25	Wm. Schneider list:		J. J. Noakes
L. Krueger	.25	Wm. Schneider	1.00	Socialist
Jos. P	.25	F. W. Stecker	.50	Socialist
Jos. Rosel	.25	R. Schubert	.50	T. K
Chas. Ogle G. Folend	.25	P. Teichmann	.50	T. C
C. Blasberg	1.00	м. к	.25	н. А
trouse and Kuechler:		H. Karner	.10	E. M
George Tons	.50	W. Covin	.10	Frank Dabo
F. J. Krouse	1.00	G. Schuch	.10	н. ј
R. Heidenreich	.50	Jos. Schomoggi	.15	C. S
E. Kuechler	1.00	Paul Burckhard	.25	
Valentine Beck	1.00	Ad Clenin	.10	F. J. Heuer list:
Gust Wenz	.50	E. Moser	.25	F. O'Connell
A. Donnermann	.50	Ed Gerger	.25	Edw. Gaebler
	and the said	CHARLES TO A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	100	All the state of t

Labor Politics in Congress

(By National Socialist Press.)

Washington, May 22 .- Victor L. | Supreme Court has ignored abso-

The bill prohibits the employment of women in any manufacturing or employers. mercantile establishment "more than eight hours in any one day, or more than forty-eight hours in any one week, or more than six days in one week, or before 7 o'clock in the morning or after 10 o'clock in the evening of any one day."

Girls below the age of 18 years, according to Berger's bill, are not to be employed before the hour of 7 o'clock in the morning or after the

hour of 6 o'clock in the evening.

This measure also provides that women shall not be employed for more than six hours continuously without an interval of at least threequarters of an hour. An exception is made where such employment ends not later than 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon and the employe is dismissed for the remainder of the day.

Another provision requires that employers of women shall post in conspicuous places notices stating the number of hours' work which are required of them on each day of the week, the hours of beginning and stopping such work, and the hour when the time allowed for meals begin and end.

The presence of an employe on the premises of such an establishment at safety and comfort of the women to any other hours than those stated in the printed notice "shall constitute prima facie evidence of a violation of this section."

Berger's proposed law authorizes the Commissioners of the District to appoint two inspectors, at a compenation not exceeding \$1200 per year. Inspectors are authorized to enter any place where labor is performed vomen whenever they have reasonable cause to believe that the provisions of this law are violated.

Employers violating this proposed law are to be fined, for the first offense, not less than \$20 nor more than \$50; for a second offense, not less than \$50 nor more than \$200; for a third offense, not less than

Represenative Berger believes that should Congress pass this measure it would then become a model for the states, and he earnestly hopes that Uncle Sam will set this example, for the benefit of not only the women workers of the country, but for the entire race.

Harlan Assails Courts.

Justice Harlan, oldest member of the United States Supreme Court, charges the courts with usurping power. In his disenting opinion in the recent Standard Oil case, he said: "When men of vast interests are

concerned, and they cannot get lawmakers to enact amendments to conw as they desire, they spare no effort to get some case before the courts in an effort to have the courts construe the constitution and the statutes to mean what they want them to mean.

"The opinion to-day means that the courts may by mere judicial construction amend the constitution and the statutory laws of the United

This charge has been repeatedly made by Socialists, and now it is corroborated by a man who has served thirty-four years on the bench of the highest tribunal of the land.

Gompers Decision a Dodge. The fact that Justice Wright of the District of Columbia Supreme Court has renewed the contempt charges against the officials of the American Federation of Labor is not the only proof that labor lost in the recent United States Supreme Court decision. The most important points

Berger, the Socialist Representative, lutely the defense of the labor offito-day introduced a bill in the House cials. The boycott charge is the re ulating the employment of wo-men in the District of Columbia. only one upon which the court touches, and this one it has interpreted from the standpoint of the

> The right of free speech has been ignored. The right of free press has been ignored. The right to combine for mutual protection has been ignored. These evasions show that the court believes the dignity of the judges and the right of private property as superior to the rights of an American citizen under the constitu-

The Gompers case is not over by any means, even if the labor leaders do escape jail. The principles back of this legal struggle must first be decided.

First Bill of the Kind.

Representative Berger has introduced a bill providing for the erection of a new postoffice building at Waukesha. Wis. Bills of this nature are introduced every day in Congress when it is in session, but it remained change the stereotyped style of such

Berger's bill is the first to contain a clause providing for the construction of "heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators and approaches and such other structural conveniences as will contribute to the be employed there.

This provision is of great importance, as thousands of postal employes will attest. According to the testimony of President Nelson of the Postoffice Clerks' Union before the House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, too many federal buildings have been built and are being built for beauty rather than for the comfort and safety of the workers.

In the Chicago postoffice, Nelson said, the men are compelled to work under most trying and unsanitary conditions. Many of the employes have fallen victims to tuberculosis and other diseases, caused by the unhealthy conditions in Chicago's "artistic" postoffice.

McNamara Investigation Likely. At this writing it is believed that

the Rules Committee will soon report out Berger's resolution providing for an investigation of the Indiana kidnaping outrage.

President Ryan and Attorney Rappaport are now in Washington, aiding in the campaign to get action from the Rules Committee. These representatives of the Structural Iron Workers' Union believe that a probe of this kidnaping is urgent and important.

The workers of the country are backing up Berger's resolution in a commendable manner. Not a day passes but a Senator or Representative introduces constituents in favor of the Berger resolution. To date about thirty members of both houses have done

Capitalists Vs. Laborers. Just as the labor movement is in-

tensely interested in the McNamara case and the Lloyd bill giving government clerks their rights, so is the National Association of Manufacturers, but from the capitalist point of

The National Socialist Press has secured copies of a telegram and letters sent out by James A. Emery, the Washington representative of organized capital, to individual capitalists and employers' organizations urging them to support the McNa-mara persecution and the fight against the Lloyd bill.

Here is a copy of the McNamara telegram, signed by Emery: "A concerted, systematic effort is

being made to intimidate officials of

lis, who have or are performing public duties in connection with prose-cution or investigation of alleged your members to wire and assist in securing individual messages addressed to Gov. Marshall, Superintendent of Police Hyland and County Prosecutor Baker, urging them to perform their full duty in bringing guilty men to justice, and assuring them that law-abiding citizens everywhere will support them in the performance of their duty. Prompt and efficient action is of utmost impor-

.10 J. J. Leuenberger list:

Chas. Goodman list:

B. Steinbach J. J. Leuenberger ..

Nick Utter

Phil Selover Chas, Evering Jacob Korn

Aug. Dieckmeyer ..

Previously reported.. 505.96

Total to May 23....\$530.16

Correction.

Frank Muensch ...

tion of letters against the Lloyd bill He has advised employers to write letters to newspapers antagonistic to the McNamara brothers.

Milwaukee's Problem.

By Carl D. Thompson.

The Socialists of Milwaukee are

They are making so good that the capitalist forces are in a dilemma. If are doing it is sure to make more Socialists.

the whole procedure from now on dethe truth about the Milwaukee administration to the people. Every department of the Socialist administration has been working with tre mendous energy on every problem involved. These comrades have not stopped to write articles in papers. Until lately we have had no publicity organization, and only one weekly

Maack, as published last week, should have been 50c, instead of 15c. Indiana, particularly of Indianapoday thousands of people are reading in the papers the things that dis-

Emery also is causing the circula-

for the Socialist Congressman to they tell the truth about all the splendid things that the Socialists

about the Socialist administration, the people will find out that they are liars, and that will make more So-

And yet in a sense the success of pends upon publicty-upon getting

There are scores of achievements of the Socialist administration in Milwaukee of such a nature that if properly presented would inspire the admiration of every student of municipal affairs in America. Some of the work of the department of public work is being sought after by universities and experts in street construction. Inquiries have been re ceived in Milwaukee regarding the books for sale at 410 Olive avenue, work of our health department from every part of the nation, and from Broadway. Broadway and Jefferson some foreign countries. Good, con- Barracks car.

The donation of Henry Quasthoff, in list of Henry ing way, so far as actual work and achievement is concerned. But the administration cannot make good without the support of the people. It must have more publicity. Every day the details of the work of the administration must be explained. For every day in the capithe work of the administration. Its efforts are being misrepresented-its trifling faults ridiculously exaggerated. prejudice, fanatacism and bigotry against the Socialists. Every act is being misinterpreted. So that every

> credit the work that is being done. It is quite possible that people outside of Milwaukee understand the work of the Socialist administration better than the people in Milwaukee

There is a steady appeal to

sistent work of the same kind has But the people do not know it. Especially the people in Milwaukee. It has been impossible to explain these

The Socialist administration in

Milwaukee is something much better

than the commission form of govern-

ment that-the cap'talist newspapers

and magazines are booming so much of late. But the people do not know

this, either, because it requires much

writing and much speaking and much publicity of every kind to get matters

So it amounts to this—that the Socialist administration in Milwaukee

is making good in almost overwhelm-

of this sort understood.

matters to them.

There is no possible way of getting this situation except the Socialists of Milwaukee have a daily paper.

Everything else is accomplished before the establishment of an adequate means of publicity. There is not a single proposition that the Socialists are working upon that cannot be overwhelmingly justified to all reasonable citizens in the city of Milwaukee, providing only we are given a means of getting the facts to the people.

And it must be a daily. The effect of a misrepresentation accumulated moved by a single article in a paper on Sunday. We must have a daily.

come indispensable in Milwaukee. The Milwaukee Socialists and com-On the other hand, if they lie rades outside of Milwaukee, co-operating with them, have already raised about \$27,000 for this purpose by the sale of ten-dollar 4 per cent bonds.

> This, by the way, is a good means for comrades, locals or unions to invest funds while helping forward the cause of Socialism. Ask Comrade H. W. Bistorious, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, Wis., how to do this.

How Natural!

Washington, May 20.—The National Association of Manufacturers in session in New York, has taken action to oppose the La Follette bill in relation to the removal of government employes without a hearing and allowing them to become members of the American Federation of The delegates to the con-Labor. vention also declared that the eighthour day had led to extravagance in government expense.

Second-hand book case and good St. Louis County, Mo., 9400 South

ANNUAL PICNIC

TENTH WARD CLUB SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS

SUNDAY, MAY 28, 1911 (All DAY)

RISCH'S GROVE,

Family Tickets, including refreshments, \$1.00. Extra Lady 25c Take Bellefontaine cars to end of line.

YOUR POCKET BOOK IS LIGHTLY TOUCHED

Fif You Order a Suit of Us

BERGER & CASEY UNION TAILORS

708 OLIVE STREET

SUITS \$20 to \$35

SATISFACTION and FIT Guaranteed

are to be found in the fact that the to prevent the bringing about of harmonious relations between our party and the general labor movement, and it is their work and influence to-day that create new and serious problems for the Socialist Party in the leading

industrial centers of the country. These impossibilitsts are backed up by Socialist publications, for the sake of increasing the "circulation" and irrespective whether our party movement will gain or lose by such wrong tactics and policies.

One of the Union Electric Company's strike-breaker foremen wants \$10,000 plaster from ST. LOUIS LABOR for publishing a report of the Electrical Workers' Strike Committee. The Union Electric Company is hiding behind a strikebreaker foreman to knock the paper that knocked the Union Electric Company! We hope the wounded conscience of the strikebreaker foreman will heal before the \$10,000 plaster will be finally applied by order of the capitalist courts. It is a devilish hard proposition for a poor labor paper to pay a strikebreaker \$10,000 in cash for real and

Yellow Press, Pinkertons and Gitizens Alliance In Gampaign Against McNamara and Union Labor.

HEARST, BURNS AND OTIS COM-BINE AGAINST LABOR.

(From the People's Paper, Los Angeles, Cal.)

The mask has been ruthlessly torn from William Randolph Hearst and his pretentions to being a friend to labor in Chicago.

Los Angels workers repudiated the local Hearst sheet long ago, but in the East this Janus-faced hypocrite has succeeded in keeping asemblance of a following in the ranks of the

The People's Paper last week showed how Hearst's local business agent and the Times crowd were working hand in glove with the plan to slip the Associated Press franchise held by the Herald-Otis' morning Democratic annex-over to the Examiner. This deal has not been consummated, but it is still "on the

Within a few weeks, if the plans do not miscarry, the Examiner will take over the franchise and the Herald will cease to exist as a morning sheet. As an evening paper the Times-Mirror Company will have in the field a competitor with which the Chadler-Otis-Gibbon-Hearst crowd hope to sting the Evening Express.

T. T. Earl, proprietor and publisher of the Express, has played into the hands of the Merchants and Manufacturing Association and danced to the pipe of Zehandelaar because he loved his advertising income more than he hated Otis. All of this bunch of high-minded gentlemen are engaged in pulling the wool over the eyes of Los Angeles people while they frame up their plans for further exploitation in lands which they hope to unload on the unwary when the Owens river aqueduct comes in to enrich their holdings in the San Fernando Valley.

Not only is Hearst mixed in the local plots of these gentle patriots, but he has been busily engaged in the plans of Burns, who has won interna-tional "renown" and been arrested on a felony charge of kidnaping. The marvel is that Hearst's men escaped arrest and indictment when the plot was unfolded in Indiaapolis.

The exposure of the Hearst plot-ters and the way in which Burns took them into his confidence is best told by a writer in the Chicago Daily Socialist. The People's Paper gives it to its readers in entirety:

The Foundry Workers

THE FOUNDRY EMPLOYES.

Successful Mass Meeting Held by

Foundry Laborers.

Foundry Employes held an open

mass meeting last Saturday evening

at Loebig's Hall, 1832 South Broad-

way. There was a splendid turnout,

despite the bad weather, full three

hundred foundry employes, both union and non-union, being in at-

M. Brandt were the speakers of the

evening, and, judging from the ap-

plause which greeted their remarks,

both speakers brought out some tell-

ing points as to why workingmen

should join their trade union. The

good results of such meetings are

best proven by the results. A num-

ber of applications for membership

Judging by the vim and earnest-

ness displayed by the officers and

members of the union during the

fore every foundry employe in St.

Louis will be a member of this union. If ever there was need for a

thorough organizing of all who work

work in the foundries of St. Louis.

Long hours and small wages will al-ways remain so long as there is no organization, but with a good, strong, solid organization it will be

only a short time when these men

will be able to enjoy the eight-hour

work day, better wages and better

working conditions, the same as

thousands of other union men in St.

Louis and elsewhere are enjoying to-

day.

*The committee that had the affair

in charge consisted of M. F. Payer, L. M. Eckrich, Hy. Fredericks, Thos.

Pfoff and Aug. S. Lamkiewisz. The

union is to be congratulated for the

efforts in making the organization

CHILDREN'S BUREAU.

Hearing Held by House Committee

on Labor on Bill to Establish

Section Devoted to Child

Washington.—Congressmen Peters

Welfare.

of Massachusetts appeared before the

Labor Committee on behalf of a bill

which he has introduced creating a

bureau in the Department of Com-

merce and Labor to be devoted to

the care and improvement of child

life. The objects to be attained is the study of conditions, collection

of statistics and other data to the end that rational and humane laws

may be enacted to protect the children of the nation and limit child la-

work a success.

WM. M. BRANDT.

will not be very long be-

in a particular craft or calling, it is moted for "pernicious activity," is certainly needed among those who in Washington to give in detail the

H. Drake.

J. B. Conroy and Wm.

The International Brotherhood of

This is a feature of the Los Angees kidnaping case that has not yet been touched upon

The Chicago Daily Socialist takes up the matter now because, next to William J. Burns, William Randolph Hearst will probably be the greatest foe of organized labor in its present struggle.

This fact will be made very plain when a few matters are taken into consideration.

It is said that it was a "Hearst man" in Chicago who was first given the inside track by the Burns National Detective Agency, so that "the greatest conspiracy against life and property the nation has ever seen' could be properly exposed.

Let that be as it may, the Hearst papers, especially the Examiner, have printed twice and three times as much matter concerning the case as the other Chicago papers, and the storm of printers' ink has always been against organized labor.

Behind the avalanche of newspaper lies one sees William J. Burns as the directing genius.

It was in the Sunday Examiner that the readers saw how a "Hearst was always with the Burns operatives when they made their 'raid" on Indianapolis and kidnaped J. J. McNamara, international secretary of the Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.

was only the special "Hearst man" that raveled with the Burns crew of kidnapers from Chicago to Los Angeles.

It was in the Chicago Examiner that Private Detective William J. Burns, the Pinkerton of the "second Haywood case," had printed his own infamous, personal story under his

It was in the Hearst papers where one always found the biggest pictures of William J. Burns and his state ments spread out from time to time in beautiful seven-column displays

The campaign of misrepresentation thus begun will only get under full headway as the victims of this conspiracy against organized labor are burdened with the chains of a Los Angeles prison.

For, as that friend of everything scab, "Peanuts" Post, of grapenuts fame, of Battle Crek, Mich., would

STREET CAR SETTLEMENT.

International Officers Reach Satis-

ficials of Company.

factory Agreements With Of-

A settlement with the street rail-

way company and Division No. 9

Amalgamated Association of Street

and Electric Railway Men, located at

Winnipeg, Man., has been reached,

and is more satisfactory than was thought possible. A schedule for one

year has been signed, which secures

the employes in all present regula-

tions, together with an increase of 2

cents per hour. President Mahon ne-

IN WASHINGTON TO TESTIFY.

Carl Van Dyke, the Demoted St. Paul

(Minn.) Railway Mail Clerk, to

Appear Before Civil Service

Reform Committee.

postoffice department has a contro-

versy on its hands that will not be

easily disposed of is evident from

the fact that information is being

collected which will put the depart-

Van Dyke, one of the mail clerks de-moted for "pernicious activity," is

situation from the standpoint of the railway mail clerks of his district.

Mr. Van Dyke alleges that his mail

eral building at Grand oFrks, N. D.

and he has caused the arrest of Post-

office Inspectors Carl Egge and Geo.

BUTTONWORKERS AGAIN.

Part of Employers Signing Agree

ment Again Repudiate and Two

Hundred Are on Strike.

The butonworkers of Muscatine

lowa, are again in trouble, but only

a small portion of the membership is

involved. Some of the employers are

persisting in disregarding the agree

200 of the employes resisted discrim-

ination by ceasing work. The latest

information is to the effect that the

organization is determined to stand

by their agreement and will insist

TAFT AGAINST OPCANIZATION

Addresses Convention of Brother

hood of Railway Trainmen and

Postal Clerks' Union is

Discussed.

bor to the narrowest possible point. tual admiration societies," but deems fect upon its passage."

that the employers do the same.

ent which they signed, and about

good, has been tampered with in the fed-

ment in an unfavorable light.

Washington, May 20 .- That the

gotiated the agreement.

"There's a reason." The reason is that William Ran-

the Pacific coast, the Los Angeles Examiner and the San Francisco Examiner, both of which can be of tremendous service to William J. Burns and to those for whom he works, the Merchants and Manufactures' Association of Los Angeles, the real insti-

gator of the kidnaping. In return, the M. & M. doles out abundant patronage in the shape of advertisng to Hearst's papers.

lished his papers, after having befuddled the minds of the workers into a belief that he is their friend. belief that he is their friend, Hearst has become probably the greatest foe of organized labor in the land.

The reader need not take the statement of the Daily Socialist for this fact. Investigators have made this public long ago.

It was in 1903 that Hearst went down into Los Angeles, Cal., and established the Examiner, with the intention of being the friend of labor and the foe of General Harrison Gray Otis, of the Los Angeles Times, and the forces of organized millions of capital.

Three years later Hearst had an expensive gubernatorial campaign on in New York. Let us not quote from an article by Frederick Palmer, entitled "Otistown of the Open Shop," in Hampton's Magazine for January, 1911, as follows:

'When his manager wired him whether to lose half the Examiner's advertising in order to support the Union Labor candidate for Mayor, Hearst sent the laconic answer so well known in Los Angeles:

'I guess we have had enough of politics for one year.'

Bankers, wholesalers, big retailers, manufacturers, foundries, stand together under the flag of the open shop. 'No; no advertisng, no matter

what your circulation, if you support the labor candidate,' was the convincing argument of the big department stores to Hearst and his news-And from that day Hearst has

ever been the friend of labor in Los Angeles. He has also turned bitter foe of the labor administration of P. H. McCarthy in San Francisco.

In Chicago, New York and Boston the Hearst papers also go where "big business" and its patronage is to be found, and it knows not labor.

It will be the lash of money that will beat the Hearst papers of San labor in this great struggle.

it inimical to the government to per-

mit federal employes to affiliate with

the American Federation of Labor

The statements of the President are

undoubtedly due to the fact that Sen-

ator La Follette and Representative

Lloyd have introduced bills in Con-

gress, which have two purposes, one

of nullifying the order of the Presi-

dent which prevents employes of the

government petitioning Congress on

their own behalf, and the other per-

mitting them to associate themselves

Great stress has been laid in the

This is not ac-

assertion that these organized postal

cord with the facts, for the last re-

sort of federal employees is legisla-

tion, and, furthermore, it has been

demonstrated at the recent hearings

that there have been strikes of gov-

ernment employes who were not or-

ganized, but since the same men

have formed an organization the

grievances were adjusted through

committees instead of the objection-

able form of resignation. Singular.

as it is, every time a pronouncement

FIRST ANTI-INJUNCTION LAW.

Legislature of Massachusetts Enacts

Statute Limiting the Power of

Judges in Contempt Pro-

ceedings.

Massachusetts is the first state en-

acting a law to curb the custom in

vogue of judges remanding alleged

violators of injunctions to summary punishment. While the law is not

considered as giving the relief de-

sired, yet it is a recognition of the

fact that the present use of the in-

junction is incompatible with rights

guaranteed to citizens under the con-

April 26, 1911, and is as follows:

"Section 1. The defendant in pro-

eedings for violation of an injunc-

tion, where it appears from the peti-

tion filed in court alleging the viola-

tion, that the violation is an act which also would be a crime, shall

have the right to trial by jury on the issue of the fact only, as to whether

he committed the acts alleged to con

stitute said violation, and the said trial by jury shall take place forth-

with, and if there is no sitting of a

jury in the county where the con-tempt proceedings are to be heard,

a venire shall issue to impanel a jury

act shall not apply to proceedings in

"Sec. 2. The provisions of this

stitution.

forthwith

Washington.—President Taft's address to the Railway Trainmen merely substantiates his former po-

sition relative to union labor. He, like many others, "believes in good unions," otherwise known as "mu-"Sec. 4. This act shall take ef-

The law was approved

together for their own benefit.

clerks might strike.

William Randolph Hearst and William J. Burns! Hearst and William J. Burns! Francisco and Los Angeles into line the Pacific coast, the Los Angeles to print all the falsehoods and misto print all the falsehoods and misrepresentations possible concerning this present kidnaping before it has finally been decided.

The "Hearst Service," which supplies telegraph news to morning newspapers all over the land, will also get in more of this dirty work.

What a wonderful aid to William J. Burns, anti-labor foe. And does

ries of articles now running in Collier's Weekly, entitled "The American Newspapers." Turn the pages of the issue for March 4, 1911, this year, and read as follows: "Hearst is keeping silent about the Southern Pacific in California,

he has been playing up in his newspapers and magazines the senatorial fight of John R. McLeon, friend of the fattened. "Having changed the profession and business of publicity, yellow journalism suddenly went into decline. This may be news to the gen-

and for political motives of his own

eral, but the extreme form which Hearst perfected for his papers and which commercialism copied in dilute form is numbered with yesterday. "Hearst himself probably could not give the exact reasons for the

change; they are entwined in his singular, close psychology. With his political career we have nothing to do here except as it affected his news-

"But from the moment when he first ran for office he found it necessary, as politicians must, to compound with large interests to which he had been steadily inimical; from that time forth he could never show the courage of a simon pure journalist.

"And a veteran Hearst man gives one reason which may enter into the calculation:
"'It's profit-taking time,' he says,

by which he means that circulation is now established, as advertisers are slow in patronizing a newspaper which attacks what they believe to be their interests."

So one sees the Hearst of to-day the foe of labor everywhere, the condemned by much or organized labor He is one of the big factors fighting

Assist the Striking Journeymen Bakers

BAKERS' STRIKE CONTINUES.

Master Bakers' Co. Will Be Placed on Unfair List

UNLESS IT WILL SIGN UP WITH THE UNION.

There is no change in the strike of the union bakers at the Master Bakers' Co.'s shop. Efforts to bring about a settlement failed, and the next means of defense on the part of Organized Labor will be the boycott.

Final action will probably be taken at the next meting of the Central Trades and Labor Union.

To Organized Labor and Friends:

The fight of the Bakers' Union No. 4 and Bread Salesmen No. 50 is still on at the Master Bakers' Baking Co. The managers, Messrs. Chas. Happel against the American Federation of and John Malsi, refuse to sign the Labor is delivered by government agreement of the Bakers' Union be-officials, added impetus is given to cause they want cheap labor. They that married women must also be the organizations of railway mail refuse to place the Bakers' Union able to show that they work for Label on their product. The label is wages. In addition, there will be the only guarantee that the product

is union made. Our controversy with the Master Bakers' Baking Co. was investigated by the Executive Board of the Central Trades and Labor Union, which, after hearing both parties, and after the managers of the Master Bakers' Baking Co. refused to make any settlement, decided that the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis and vicinity indorse the boycott against the Master Bakers' Baking Co., located on Chouteau and Taylor avenues.

Don't be misled. Buy only bread bearing the Bakers' Union Label. Bread without the Union Label is made in unfair shops.

Wholesale and Retail Union Bakeries Manewal Bread Co., Broadway and Lami street.

Papendieck Bakery Co., 3609-11 North Twenty-second street. Jos. Hahn Bakery Co., 2801-5 S. Seventh street.

Chas. Deiss, Davis and Alabama avenue. Mike Zwick & Son, 7707-3 Vir-

ginia. John Jeggle, 8108 N. Broadway. Phil. Messerschmidt, 2225 Chero-

kee street. Joe Machatschek, 1961 Arsenal. Ernst Kiess, 1242 Tamm avenue

SOUTH SIDE. Louis Becker, 2330 Menard street Joe Boeglin.

Carl Binder, 3142 Cherokee street Joe Kumans, 7016 Pennsylvania. Robt. Dallies, 1027 Allen avenue. Hugo Dintelmann, 2203 S. Third. Frank Dittmar, 4254 Schiller

Henry Clever, 3679 S. Broadway.

Theo. Eckert, 2869 Salena street. Aug. Enz, 6700 South Broadway. Wm. Fischer, Virginia avenue and

Richard Goeppner, 4700 Adkins

Fred Graf, 2201 South Second. Aug. Grunewald, 160 Cahokia

Fred Grosche, 3640 Blow street. Fred Hoefel, 3448 S. Broadway. Joe Hallermann, 2022 Cherokee. Chas. Hollenberg, 918 Manchester

Chas. Heisler, Luxemburg, St ouis County.

L. G. Heuer, Salena and James. Hoffman, Conrad leights, St. Louis County.

Theo. Haeussner, 5001 Idaho. Horwath Bros., 2621 S. Broadway. Frank Imhof, 1801 Lynch street. Wm. Jaudes, 1304 Sidney street. Moritz Kern, 1926 Cherokee.

George Kauffmann, Jefferson ave e and Winnebago street. Fred Lay, 8569 South Broadway.

Chas. Lerch, 2424 South Tenth. R. Leimbach, 1820 Arsenal street Henry Lorenz, 2700 Arsenal. Aug. Meier, 1949 Lynch street. F. L. Michalke, 1901 Utah street John Ollinger, 1958 Withnell.

Joe Raeber, 1834 South Seventh Wm. Rube, Jr., 1301 Shenandoah. Hy. Reichelt, 1301 Wyoming. Martin Rottler, 3500 Illinois.

George Riedle, McNair avenue and

Paul Rother, Lemay Ferry road H. Sprengnether, 11th and Geyer Geo. Seib & Bro., 2522 S. Broad-

Geo. Speck, 311 West Stein street Herman J. Schad, 5227 Virginia. Mrs. G. Vogler, 3605 S. Broadway F. H. Witt, 3558 Nebraska avenue Justin Wessler, 2012 Gravois. Louis Stephan, Second and Sidney

NORTH SIDE: Fred Hartmann, 1917 Madison. Henry Hradil, 6400 Suburban ave

Chas. Nagel, 4703 Michigan.

Geo. Kittel, 18th and O'Fallon. A. Knebel, 2577 Emerson avenue Wm. Koenig, 4022 Lee avenue. Peter Huellen, 4101 N. Twentieth Lorenz Blatz, 1437 Cass avenue, George Schneider & Son, 2716 N

Henry Streckert, 1724 N. Tenth. Raimund Schmidt, 2301 Plover

F. A. Jeremas, 4101 N. Newstead. Respectfully,

int Executive Board of Bakery and Confectionery Workers of St.

BRITAIN'S PROGRESS.

To Lessen Misery Among the Work ers by Providing for Sickness and Unemployment.

Washington, May 20 .- The bill just recently introduced in the Eng-lish Parliament by Mr. Lloyd George, creating an insurance against sickness, invalidity and unemployment, is interesting.

The bill is divided into two parts dealing with insurance against (1) sickness and invalidity; (2) unemployment. The scheme is to include all wage-earning men and women and young persons who are not included in the income tax paying class; that is to say, all earning less than \$15 a week. However, there are exceptions; namely, soldiers, sailors and teachers, who are to be provided for under special schemes; other exceptions are servants of the crown and municipalities, with retiring pensions; commission agents employed by more than one person, and certain classes of the most casual of laborers-otherwise the scheme as a whole is compulsory, and workmen, employers and the state will all contribute in their separate proportions.

The scheme will apply both to two comparatively small classes of voluntary contributors; (1) small tradesmen and men working for themselves; a large proportion of whom are in friendly societies; (2) those who have once been employed by others, but afterwards work for themselves. For all these compulsory and voluntary contributions there will be one uniform class, and contributions will be as follows: Workmen, 8 cents a week workwomen, 6 cents a week, and the state, for men and women alike, 4 cents a week. In the case of workmen receiving only \$3.75 a week, their contributions will be 6 cents a week; 4 cents for those earning \$3.00 a week and 2 cents for those earning \$2.25. In these cases the employer will pay higher contributions. The benefits to

be paid in return for these contribu-

(1) Free medical relief to all insured (the doctors of the friendly societies are to be better paid, and wherever a chemist is available the drugging is to be separated from the doctoring).

(2) Weekly allowance for the first three months of illness, \$2.50 for men, \$1.87 for women; \$1.25 for men and women during subsequent hree months.

(3) An allowance of \$7.50 will be paid in each case of maternity, providing the mother does not return to work within four weeks. (4) In cases of permanent dis-

ablement allowance of \$1.25 per veek (made to both men and women up to the age of 70), when the patient will be transferred to the ld-age pension fund.

(5) Special help in cases of con-

(6) Young persons under 16 will not receive sick pay, but will receive medical treatment and the use of the sanatoria.

During period of sickness there will be no deduction of the contribution from the actual benefits, and to prevent lapses through unemployment every contributor will be allowed three weeks a year margin in which his contributions need not be paid, nor will the policy lapse until he has failed to pay for thirteen weeks, though after three weeks the penefits will be reduced. Nothing is paid at death, this branch of insurance being left entirely to existing

All persons of all ages up to 65 are on exactly the same scale of contribu-A heavy initial loss is expect-The contributions of the older persons will not warrant the payment of the substantial benefits in the scale at the present time. Persons over 50, therefore, will receive reduced benefits. It is contended that the heavy initial loss will be wholly wiped out in fifteen and onehalf years, and it is believed that at the end of that period the benefits can be substantially increased by the invested profits obtained from those who enter young The salient points of the unem-

ployment insurance are as follows: First, the machinery will be the labor exchanges; second, only two great groups of trades, the engineering and the building, will be benefited by the scheme, numbering some 2,400,000 workmen. The contribu-tions are to be: (1) the workmen will pay 5 cents a week; (2) the employer will pay 5 cents a week; (3) the state will pay one-fourth of the total cost. A very substantial abatement is to be made to employers if they will undertake to insure the whole of their workmen for a year. The benefits are to be: in the engineering trades, \$1.75 a week for 15 weeks; (2) in the building trades, \$1.50 a wek for 15 weeks. No payment will be made for the first week of unemployment, none at all when it is due to the misconduct of the workmen or to strikes or lockouts.

On the average, workers must not receive more than one week's benefit for every five weeks' contributions, a stipulation to eliminate imposition. The trade unions will pay their unemployed benefit to their members and then claim from the fund the amounts which the men would have received had they been dealing with the labor exchanges. It is intended the entire act will

ome into full force on May 1, 1912. Painters of Guelph, Ont., have se-

cured 5 1/2 cents per hour increase.



GO TO

CO-OPERATIVE

Printery

966 Chouteau Avenue

Remember, no CIGARS are

Genuine Union Made



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE

Blue Union Label

ITALY'S DISFRANCHISED WORKERS

By Angelica Balabanoff.

as Leonida Bissolati, should have the ballot whose votes can either be been invited by the king and by the president of the cabinet to offer suggestions concerning the policy of the new government and requested to accept a seat as min'ster of agricul- sitical section. Under such conditions ture in that ministry is something it is inevitable that the rights and which may easily trouble Socialists of other than Italian countries. Such represented and they have no spokesthing could not have taken place in any country with a strong, welldisciplined Socialist party. But Italy The reason for has no such party. this is found in the lack of factory laborers and the class-conscious proletariat built upon such an industrial

For years the attempt has been 'n Italy to make Socialists made from the agrarian proletariat and from the middle class. As the Marxian theory foretold, the agrarian proletariat has shown itself able to organize trade unions and co-opera-The interesting articles by Odon Por in the Coming Nation have such that a further knowledge is necshown how far this movement has essary in order to pass the special exgone, and what they have been able to accomplish. Up to the present time these most courageous and energetic men and women have not developed a clear set of political tactics, such as belongs to a Socialist The urgent need of Italy to-day is

universal suffrage. It needs this not cause of this they are disfranchised. Parliament.

understands the Socialist issue.

Every workingman in Milwauukee

understands that the patriotism of

mean the greatest good to the great-

est mass. They understand that So-

cialism and Socialist measures will

give the workingmen an actual ma-

terialistic interest in their country

They understand that Socialism

will give them their just share in the

benefits of the civilization of their

country. At present they have none

They understand that since the in-

cation of steam, electricity and other

forces, the mode of production has

of his labor. Now the trust owners

all the rest of the people as consum-

No wonder that the trustocrats

the present conditions.

-controlling the social tools of pro-

individual worker enjoyed the fruits day.

or only very little.

because at present they have none.

That a prominent Socialist, such In addition there are many who have bought or directed by means of intimidation. Consequently the members of Parliament represent only a most insignificant section of the nation, and this is the rich and parainterests of the poorer class are not man in Parliament.

Because of these facts, the Socialist Party has, especially in recent years, devoted its energies largely to the campaign for universal suffrage. The visit of Bissolati to the king and the possibility that two Socialists might become members of the government is but one of the phases of this struggle for fhe ballot.

Forty-four per cent of the male adults of all Italy are illiterate, and, therefore, disfranchised. These illiterates, of course, belong to the work ing class. Even when they know how to read and write, the Italian law is amination required as a qualification for voting. These examinations are also manipulated against the workers in order to prevent the increase of the Socialist and anti-clerical parties.

Illiterates are most numerous in the south of Italy, and it is from this his political rights, and still less of locality that there comes the most only for all the reasons that are be- frequent reports of violence being ing urged in other countries, but also used by the conservative party, asbecause of the corruption and the sisted by the authorities and the man'pulation of elections such as is army, in the interests of the miniorfound especially in the south of ity that is seeking to prevent the ex-Here there are localities ercise of even the most elementary where 80 per cent of the adult men rights on the part of the people to are unable to read and write. Be- elect their own representatives to

pecially the rights of the working

of the middle ages-in this country.

The feudalism of the middle ages was in almost every case built upon

conquest-the rulers often being of

Thus, for instance, in France, the

Franks conquered Gaul and took the

land away-in Italy the Langobards

and other German tribes conquered

the Anglo-Saxons and took their

land away-still later the English

In all cases the ruling class was

class struggle nowadays. The rul-

duction—controlling the labor of millions—appropriate the products the same race and and the same na-

more able nor warlike, and it surely

Furthermore, in olden days the

Nowadays we have the public

traitors to the constitution and to world and the history of the past is its strength—that moment will mark Milwaukee.

is not more numerous.

a different race from the conquered. ters.

As might have been expected, in of that ministry was followed by Giothe north of Italy, where industry is litti, who is pledeed to universal sufmost highly developed and where a frage. This is the reason why Bisdisciplined spirit is growing among solati was asked to take part in the the workers, education has gone fur- new ministry. ther and there is less illiteracy. The following statistics give the ratio of the violation of Socialist tactics in a illiteracy, both by geographical loca- Socialist becoming a part of a montion and by social conditions, in Italy:

North Italy-Bourgeois, 10,000; illiterate, 47. Factory workers, 25,-000; illiterate, 2,500. Agricultural workers, 99,999; illiterate, 9,000.

Central Italy-Bourgeois, 6,000; illiterate, 70. Factory Workers, 10,workers, 26,000; illiterate, 12,000.

South Italy—Bourgeois, 7,000; illiterate, 300. Factory workers, 13,-000; illiterate, 5,000. Agricultural workers, 29,000; illiterate, 20,000.

When such a large section of the people, and that the proletarian section, is excluded from all political action, it is evident that the first work of the Socialists must be to do away with this unjust system of parliamentary representation.

An extensive campaign in favor of universal suffrage has been carried on. In great meetings that have been held throughout the country it has been pointed out that a lack of abil- by the king. ity to read and write is no reason why a citizen should be deprived of those even more elementary rights of organization and assemblage.

Unfortunately this campaign has not produced the results hoped for, and this largely because of the lack of organization of the working class. The Socialist Deputies voted for the antagonism between Socialists and a last ministry in the hope of obtain- bourgeois monarchical ministry than ing universal suffrage, but they were deceived, and then Luzzati, the head Coming Nation.

As long as the public school sys- zation.

Moreover, in former days the why they broke the ice on April 5,

church was in alliance with the rul- 1910. That is why they made the

the system was God-ordained, that forces of capitalism, graft and su-

any priest to make a workingman guard of the tremendous army of

Pittsburg, or in a packing house in ries will only be considered as insig-

Chicago at \$1.75 a day, so that one nificant little skirmishes in the great

of the millionaire girls should be able struggle for the emancipation of the

working class, has the same political cisco and all the large cities of our

The working class outnumbers belong the immortal honor of hav-master class ten to one. All we ing taught the American proletariat

have to do is to use the ballot for by actual example how to wield the

realizes this-the moment the work- satisfaction and encouragement for

ing class gets the consciousness of every class-conscious workingman in

tion.

our own benefit instead of for the political weapon for its emancipa-

believe nowadays that it is the will labor in the United States.

tem exists in America the great mass

a feudalism much worse and much ing class and shared in the benefits opening a little wider November 8 farther-reaching than the feudalism of the system.

However, this is what I have to of the people can never be enslaved. have this consciousness. That is

The church told the people that

it was the will of God that they

should spin and toil for their mas-

It would be a pretty hard task for

of God that he sho ld work twelve

to buy for herself a titled nobleman

first time in the history of the hu-

in every civilized country.

benefit of the masters.

And last, but not least, for the basis.

The working class has the ballot scale.

in Europe.

All of this is quite different in the man race the subjugated class, the

We Are Bound to Win the Moment the Workers Become Class-Conscious

By Victor L. Berger.

for the rights of the people and es- themselves of it.

Every workingman in Milwaukee the country all those who stand up an open book, to all who can avail the ending of the present capitalist

Italian Socialists are not blind to archical ministry in a bourgeois gov-ernment. But Bissolati has already declared that he does not believe so much in a Socialist party as he does in class solidarity for the class strug-

Bissolati has always been one of the most respected and loved Social-000; illiterate, 2,300. Agricultural ists in Italy, and no one thinks of imputing his motives, or suggesting that his visit to the king was due to any ambition or to any desire for personal aggrandizement. For this very reason his action is the greater to be regretted. Were class consciousness more highly developed in the Italian workers, it would not be possible for a Socialist Deputy to think of accepting the invitation of the king.

However urgent may be the need of universal suffrage to the Italian people, it ought to be obtained by the proletar'ans themselves and not by the work of a single man nominated

Bissolati refused the offer of the position in the ministry, saying he could not overcome his antipathy to court ceremonies. But we hope, and are sure that the majority of the Socialist Party, when they come to discuss this new and striking fact, will show that there are deeper, broader and more convincing reasons for the

antipathy to court ceremonies .-

system and the dawn of a new civili-

It required an alliance of all the

further gains at the last election.

we are simply the little advance

working class and for a reconstruc-

tion of human society on a more just

I feel confident that St. Louis, Chi-

cago, New York, Boston, San Fran-

country will within a short time re-

peat our victories on a much larger

Nevertheless, to Milwaukee will

This thought should be a source of

workingmen of Milwaukee

Democrats Defeat Labor Measure.

There is a great deal of discussion in labor circles here over the action of the Democrats in defeating in the House amendments for the eighthour day and against convict labor, which were introduced by Minority Leader Mann, during the debate on the "Farmers' free list bill."

Although the Republican leader was known to have been insincere when he introduced the two labor amendments, it is a fact, neverthe less, that the Democratic party went on record as being opposed to these measures. There was no good reason for the Democrats refusing to call the Republicans' bluff.

The convict labor clause was defeated by a vote of 172 to 73. The eight-hour amendment was ruled out of order on a point of order made by Underwood, the leader of the Democrats. Mann appealed from the decision of the chair, but lost by a vote of 107 to 73. In neither case was the vote by roll call.

The defeat of these labor "riders" shows that the parliamentary method is for the use of the vested interests only. Labor "riders" are always ruled out of order, no matter which of the old parties are in control.

MEETING DIRECTORY

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

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

3319 N. Ninth street.

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-

Ohio avenue and Potomac

3747 South Jefferson Ave.

WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY "FORWARD"

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,

MULLEN

UNDERTAKING COMPANY Coleman and North Market Sts.

and St. Louis Ave. and Sarah St. Strictly Union

BOTH PHONES Delmar 2148.* Forest 3797.

Elmer Shepard UNDERTAKER **EMBALMER**

Member Typographical Union No. 8

5921 Easton Avenue. STRICTLY UNION

Olive 2333 --- Central 6637

JOHN DEMPSKY **CBAR**

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars S. W. Cor. 11th & Couteau Ave.

Kinloch Central 2054-R.

HANNAUER & OELKERS

Book Binders 420 MARKET STREET.

R. Mederacke BUILDER

CARPENTER WORK & REPAIRING 4430 Arsenal Street. KINLOCH, VICTOR 693-R

DR. L. H. DAVIS

Physician and Surgeon

Office: 2102 South Eleventh St.

Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.
Phones: Kinloch, Central 8056;
Bell, Sidney 268.
Residence 1032 Morrison Avenue.
Hours 7:30 to 8:30 a. m. and 12:30 to 1:30 p. m.

CHAS. WERZ & CO. Wood, Brass, Muslin, SIGNS

1505 CASS AVE., St. Louis Kiploch, Central 1461



ard in his Barber Shop. It stands for short HELP THE BARBERS who are struggling to

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

ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD



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 work them the hours they leei like.

FRANK TOMBRIDGE,

President.

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

AGENCY TOMBRIDGE

ESTABLISHED MARCH 13, 1885.

A General Real Estate und Insurance Agency.

Fire and Tornado Insurance.

We represent good and responsi ble Insurance Companies.

We loan money on Real Estate and our charges are reasonable; will make ne mistake in deal ing with us. Have your legal papers, such as last wills deeds and conveyances,

drawn at our office; they will be drawn correct. First Real Estate Mortgages for sale, secured by double their face value. Tell us how much meney you have and we will tell you what

we have on hand. Twenty-five years of fair dealings have made the office of the

TOMBRIDGE AGENCY well liked by the public. Office No. 824 Chestnut Street. Both Phones.

Socialist News Letter from Washington.

our purse patriots is a sham. That say to the gentlemen who would like

real patriotism means and ought to to build up a new kind of feudalism,

vention of machinery and the appli- conquered Ireland in the same man-

changed. Formerly it was individ- much the stronger, the more war-like

ual, now it is social. Formerly the and therefore the more able for that

for themselves and exploit not only tionality as the subjugated class.

the workmen as producers, but also The ruling class is not stronger nor

pose as great patriots and violently ruling class was decidedly the more

oppose through the press and the intelligent. The great mass of the

pulpit and the court any change of people could neither read nor write.

No wonder that they brand as schools, and the knowledge of the

(By National Socialist Press.)

Washington, D. C .- The protest of millions has been heard in Washing-

Robert L. Henry, chairman of the House Committee on Rules, has notified Representative Berger, the So- next week." cialist member of Congress, that the committee will at its next meeting consider the Berger resolution providing for a congressional investigation of the kidnaping of the McNamara brothers.

Since the introduction of this resolution hundreds of letters and resolutions from all over the country have been received by Henry and other members of Congress, urging an investigation of the Indianapolis

outrage. On May 11 Mr. Berger wrote the following letter to Chairman Henry:

'As you probably know, the arrest and extradition of John J. McNamara has aroused great indignation throughout the country. I may say that I have now on file formal resolutions protesting against this action and demanding an investigation, representatives of probably one million men. The urgent importance of this matter prompts me to ask you if the Committee on Rules has considered it, and if there is any likelihood that the committee will arrange a hearing, wherein the circumstances of the episode may be fully investigated."

To this letter Chairman Henry replied on May 13, as follows:

by you for an investigation of the McNamara affair. At the next meeting of the committee I shall lay this matter before the members for such fact that they are being buncoed out action as may be deemed advisable. of six or seven million dollars every There will probably be a meeting of the committee at some early date

It is advisable to continue sending endorsements of the Berger resolution until the committee has formally decided to report on this measure. Let the protest cease only when favorable action is taken by the House. These letters and resolutions should be sent to Chairman Henry of the House Rules Committee and to your respective members of Congress.

Berger Exposes Graft in Capital. Charging that the administration of the District of Columbia is grafting millions of dollars annually form the people of the United States, Berger has issued a public statement denouncing the conditions existing in the National Capital.

This statement is a scathing ar raignment of the "graft partnership with the United States Government," which benefits only a real estate ring and "shoddy aristocrats." Both old parties are responsible for the conditions pointed out in Berger's terrific indictment of misrule and misman-

ger's statement:

-is real estate speculation so rampant as it is in Washington.

"The payment of half of the ex-j is a matter of national interest, as penses of the District government by the United States is at the founda- all the people throughout the United tion of all the evils of the District States. government.

The moment the working class

"Sooner or later the people of the United States will wake up to the

Washingtonian was a scarecrow which I saw in the distance in the

proposition is found in the alleyssome 300 of them-where the death ditions a menace to the entire com-

"All the benefits of the government support a small crowd of real estate dealers and land owners, while the great masses have only so much more to pay. "I believe that the government

should spend a few million dollars every year in erecting model dwellings for its employes and for working people." As may be expected, Berger's state-

ment shocked the "shoddy aristo-crats" of the National Capital out of their senses. A prominent newspaper here, said to be in the grafting "In no other city in the country— table Washington." They say that replied Nelson. maybe in no other city in the world Berger "has been misled," etc. "Well, that's

Wants Government Unionized.

That Uncle Sam should be among the first to recognize labor organizations is the opinion of Berger. He has taken a deep interest in

"There are miles of streets and the hearings on the Lloyd bill, now sidewalks for the benefit of real es- taking place before the House Comtate speculators. On a country road mittee on Reform in the Civil Serflanked by lamps I have met no one vice. In a few days Berger will excepting a policeman on horseback, make an argument before the comand the nearest approach to a live mittee in favor of this bill, giving government clerks the right of free speech and the right to organize.

For several weeks Berger has "The dark side of the housing been receiving letters from postal employes throughout the country asking him to take up their cause. rate is terrific and the sanitary con- He intends to do all in his power to get relief for these oppressed workers, whose destinies are directly in the hands of Congress.

President Nelson of the Federation of Postoffice Clerks concluded his address. He made a fine impression. and gave the committee such information as only a person formerly in the service could give. In the course of his remarks Nelson told of the dismissal of eight postal clerks in Indianapolis for "political reasons." "What do you mean by "political

easons?" asked Berger. "These men did not vote for Rep-

resentative Overstreet, the favorite Here are some extracts from Ber-clique, and one of the commissioners of the Republican machine. One of

But Berger knows the situation ingly suggested Representative Gil-

have come to the rescue of "Respec- the dismissed men was a Socialist," "Well, that's a good reason," smil-

being a member of the House District lette of Massachusetts. Everybody "Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. relating to the resolution introduced "The form of government of the Committee, he has been able to get these dismissals meant the robbing the necessary information at first of a livelihood of workers who had hand. The graft Berger is exposing given their best to the government.

A ROSENKRANZ, Sec'y,

NINTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB

TENTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB Meets the second and fourth Thurs day, 8 p. m., at South West Turner street, in large hall, upstairs. comrades or those interested invited to attend our meetings. DR. W. L. MOORE, Sec y.,

perst'tion to keep us from making Meets every second Thursday at La-However, we know and feel that We feel that when the history of hours a day in the steel mills of the movement is written, our victo-

5116 Cologne Avenue.

UNION MEN AND FRIENDS

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

maintain these conditions and build up their organization. This is the only Emblem of our Craft recognized by the A. F. of L.

SOCIALIST BOOKS

966 Chouteau Ave.

Bell, Main 645; Kinloch, Central 1697 G. POPF

...LAWYER... 814-17 NAVARRE BLDG.,

S. W. Cor. Sixth and Chestnut Sts.

Service. NATURAL RIGHTS ABRIDGED.

Postoffice Official Reveals Arbitrary

Methods Employed in the

Second Assistant Postmaster General Stewart Declares Employes Have Been Dismissed Solely Because They Were Members of a Postal Employes' Union.

Washington, May 13 .- The attitude of the Postoffice Department officials is now a matter of record with reference to the right of the postal service to organize for mutual protection. While it has been known that the department has been exceedingly active in its hostility, yet it was hardly conceived that the chief officials would assume that because an individual entered the postal service he thereby relinquished his rights as a citizen, guaranteed to him under the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Stewart, in testifying before the House Committee on Civil Service Reform, admitted that employes in the service had been dismissed be-cause they were too active in promoting a union of postal clerks, notwithstanding the fact that they were highly efficient. His exact words were as follows:

'They were discharged because of their pernicious activity in promoting this new union organization. The organization had headquarters in St. Paul, and I believe they were officials of the proposed union. Otherwise they were efficient men. The only reason for their dismissal was their activity in the face of the plain order of the Postmaster General and other department officials, which they persistently violated. It was a plain case of subordination."

Oscar F. Nelson, president of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, followed Mr. Stewart before the committee. He detailed to the committee the manner in which he had been dismissed from the service, the only apparent reason being that he was an official in the union organ-

Intense interest is being manifested by a large number of Congressmen, who are in daily attendance at the committee hearings. A signifi-cant fact is that the National Associaction of Manufacturers have requested to be heard, and queries are being circulated to ascertain what interest this union-busting combination has in the controversy, and whether there is some combination between the department officials and this wellknown agregation.

In the face of determined opposition by the Postoffice Department against the employes joining or forming unions increase in membership and organization of new unions are continued. The arbitrary action of the officials has caused and is causing a cumulative restive spirit among them, owing to the uncertainty existing as to what new plan of persecution may be put into operation at any time. Several more hearings are in pros-

pect, and it will probably be two and the committee given an opportunity to take action on the bill be-

Tailors of Logansport, Ind., have secured an increase.

creases in several localities.

Stove molders at Spring City, Pa., obtained an increase of 5 per cent.

Cement workers have just organized, in Medford, Ore., and Delta

Stonemasons and painters of Kankakee, Ill., have secured an increase

Electricians of White Plains, N. Y., have just secured a raise in wages of 25 cents per day.

The painters of Troy, N. Y., after a five weeks' strike, secured an increase of 20 cents a day.

At Pittsburg, Kansas, carpenters secured an increase in wages from 37 1/2 to 42 1/2 cents per hour.

Electrical workers and painters of Bakersfield, Cal., have secured an in-

crease of 50 cents per day. At Lorain, Ohio, stationary engineers secured an increase in the mu-

nicipal water plant of \$5 per month. Garment workers of Alton, Ill., re

cently organized and secured an eight-hour day and standard wage

The machinists in the contract shops of Memphis, Tenn., have secured an increase of 3 cents per

Painters and cement workers of Sacramento, Cal., have obtained an

FULL LIMIT OF BUREAUCRACY. increase of 50 cents per day without a strike.

Issued by American Federation of Labor.

801-809 G. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

The lathers of St. Charles, Ill.; Macon, Ga.; Hinsdale, Ill., and Twin Falls, Iowa, have recently formed lo-

At Reading, Pa., brewery workers got an increase of \$1 per week. Engineers and firemen also secured \$1 increase and eight-hour day.

Printers at Grand Forks, N. D. secured an increase of \$1.50 per week, and the pressmen obtained the came increase.

cessfully withstood the effort to reduce wages and are again at work at the union scale. Carpenters of Bakersfield, Cal.,

Carpenters at Vicksburg, Miss, suc-

ecured an agreement without friction, increasing their wages from \$4 to \$4.50 per day. Twelve unions of journeymen tailors have secured an increase of

10 per cent, and a new local has been organized in Bridgeport, Conn. At Baltimore, Md., the machinists have just executed an agreement with the Crown Cork and Seal Com-

pany calling for an increase of 25 cents per day. The Iowa Central Railway has just signed an agreement with the machinists and other federated shop

mechanics which carries an increase

of 11/2 cents per hour.

At Rock Island, Ill., the painters secured 7 cents per hour increase; carpenters, 5 cents per hour; bricklayers, 10 cents per hour; plumbers crease of 16 cents per hour and an eight-hour day.

RAILWAY SERVANTS' SOCIETY.

Annual Report of Railway Organiza tion of Great Britain Shows Steady Progress.

Washington, May 13 .- The thirty ninth annual report of the Amalga mated Society of Railway Servants has just been issued, and it shows that the total membership of the society is 75,153, an increase over last year of 1,582. This year's gross receipts was \$457,000, while expenditures amounted to 398,000.

Brewery Workers Support McNamara.

The Interntaional Secretaries of the United Brewery Workmen have issued the following appeal:

To All Local Unions of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America-Greeting:

You will know sufficiently by the reports of the capitalistic press in what violent and illegal manner members of the International Union of Bridge and Structural Iron Workpect, and it will probably be two ers were arrested and kidnaped un-weeks before the testimony is all in der the charge of having committed abominable crimes against life and property, and are now being held at Los Angeles, Cal., for trial.

The procedure of organized capital against members of a labor union in this case is, in all its details, identical with the procedure some years Stove mounters have secured in- ago against members of the West ern Federation of Miners. Energetic efforts of organized labor in behalf of the accused miners were instrumental in bringing about justice: capital could not carry out its intentions and the accused had to be ex-onerated, and it is now the duty of all workers to see to it that the ac cused structural iron workers also receive a fair and impartial trial and thereby enable them to prove their innocense.

Every man charged with crime is assumed to be innocent until he is proven guilty. All signs in this case lead to the conclusion that the trial of the accused structural iron work ers shall be made a farce. therefore, the duty of labor to do all in their power that all legal rights be secured for the defendants, and that they be given a fair and impartial trial.

Organized capital has millions at its disposal, and to prevent these millions from being used to outwit law and justice money must be raised to enable the defendants to assert their rights.

Brothers, show your solidarity as workingmen! Every dollar contributed may help to save the accused

from penitentiary or gallows! Every member and every local union should contribute as much as they can. To be sure that all donations reach the proper destination, all moneys should be sent to Brother all moneys should be sent to Brother Adam Huebner, International Secretary-Treasurer, Station E, Cincinnati, Ohio, who will forward same to the right place and will give receipt for each and every amount in the Brewery Workers' Journal.

By order of the International Executive Board, THE INT. SECRETARIES.

Union Labor News Letter. John Mitchell On Labor's Safety

> FORMER MINERS' CHIEF DIS-CUSSES ACCIDENTS AT CITY CLUB.

Declares 535,000 Toilers in United States Killed or Injured Annually Through Insufficient Protection— Favors More Nonpolitical Factory Inspectors.

"The force of factory inspectors should be increased, and they should removed from the influence of politics," said John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America, Thursday of last week at a luncheon tendered him by the City Club.

"The Problem of Industrial Accidents" was the subject of Mr. Mitchell's address. He was introduced to the City Club by its president, Frank P. Crunden. Three hundred and

fifty members were present.
"Workingmen," said Mr. Mitch-"do not desire compensation for an injury, but they desire every safeguard against the possibility of injury may be provided by law rigidly enforced.

"Workingmen should be paid for all injuries by their employers, whether it be the employers' fault. It is inhuman to deny laboring men a compensation for an injury immediately after the accident occurs. The United States is the only civilized nation in the world the laws of which are so constructed that an injured workingman must prove his employer's negligence to fix the liability and obtain damages.

"In Great Britain the injured employe receives one-half of his wages from his employer, and in the event of his being killed his relatives receive the amount of his wages for three years.

"Under this system of automatic compensation it would cost but little more than it now costs the public in the hire of judges to try injury cases.

"For every 1,000 men employed obtain Saturday half-holiday and in all European countries but four-the hoisting engineers secured an in- teen are killed by accident annually. For every 1,000 men employed in the United States thirty-six are killed annually.

"The work of mining in the United States is vastly more nazardous than in Europe, for the miners have less protection from accident and death.

"Machinery should be equipped with every known safety device, and the employer should be held liable in case of accident-that would minimize the slaughter of laboring men in this country.

This is the best country on earth -but our people do not understand the gravity of this situation. The American people are as generous as any, but they have not deeply thought out this question of affording safety to those who toil in our great mines and factories. When they are made to understand, they arise and demand a greater protection for the toilers.

"There are 100 accidents each day in this country, occasioned by a lack of proper protection to the toilers. Each new invention is calculated to increase the number of accidents. There are 535,000 workingmen either killed or maimed in the United States each year. United States there are nearly three times as many to lers killed and injured annually in proportion to the number employed as there are in any other country.

'Systematic efforts, both state and national, should be made to furnish better protection from injury and loss of life.

"During 1910 the insurance companies of this country paid out 43 per cent of their premiums for injuries and loss of life. This fact is a reminder that something should be done to afford the man who toils better protection."

Closing his address, Mr. Mitchell made a fervid appeal to the members of the City Club of St. Louis to lend their aid in the adoption of such measures by the Missouri State Legislature as will insure to laboring men a greater measure of safety and protection than they have now.

MACHINISTS WINNING.

strike On in Greater New York to Establish the Eight-Hour Day Meeting With Sucess.

On May 1 10,000 machinists in Greater New York went on strike for the eight-hour day. President O'Connell states that the strike is be-President ing successfully conducted, and that sixty firms have already signed up, with eight hours as the basis. The Splitdorf Magneto Co., employing 1500 men, is one of them.

BOILERMAKERS THERE.

Men Employed in All Shops Where Marine Work is Carried On Striking for Wage

Increase.

The boilermakers in New York are reporting progress in their strike recently inaugurated. Thus far twelve firms, employing 350 workmen, have signed the agreement calling for a 50-cent per day raise.

PRINTERS GET RAISE.

The Typographical Union at Youngstown, Ohio, has just secured a raise of \$1 per week. The progress of this organization continues steadily and its membership is howing a

A PLAIN STATEMENT AND A will accept no verdict except the one STRONG ADRESS BY THE IN-TERNATIONAL TRADE UNIONS OF INDIAN

Union Labor Representatives

To the Great American Public Which in Its Final Conclusion Is Always Right.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 20, 1911. Now that the dramatic and sen sational features and the human interest phase of the McNamara case have run its course, public excitement has subsided, and the time for calm and deliberate consideration seems to be here, we, the officers of the interntaional unions, with headquarters in Indianapolis, desire to make our position clear. We have two propositions before us:

1. As business institutions, do our organizations differ from other business institutions? As union officials do we differ in any way from other citizens? Can our persons be ruthlessly violated, our legal rights ignored and our offices officially bur-

2. We believe that every individual accused of crime is entitled to a fair and speedy trial before an unprejudiced judge and jury. To this end money is a necessity, and we propose to see that John J. McNamar is supplied with the money to make an adequate defense and to be able to avail himself in every way of the facilities that are open to every man accused of crime to establish his innocence.

In explanation of the foregoing:

On the evening of Saturday, April 22, while attending to his official duties, John J. McNama, secretarytreasurer of the International Asso ciation of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, was arrested in his office without service of warrant, hustled to the police court, and without regard to the provisions of the law relative to extradition proceedings, and while his associates were held prisoners in their own headquarters by local and imported detectives, was given summary hearing in a court having no jurisdiction, denied the right to be heard by himself and counsel guaranteed by the constitution, and was then immediately transported from this state to the confines of a jail in another state. His office was then feloniously entered, his safe was drilled, the papers of the organization were abstracted from their receptacles and the organization left without the service of its judiciary officer.

No opportunity was given to Mr. McNamara to arrange his personal affairs or for the orderly transaction of his official duties. If this method of procedure is sanctioned, are we not all in the same peril? May not the officers of the law, or private detective agencies, enter our offices at any time, arrest us, ransack our files and place our organizations in such a condition that they cannot transact their official business? Is this the new shortcut that has been made for the overthrow of trade unionism?

Failing in the usual assaults on the trade unions as such, are their international headquarters to be at the mercy of private detective agencies in the employ of manufactcurers' associations? There are in Indianapolis eight international headquarters. All of the international unions whose headquarters are located here were invited by official representatives of the city to make this city their home. Some of them have been here for years, the International Typographical Union for twentythree years, down to the latest addition, the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, with an official residence of a few months. They all employ citizens of Indianapolis as clerks, accountants, bookkeepers, stenographers, etc., and at the highest wages paid for this class of labor. They have on deposit in Indianapolis banks at the present time, and have had for years, hundred of thousands, yes, millions, of dollars, that in turn flow through the avenues of trade; money that has been an important factor in making Indianapolis the

great commercial city that it is. Are we, then, entitled to no con-sideration from the officers of the municipality or the representatives of the state? If the procedure in the McNamara case is to be officially indorsed, then we can safely assume that the answer to our question is in the negative.

Under our legal procedure every person arrested is presumed to be innocent until proved guilty. We know John J. McNarama. He is an industrious, reliable, painstaking and courteous gentleman. He is a gradnate of an Indiapolis law school, thus making manifest his ambition to read the paths that lead to higher

planes of activity.

So we propose that he shall have a fair and impartial trial, and to that end we shall devote our energies to the raising of a sufficient fund to guarantee the accomplishment of the object we have in view. Can there be any objection to this by any citi-

zen of this country? Notwithstanding that Mr. McNamara has been tried in some of the newspapers, and a verdict of guilty endered; notwithstanding that the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Associations and other associations of ily and its membership is howing a flattering increase from month to ficially rendered a verdict of guilty, month.

employers of labor have met and officially rendered a verdict of guilty, we decline to accept that verdict. We

that is rendered by a legally constituted court and jury. We are thankful to our critics for their good advice, but we believe we know our business, and we propose to conduct ourselves in accordance with the dictates of our best judgment.

On McNamara Kidnaping

The trades unions of this country not the present critics of the trade union movement, have built up that movement to the tremendous force that it is to-day. As the representatives of that movement, we believe ve understand its aims and aspirations. We believe we understand the desires of its members, and we will endeavor to make these aims, aspira tions and desires effective through the channels that we select.

So that our position may be definitely understood, in contradistinction to the position and attitude that have been assumed by certain newspapers and employers' associations we make this statement.

Sincerely,

THE CONFERENCE OF EXECU-TIVE OFFICERS OF THE IN-TERNATIONAL TRADE UNIONS WITH HEADQUARTERS IN IN-DIANAPOLIS.

JAMES M. LYNCH, President. FRANK DUFFY, Secretary. Approved:

or the International Typographica Union: James M. Lynch, President, Hugo Miller, Second Vice-President; J. W. Hayes, Secretary-Treasurer.

or the Journeymen Barbers' International Union: F. X. Nosehang, President; Jacob Fisher, Secretary-Treasurer. or the United Brotherhood of Car-

penters and Joiners: William D. Huber, President; Frank Duffy, Secretary; Thomas Neale, Treasuor the International Brotherhood of Teamsters: Daniel Tobin, Presi-

dent; Thomas L. Hughey, Secreary-Treasurer. or the United Mine Workers of America: John P. White, Presi-Edwin Perry, Secretary

or the Bricklayers, Masons and International Union: Plasters' William J. Bowen, President; Thomas R. Preece, First Vice-President; William Dobson, Secre-William

or the International Brotherhood Bookbinders: Robert Glockling, President; James W. Dougherty, Secretary-Treasurer.

or the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Maga zine: John F. McNamee.

"A SMOOTH DETECTIVE."

'Hawkshaw" Gets the Wrong Traveling Bag, but Fails to Return Same to Owner. Washington, May 20 .- The class

of men following the Burns lead appear to be of the usual caliber. A few days ago Frank Ryan, president of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' while on a sleeper en route to a meeting to which he had been called, noticed a lynx-eved individual particularly interested in him, but gave the matter no thought. Ryan was seated in a chair next to that occupied by a traveling jewelry salesman, and both of the gers had traveling bags which were similar in shape and size. Mr. Ryan had noticed that the salesman had been careful to keep his grip near him, even to taking It into the smoking compartment, but while in the smoking room the porter, desiring to sweep the floor, took the salesman grip to his seat, without his consent and knowledge. Some five minutes later the owner of the grip returned to his seat, to find his tray eling bag gone, and so also was the lynx-eyed gentleman. The owner became greatly excited and a thorough search was made, but the grip was not found. In the traveling bag there was a large amount of sample gold settings, amounting to \$800.

SINDELAR SHOE CO.

2612-14-16-18 North 14th Street FOR

AMION MYDE

Guttering, Spouting and Furnaces

line Stoves, Washing Ma

and Lathe Work. Lawn Mower Phone, Bell South 705, or call

ARTHUR M. LEISSE | 4705 GRAVOIS AVE.

Give us a Call!

COLUMBIA BOX COMPANY 10th and N. Market Sts. Boxes of All Kinds Union Label Boxes

THIS SLIDE GUARANTEES Insist upon seeing this SLIDE ON THE SCREEN

When you patronize any Moving Picture

Noving Fieture & Proje Union 26. 143.

Collections and Consultations a Specialty.

Druids' Hall

Ninth and Market Streets

Workingmen's Headquarters Meeting Place of Unions of the WebbPressmen, Tailors, Stone Masons, Sprinklers Pitters, Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit lociety, Railway Trainmen, and many other rganizations.

Halls for Rent AT LOW RATES

Large Hall for Balls, Entertainments and Lectures. Elevators service Apply at Saloon, or to Janitor, or the Secretary H. Thiele, 1401 St. Louis Avenue,

Herwegh Sängerbund.

Singftunden: Jeden Greitag Abend in der Freien Gemeinde-Halle, 20. und Dodier Straße.

Hughes-Schmitt LIVERY & UNDERTAKING CO. Strictly Union 1817-19 Sidney Street

NEW CLUB HALL,

Undertakers and Embalmers

Brewery Workers

HALLS TO LET all occasions. Societies, Lodges and Union

Rates Reasonable. J. E. BOKEL, Manager. PHONES: Kinloch, Central 2189

Chas. Specht

Noonday Cigar Co. TINION CIGARS 708 CHOUTEAU AVE.

FRED. GEITZ & CO... UP-TO-DATE

Furnishers and Hatters For Union Men

3755 S. Jefferson Ave.

Henry Krumm, Prop. B. C. BAR

... FREE LUNCH ALL DAY....
FINE MERCHANTS DINNER, 11 TO 2 110. Nord Broadway. 110 Phones: Bell.-Main 4150: Kinl., Cent. 2307.

Co-operative...

... Printery 966 Chouteau Avenue

ALWAYS READY

UNION WAGES AND CONDITIONS.

DO NOT PATRONIZE ANY HOUSE UNFAIR TO UNION LABOR

Chicago, Ill., May 17, 1911. Dear Comrades:

On April 11 I took the enclosed letter to Rev. E. S. Carr, asking him to read it and let me know whether or not he would publish it. He tried to been in the office so short a time, I was in no position to know the true nearly eight months is certainly a sufficient length of time to ascertain the true conditions in an office in which fifteen persons are employed in one large room; the private office of the National Secretary being divided from the main office merely by a thin, six-foot partition, and from my desk almost every word can be overheard. After five weeks' more. the opinions stated in the enclosed

He promised that he would publish the letter. Week after week I have waited, thinking certainly he would be true to his word. He has published many others on the opposite side, but mine has never been mentioned.

I am confident that you desire only the truth in this case. You desire that every action that is taken shall be in consideration of the best interest of the cause of Socialism. Will you write to Rev. Carr and ask him why he refused to publish my letter-even after giving his promise that he would publish it? Ask him why he advertises the Provoker, the Militant and the Miners' Magazine, and refuses the request sent out by the National Office to all Socialist papers to advertise the Stenographic Report—the only authentic means for obtaining the direct testimony as given at the trial.

Let us demand the truth upon both sides of this quetsion, and then decide in accordance with honesty and justice.

Fraternally yours,

CAROLINE A. LOWE.

Chicago, Ill., April 11, 1911. To the Members of the Socialist Party:

Dear Comrades-In view of the recent editorial in the Miners' Magazine, I feel that it would be unfair to our cause, unfair to all persons concerned and unfair to my own sense of justice were I to remain silent any longer.

I came to the National Office to work last September, having been elected general correspondent of the Woman's National Committee. I knew no one in Chicago, except as I had been introduced to them at the National Congress in May, to which I was a delegate from Kansas. Per-Comrade Carr, Comrade Morgan, Comrade Barnes and Comrade Hudson were all strangers to me. I had heard of the charges made

hundred of the comrades in our movement have but one desire, and that is to be honest and true to the cause of Socialism, and to be sincer and just in the treatment of each ether. The comrades who know me know that only love for our cause, and a strong sense of justice, could induce me to come before you in this way. I should feel that I had been false to our cause if I did not made in the Miners' Magazine. If

Phones: Sidney 3187; Victor 160.

BELL BRAND COLLARS, Four-Ply;

At least ninety-nine out of every

place before you the conditions in the National Office as I have found them to be since I came here, over seven months ago. Prior to time, .I have no personal knowledge.

Comrades, again and again I have wished that every one of you could be employed here, that you might judge of things for yourself. The not he would publish it. He tried to work goes on regularly, systematic-dissuade me. He said that, having ally, each one interested in his or her own work, and giving his or her best was in no position to know the true service to it. There is not, in all state of affairs. Daily association for Chicago, a more happy or diligent group of workers in any one office.

The Finnish comrades, in charge of the Finnish Department, work incessantly early and late, scarcely stopping for meals. The Russian secretary, with his wife, work at their trade during the day, and devote the evenings to the work in their de-partment. Again and again, when the work is pressing, you will find I have no reason for changing any of the heads of the several departments working long hours overtime.

The general membership is now over 78,000. You must realize that the work involved in an organization of this size is enormous, especially when you take into consideration its broad scope. Careful, systematic management is required. Could it properly be attended by a National Secretary who is incompetent? The rapid growth of the membership, the increased circulation of literature, the increased correspondence from all sections of the country and the prompt attention it receives from the National Office, the accurate financial report submitted to you each month, is sufficient proof of the efficient service rendered by the National Secretary.

In the seven months that I have been here, Comrade Barnes has not been absent from the office for a single day, except when he attended the meeting of the National Executive Committee, in New York, and the convention of the American Federation of Labor, in St. Louis. Almost never is he out of the office for five minutes during the day, except at the lunch hour, and he frequently works until late in the evening. Again and again he has given his Sundays to his work in the office.

I am told that he drinks, and he admits it. But I have never seen him even to the slightest extent in-Day after day, month after month, I have seen him at his work. He is always painstaking and conscientious in his work, and patient, kind and considerate in his treatment of those connected with him in the office. Every employe will gladly testify to this.

Comrades, I ask you, should seven months' daily association, one wo-man with another, enable those women to know each other? And as I have come to know Comrade Mabel Hudson, I have found her to be an exceptionally pure-minded, unassuming young woman, and a devoted Socialist. I have seen nothing justify the accusations made against the National Secretary, and against her. She is loved and redid not know but that they were spected by every girl in the National Office, two of whom have been here for years. Her whole interest is centered in her work and she has mastered it in every detail.

The other evening she and I were left alone to finish our day's work. I went in to ask her judgment upon a matter connected with my depart-I found her with her head ment. upon her desk, crying as though her heart would break. She had been reading the terrible accusations

FRANK M. PRIESTER, Prop.

THE UNION LABEL STORE.

Lemp Ave.

could know Comrade Hudson as we, working side by side with her, know her, he could not believe such statements and never could he bring himself to publish them. An irreparable wrong has been done a good woman, who is at the same time a loyal comrade.

I feel that I can speak with authority of conditions in the National Office for the past seven months, and the Investigating Committee. above reproach. Every session of the National Executive Committee has been with open doors, and all who have cared to attend have been free to do so.

I have been a daes-paying member in good standing for eight years, and an active worker in my home local in Kansas City, Mo. This letter to you is not written upon a moment's impulse—it is not written from a spirit of malice towards the accusers nor of sympathy for the accused. It is written solely from a sense of my duty to the cause of Socialism, and to you; realizing as I do that I place my name before thousand of men

the editor of the Miners' Magazine and women, comrades though you Have Them Made Noware, who may misunderstand my motive and misjudge my message. But I am doing that which enables me to retain my own self-respect as having lived up to the highest sense of duty.

This is what I ask of you, comrades. Do not take my testimony as your guide in the formation of your opinion. Do not take the report of not take the accounts in the Christian Socialist, nor the Miners' Magazine, nor the Provoker, nor the Militant. There is but one way for you to get a clear understanding of all the evidence submitted upon both sides, and that is from the Stenographic Report of the trial. Send in your orders for this, so that it can be printed, and then you can weigh the evidence for yourselves. Only then can you form an intelligent opinion of the case and render a just verdict With all earnestness, I am, yours for justice and the advancement of our

CAROLINE A. LOWE.

City Trade in Milwaukee Grows — Largest in History of the City ST. LOUIS BUSINESS COLLEGE

By Carl D. Thompson.

According to the Milwaukee Jouranl of May 11th, the most complete didly according to this report, and the barley marketed shows an inreport ever issued by the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce has just left the press. It shows greatly in- ports of Chicago is falling off. creased activities and improvements

During 1910 the shipments of coal were 700,000 tons more than in the preceding year.

The actual tonnage of vessels entering and leaving Milwaukee by lake the business. in 1910 was 8,064,084 tons, the largest in the history of the city.

year there will be two additional els of grain more than ever before. and growing condition.

The bank deposits show up splencrease of 15.5 per cent over 1909.

Meanwhile the business in the cording to testimony given before in Milwaukee's business and com- the special examiner, B. C. Mueller to dissolve the tug trust, it developed than fifteen years ago it re quired from thirty-five to forty tugs to handle the Chicago marine traffic To-day twelve tugs are able to handle

So while in Chicago, under a capitalist administration, there seems to Milwaukee has six malting plants be a falling off in the business that in operation, and within the next is done, on the other hand, in Milwaukee, under a Socialist adminisplants completed, which will mean a tration, the capitalist authorities marketing of some two million bush- are reporting trade in a flourishing

PHONE, KINLOCH, DELMAR 1489-L

Window Shades To Order

FURNITURE

Special Terms To Couples Contemplat

STOVES, KITCHEN OUTFITS AND HARDWARE PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS

ECKHARDT, FURNITURE AND HARDWARE CO.

2857 N. GRAND AVENUE.

McDONALD SHIRTS

FULL CUT—WELL MADE

50^{cts.} 10 \$5.00

UNION LABEL

ALL STYLES—BEST GRADES

If your dealer does not handle them send us your name and address and we will direct you to one who does.

R. L. McDONALD MFG. CO. ST. JOSEPH, MO.

NEU & LIND

916 Franklin Avenue.

Union Gents' Furnishers. 3000

Bartenders' Union Local 51

Patronize only Saloons

displaying Union Bar Card



HEADQUARTERS: 3206 LUCAS AVENUE

Phone: Kinloch, Central 3281.

All Garments Union Made

SOPEN EVENINGS ARGADE TAILORING GO., MERCHANI

Suits \$15.00 and up

Trouser \$3.50 and up

1326-28 FRANKLIN

Kinloch, Central 5443.

Your Photographs

Present this Coupon now at the lanisch Studio, 4237 Easton avenue. We will give you—
One Dozen Full Size Cabinet Photos (latest style and finish).
One Life Size Platino Portrait.
One Elegant "Veneer" (up to date) Picture Frame for your large Picture, all for the

SMALL PRICE OF \$4.00.

A rare chance for your Confirmation or Graduate Photos. Groups extra. We make Photos for \$1.00 per dozen hat have no equal in the city. Try Studio open Sundays and Holidays.

THE JANISCH STUDIO 4237 Easton.

BAKERY COMPANY (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL)

Union Label Bread Delivered to All Parts of City

2801-5 S. 7th St. Both Phones

Business Colleges

The Leading Business Schools

S. W. COR. 8TH AND PINE.
Largest and most modern, up-to-date
Commercial and Shorthand Courses.
Salesmanship Our Specialty, both day
and night classes. Big night school.
Phones—Central 7070; Main 4040.
A POSITION FOR EVERY GRADUATE

BROWN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE

Vandeventer and Delmar.
Brown's stands for the best, high-grade courses. Experienced Teachers. Good car connections. Phones-Lindell 2893; Delmar 541. Best Results our aim.

GRAND AVENUE BUSINESS COLLEGE

1000 N. Grand Avenue.
A WIDE-AWAKE SCHOOL for WIDE-AWAKE PERSONS. ALL commercial branches. Centrally located. New "St. Louis Branch." Phones—Lindell 3030; Delmar 140.
Write H. C. Perkins, Principal.

ST. LOUIS BUSINESS

Collinsville and St. Louis Aves. We give as much as the others and more. Books free. Full Commercial courses. Phone (Kinloch) St. Clair 568R.

Second and Market Sts., Alton, III. Established for the convenience of the people of Alton and vicinity. Standing Reputation for Thoroughness. Grad uates readily placed into good positions

NORTH SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE

Hebert and Grand Avenues.
The new building for this school will be ready May 1, 1911. Latest methods and best facilities. PATRONIZE YOUR LOCAL SCHOOL.

Students may transfer from any of above schools to another. No other schools do this. It often saves car fare.

BOOKKEEPING, BY MAIL SHORTHAND Original methods. Catalogue Free. Address Brown's Home Study School, Peoria, Ill.

Typewritten Letters CHERY Model Office, 804 Pine St., Fourth Floor

Attention Union Men and Women FRED SCHUMM

. Meat and Vegetable Market. 1554 South Broadway, Strictly Union

3502 S. Jefferson Ave.

Endorsed by Butchers & Meat Cutters Union No. 88. Goods Delivered

We carry a full line of

Men's Furnishings with the UNION LABEL

Scheer Brothers Watchmaker. Dry Goods

N. E. Cor. 19th and Sullivan Ave

Sox,

and where

the

Bartenders

Wear the

Herman Stark Hardware & PAINT CO.

Victor 1056. Sidney 2486L.

3001 Arsenal Street.

Builders' Hardware, Contractors' Supplies Tools, Lawn Mowers,
Garden Hose, Lawn Benches.

Galvanized Poultry Netting, per 100 quare feet, 50c; in rolls of 150 ft. long. Painted and Bronze Wirecloth. Doors and Frames. Senour's Floor Paints, Murphy's Varnishes, Linoleum Varnish, Chinamel and Brushes.

We sell only good and reliable goods



Sheridan Webster

Attorney-at-Law PHONES: Victor 1316 -- Sidney 3497-R 1837 Kennett Place



Large Variety at Lowest Prices H.J.JOST 1424 South Broadway REPAIRING AND

Fine SHOES

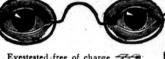
ALTON BUSINESS Frank Siedhoff, 3944 S. Broadway

Fine Repairing a Specialty.

HARDWARE

GLASS, PAINTS AND OILS, STOVES AND RANGES

Chas. Blasberg, 4302 LINTON AVENUE



Eyestested free of charge. Glasses 50c up. WM. JACQUES, Optician.

WITH FREUND'S.

Julius Friton



Optician 121 N. Seventh St.

Jeweler,

SAVE GOLD TRADING STAMPS REDEEM THEM FOR,

UNION LA

Clothing, Collars, Hats, Nightshirts,

Neckwear, Shirts.

Suspenders, Jumpers, Underwear.

Largest Stock **Lowest Prices** See SCHWARZ.

Overalls.

Seventh and Franklin Ave



518 PINE STREET.



ST. LOUIS.

CHICAGO GLOVE AND MITTEN CO.'S Official Bridge Men, Iron Workers and Linemen's Gloves, Dress and Canvas Gloves. Also Belts with the Leather Workers Stamp.

PRIESTER'S PARK

South Grand Avenue and Meramec Street. Most beautiful Family Resort and Picnic Grounds in St. Louis

Thoroughly remodeled. — Dancing Pavillion.

UNSURPASSED RESTAURANT AND CAFE:

Two Concerts Daily, Afternoons and Evenings. Admission IOc, Children free

Liberal terms granted to Societies, Schools and Parties for all Kinds of Festivities.

Ask for it, we have it!

Inion-made Underwear, Hosiery and Union Suits; also Shirts, Iats, Suspenders, Caps, Neckwear, Collars, Overalls and umpers, Garters and Armbands—in fact every article that

To Merchants who have demand

B. & L. TEXTILE CO.'S UNDER WEAR,

Summer and Winter Weight;

For Union-Made Furnishing Goods for Men.

I represent the leading Manufacturers of same.

WILKES BARRE HOISERY MILLS: