

Comrades,
Work for your
Own Press!

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Comrades,
Work for your
Own Party!

OFFICE: 966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., APRIL 29, 1911.

Kinloch, Central 1577; Bell, Olive 4198.

No. 534

National Secretary McNamara of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers Kidnaped by Agents and Thugs of Employers' Combine

Entire Army of Organized Labor of America Will Stand by McNamara and Fight the Anarchy of the Manufacturers' Association to the Finish

Working Men of America and Justice Loving Citizens Unite Against Government by Pinkerton Thugs and Citizens Industrial Alliance Criminals.

Comrade Victor L. Berger Asks For Congressional Investigation

BERGER ASKS INVESTIGATION.

Washington, April 25.—Immediate investigation of the arrest and extradition of J. J. McNamara of Indianapolis is provided for in a resolution introduced in the House to-day by Representative Victor Berger of Wisconsin, the Socialist member. Mr. Berger would have the inquiry undertaken by a joint committee of the House and Senate, the committee being empowered to make a thorough investigation into the arrest of the Indianapolis labor union official who is being hurried to Los Angeles on the charge of having been implicated in the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building.

The Citizens' Industrial Alliance anarchists and their crime-breeding detective agencies are again hard at work trying to send some representatives of Organized Labor to the gallows.

The Parrys, Jobs, Van Cleaves, Posts and the rest of the desperadoes who for years had been accusing the American labor movement of all kinds of misdeeds and crimes, were so much disappointed at their anti-Union work that something new had to happen in order to justify their insane agitation against Union Labor.

Such organs of the Manufacturers' Association and Citizens' Industrial Alliance as American Industries, Industrial Exponent and Squar Deal have gained the reputation of being the most desperate publications of capitalist anarchy on American soil.

When Parry, Van Cleave, Job, Post & Co. first started out to kill the Unions and Socialism, they thought that their object could be achieved by general lockouts, court injunctions and anti-boycott litigation.

But "government by injunction" would not work and the boycott still remained the powerful weapon in the hands of Organized Labor.

What else could be done to crush the unions? How can we discredit and outlaw the unions? This question was uppermost in their minds.

The great strikes of the Western miners in the Rock Mountains within the last ten or fifteen years furnished sufficient proof of the criminal work done under the cloak of law and order by the Citizens' Industrial Alliance elements.

Only recently the Legislature of Colorado had to pay a bill of about \$60,000 or more for lost property of the Western Federation of Miners which was destroyed by the capitalist anarchists that operated in

the mining districts of that state under the names of the Citizens' Alliance, Mine Owners' and Merchants' and Manufacturers' Associations.

These capitalist anarchists and their Pinkerton hirelings wrecked the newspaper office and co-operative stores of Organized Labor in Victor, Cripple Creek and other places.

But they could not destroy the Western Federation of Miners!

In their bankruptcy they decided upon a conspiracy by uniting with the Pinkerton Detective Agency and such criminals as Harry Orchard, the murderer of ex-Governor Steunenberg, and manufactured what has become known in the history of the American labor movement as the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone murder case.

The sensational trial in Idaho is well remembered by the American people. We need not repeat the details.

Only recently the same Citizens' Industrial and Manufacturers' Associations proclaimed their capitalist anarchy in Tampa, Fla., where they tried to annihilate the Cigarmakers' organization.

Two workingmen were lynched by these capitalist law-and-order anarchists; others were kidnaped and thrown in jail. Offices of Unions were wrecked, safes looted, and books and records of labor organizations were confiscated.

Now another chapter is added to their great work of crime against the labor movement. For years the American steel trust and its branch organizations have been engaged in the fight against Organized Labor. One of the organizations opposed by the powerful steel trust was the International Union of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

The National Erectors' Association, a combine of manufacturers who are in close business relations with the steel trust, decided to deliver a death-blow to the much-hated Union of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Last Saturday National Secretary J. J. McNamara was arrested and kidnaped in Indianapolis by Pinkerton agents of the National Erectors' Association. The offices of the Union were broken into, the books and records confiscated, and, what is most important, dynamite in great quantities was found in one of the storerooms of the Union.

Wherever Pinkerton agents operate in labor troubles there dynamite will be found. The Pinkertons are experts in "planting" dynamite anywhere and everywhere. It is part of their business to manufacture dynamite cases against labor organizations. If no more dynamite would be found at the "psychological moments" there infernal criminals of Pinkerton agents would lose their jobs. And inasmuch as they are employed by the Manufacturers' Association to undermine and discredit the labor movement, the anti-Union employers, as represented by the Citizens' Industrial Alliance and kindred bodies, favor their dynamite-planting work.

J. J. McNamara was kidnaped under the charge of being implicated

in the Los Angeles Times explosion. His brother, J. B. McNamara, of Chicago, and another man, by the name of Ortie McManigal, were also arrested, kidnaped and transported to Los Angeles.

It is another Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case. The main object is to destroy a powerful labor organization.

We are convinced of McNamara's innocence.

So are the hundreds of thousands of organized wage workers all over the country.

In this serious hour we appeal to the Trade Unionists and Socialists throughout the land to come to the support of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Organization, and to do all in their power to aid the kidnaped officer of the organization. Let us unite in the great work of showing up once more the criminal work of the American capitalist class.

Never before in the history of the American labor movement has there been such an absolute need for the solidarity and unity of action among the American working class.

The day will not be far distant when the crime-breeding detective agencies of the Pinkerton sort will be wiped out, not by dynamite, but by the lawful methods of the American working class.

The McNamara kidnaping is simply another proof of the absolute bankruptcy of such capitalist anti-Union organizations as the Citizens' Alliance and the Manufacturers' Association.

Organized Labor will also triumph in the McNamara case.

Organized Labor will once more prove to the world that their methods are peaceful and lawful, while the anti-Union manufacturers' conspirators, in their despair, will not hesitate to apply the Harry Orchard methods of fighting the Unions.

In less than twenty-four hours the organized wage workers of America have been so aroused by the McNamara kidnaping that some of the leading papers, like the Globe-Democrat, fear the worst.

Let it be understood that Organized Labor of America and the Socialist Party will not accept any responsibility for the anarchy of Capitalism.

If the labor organizations are to be outlawed, as in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone and McNamara cases, and if there is no legal redress or protestation against a repetition of such outrages, some day the American capitalist class may find themselves in the midst of a revolutionary tornado that will open the eyes of those higher up that seem to be blind to the principles of right and justice. Never will organized labor submit to such capitalist anarchy.

Let the capitalist class heed the warning before it will be too late! May they conspire to railroad Union Labor representatives to the gallows! May they take the consequences!

Down with Capitalist anarchy!

Up with the banner of law and order of Organized Labor and Socialism!

President Gompers Denounces Arrest of McNamara.

SIMPLY AN ACT OF LEGALIZED
KIDNAPING BY CAPITAL-
IST CLASS

And Attempt to Crush Organized
Labor of America.

Washington, April 23.—Labor leaders here, from President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor down, denounce as an "infamous outrage" and as legalized "kidnaping" the arrest of Secretary McNamara and others accused of complicity in the destruction of the Los Angeles Times office. They assert the evidence on which the arrests were made was manufactured and liken the case to a well-rehearsed theatrical production, with stake settings provided. That dynamite was "planted" in the barn near Indianapolis and hidden in the storerooms of the Ironworkers' Union building by opponents of unions anxious to make evidence against, is the belief they express.

President Gompers is particularly indignant over what he construes to be the work of capital to destroy organized labor.

"How long are the American people going to stand for legalized kidnaping?" queried President Gompers.

"Nothing except the Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone case equals it in the besmirched history of attacks upon organized labor. McNamara was spirited away without giving him the slightest chance to give prima facie evidence of his innocence—taken from his own home and state without aid of friends or attorneys.

Stage Was Set, Says Gompers.

"The stage was all set, the properties arranged carefully, and then up goes the curtain with a blare of trumpets upon the first act of a tragedy contemplating the assassination of organized labor.

"Ever since the Los Angeles Times

tragedy the interests have been trying to fasten guilt upon organized labor. It might just as well be McNamara as another. The whole affair smacks of well-laid prearrangement.

"The 'interests' of corporate wealth are always trying to crush the organized labor movement, and they use the best way to strike at men having the confidence of the working people.

"I will hold my confidence in the men until I am satisfied they are guilty. I know the plans and practices of labor's enemies. From what I know of Secretary McNamara, my faith and confidence of his innocence is unshaken by the charges against him.

"I can not say what may or may not be done in their defense, or whether the American Federation of Labor will give its aid."

Says Detective Wants Reward.

"Is that justice?" demanded Secretary Morrison? "What if organized labor wanted to secure possession of a capitalist? Do you suppose we could get the papers before the arrest had been made? No. There would be yards of tangled red tape to unravel.

"Labor has been bitterly fought along the Western coast, and because we have been winning out, all sorts of tricks have been resorted to by our opponents. There is no doubt in my mind that this is but another one. It is an infamous outrage. There is nothing to show that Secretary McNamara had ever been in Los Angeles. Still he is charged with complicity in a crime that killed twenty-one men, among them union men. The suspicion of complicity is based on the fact that he held meetings with James B. McNamara, his brother, who is accused of having had infernal machines in his possession.

"And by whom is he charged? By

Central Labor Body Condemns Outrageous McNamara Kidnaping.

ATTORNEY L. G. POPE DEFENDS
ORGANIZED LABOR, CALL-
ING INDIANA ARREST
SECOND HARRY OR-
CHARD CON-
SPIRACY.

Strong Resolutions Passed by Cen-
tral Body Calling Upon Union
Labor to Assist Arrested
National Officer.

Last Sunday the secrecy attending the arrest and taking out of Indiana of John J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, started a storm of protest at the meeting of Central Trades and Labor Union at Aschenbroedel Hall, 3535 Pine street. Resolutions protesting against the 'kidnaping' of McNamara were read by Otto Kaemerer of the Garment Cutters' Union and adopted.

Later Comrade L. G. Pope, attorney, was introduced, and denounced the whole proceeding connected with the arrest of the labor leader as "the most atrocious crime of capital against labor in the history of this country." Comrade Pope predicted McNamara's case would prove a repetition of the Moyer, Pettibone and Haywood case, in which he said the unions spent \$300,000 to prove the men innocent. As large a sum, he said, would be raised by the union forces to defend McNamara. Mr. Pope's speech was greeted with applause.

"When I read the report of the arrest of McNamara to-day I had to rub my eyes to make sure I was living in the United States and not in

a private detective, a man who wants to receive the big reward for the arrest of the guilty parties."

Russia," said Pope, who has frequently acted for the Unions of St. Louis in a legal capacity. "Here the officers of the law arrest a citizen, give him no opportunity to explain, deny him the right of an attorney, take him before a court in session at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and over his protest to the judge sent him out of the state to parts unknown. I don't know whether McNamara is alive at this moment. The capitalist class that hounded Moyer, Pettibone and Haywood may order its hireling detectives to shoot this man, fearing a conviction will be impossible. They could say he tried to escape, and that would settle the matter.

"I stand before you and denounce the governor of any state who would sign the requisition papers for any man in advance of his arrest, in an effort to override a man's constitutional rights to justice, as a gross violator of his oath of office, and I say the judge who would hold his court at night to avoid giving a fair trial is a double traitor."

The speaker here paused a moment to say he believed the United States Steel Corporation, Morgan and the Guggenheims were back of the attack on McNamara in an effort to discredit organized labor, to which, he said, they had always been hostile.

"Now, you labor men have got to fight," he said. "Say to the capitalists: 'You can arrest our men, but you can't railroad them to the gallows without a fair trial.' I serve notice now on capital that if it hangs this man, it will have to hang 1,000,000 others."

On motion of Delegate Otto Kaemerer of the United Garment Workers the following resolution, which he presented, was adopted by unanimous vote:

Resolution.

"Whereas, We are informed by the morning press that John J. McNamara,

international secretary of the Bridge and Iron Workers of America, was yesterday without notice kidnaped and taken from his home and family and associates on the Examining Board of his international union, and rushed into the police court, where he demanded the cause of his arrest and for the right to secure an attorney, his constitutional privilege, but was refused by the police judge, which court was in session at 6 o'clock, and turned over to the representatives of the State of California for deportation from his home; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, on behalf of our brother and organized labor, condemn this unjust, unlawful and unconstitutional conspiracy to deprive a citizen of his liberty, and be it further

"Resolved, That we, the Central Trades and Labor Union, call on all union men and friends of organized labor to unite for the purpose of preventing this foul conspiracy against right and justice, and be it

"Resolved, That the Executive Board of this Central Trades and Labor Union be authorized to take such steps as may become necessary to carry out the purpose of this resolution."

THE SOCIALIST AVALANCHE.

At Last the Sleeping Giant of Labor is Awakening.

Do you hear that peculiar rumbling sound? It has the sound and vibration of an earthquake and yet—it is accompanied by a sweet, melodious tone, resembling the painful song of an awakening throng of human beings throwing off their shackles and bursting the chains which so long bound them in slavery of one form or another.

It is indeed sweet music to those who understand what is inevitable and who have been waiting patiently for these many ears for these very demonstrations.

The sleeping giant of labor is at last awakening and no power on

earth can prevent or retard his coming consciousness.

The song of victory is in the air, and from all parts of the country come the most encouraging reports of conquests achieved and battles of the ballot now being waged and already bearing the marks of certain victory.

The workers produce all wealth and to the workers shall belong all wealth.

Political action is beyond all dispute the most direct route by which the workers can achieve that aim.

The future belongs to the working class beyond all doubt or question. The exploiters all along admitted it and that remained was for the workers to admit it.

And they are admitting it now, slowly as yet, but with ever increasing fervor and certainty.

The Socialist avalanche is moving and its ponderous body is already traveling at a momentum that cannot be tampered with, except by fools who will learn of its force only when it annihilates them in all their vanity.

Out of the road you who are wise! The working class now has the right of way.

Your turn has lasted long enough and we have now decided to take ours.

You gave us a deluge of poverty, misery and crime. We shall reward you with a deluge of Socialism—the brotherhood of man.

Now take your medicine gracefully. It tastes better than you think—and it will cure not only you—but all of us.—Political Action.

Florida Unionists Active.

Washington, April 22.—Organized labor of the State of Florida is up and doing and will seek to have the legislature enact into law an employers' liability bill, establishment of a bureau of labor statistics, together with other constructive legislation.

Warning Against Fraud and Graft in the Labor Movement

"Capt." McClain and His Fleecing of Unionists and Socialists Exposed.

In the early part of 1910 an individual giving his name of "Mr. McClain" came to St. Louis and soon introduced himself to the St. Louis Trade Union movement as the representative of a great national co-operative enterprise. One of the first things he did in St. Louis was to break into the columns of the local labor press. For two or three weeks he succeeded, under false pretenses, to have self-lauding and self-advertising items published in ST. LOUIS LABOR, but it did not take the editor of this paper long to get on to the real character of the man. One day the editor returned to his work and found McClain seated at the desk of the editor of ST. LOUIS LABOR, "making copy" for the next issue. The editor told Mr. McClain that not one more line would be published in ST. LOUIS LABOR until such time as he (McClain) would produce some reliable labor organization or labor representative who would accept the responsibility for his writeups. Mr. McClain became quite indignant, but the editor showed him the direction where the carpenters had left a hole in the wall, and requested him to get out mighty quick.

Since then we paid no attention to the man and his scheme, except in one instance, when we published the official warning against him and his schemes issued by the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union.

We have been repeatedly called upon by members of Unions and of the Socialist Party for information about "that fellow McClain." We thought the official warning of the Central Trades and Labor Union, issued under date of August 28, 1910, had been sufficient to stop the fraudulent and grafting work, but experience has since shown that suckers are plentiful at all times for the grafter who understands his business.

When McClain was put out of business in the St. Louis Trade Union movement by the official action of the Central Trades and Labor Union, he looked for new and fertile fields. He then tried to enter the Socialist field of activity. Of course, he dared not come to the Socialist Party of St. Louis, where he had been rather roughly treated from the start by leading members.

He was hanging out at the Aschenbroedel, 3535 Pine street, where he seemed to be on very intimate terms with the manager, Mr. Sims, and soon he was found to be one of the high priests of the "Protesters," and even presided at some of their public lecture meetings. He saw fit to change the name of his co-operative organ from "EMANCIPATOR" to "EAST ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST," and published official pronouncements issued by the "Protester's Local," some of which were used by the Democratic Catholic daily paper "Amerika" in the last municipal campaign against Comrade Wm. M. Brandt, Socialist candidate for the House of Delegates in the Tenth Ward.

It might also be stated right here that copies of McClain's "East St. Louis Socialist," containing the pronouncements, were freely distributed two days before election at the Protesters, Armory meeting.

All this goes to show that McClain, kicked off by the Trade Union movement, was received with open arms by the would-be Socialists. We repeat: The Socialist Party of St. Louis never had anything to do with the individual, McClain, and his co-operative schemes. We warned the public in time. If any fraud or graft was committed, the fault lies with the people themselves who got caught by the fellow, and with the "Protesters," who received the grafter with open arms after the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis had investigated and issued an official warning.

By request, and after careful consideration, we decided to publish the following documents, as presented by Chas. Goodman, Wm. Kindorf and Max Stopp, three of the most reliable and generally respected Trade Unionists and Socialists of St. Louis.

These documents deserve most careful perusal by every man and woman having the welfare and integrity of the Labor and Socialist Movement at heart, and wishing to protect the working class against fraud and graft by professional scoundrels.

EDITOR ST. LOUIS LABOR.

Brothers and Comrades:

We take this opportunity of placing before you some valuable information in reference to the dishonest scheme that is being promoted by one W. M. McClain under the name of the "INDUSTRIAL CONSUMERS' ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA." It would not be possible for this individual to again enter St. Louis at this time and fleece the working people, if he were not assisted by people who may not be acquainted with his operations. It is a well-known fact that the Executive Board of the Central Trades and Labor Union made a thorough investigation into this matter and sent out a warning against this scheme, which had the effect of putting said McClain out of business for the last eight months, so far as St. Louis was concerned.

It is your duty as members of the Trade Union and Socialist movements to enlighten yourselves on this very important matter and to protect the economic and political organizations of the working class. You will find that the Trade Union and the Socialist movement, or the principle of co-operation, is being used by this individual for no other purpose but to separate the workingmen and women from their hard-earned dollars, only to give an individual plenty of easy money. You should rise to the occasion, so that it will not be possible for people of this kind to continue in this fraudulent scheme by deceiving the working people of St. Louis or elsewhere.

When the members of organized labor first affiliated with this organization they did so in all sincerity, believing that it was a bona fide consumers' co-operative organization, chartered by the State of Oklahoma, as was claimed by McClain, and that some good work could be accomplished for the benefit of the working people and, in particular, the Trades Union movement, especially when the so-called national organizer declared that under no circumstances would he sign a contract with a merchant unless he agreed to hire only union help and to place a large percentage of union label products, whenever same could be secured.

After a few weeks, however, much dissatisfaction arose; members complained everywhere that they could not secure the benefits and privileges that had been promised them; this made the membership skeptical, and questions were being asked, as to the genuineness of this organization. McClain was compelled to explain, and the more he explained the more the members became convinced that

it was not a bona fide affair, because one falsehood was added to another in order to square himself. For instance, two members called on McClain one Saturday afternoon at Joe Bone's store, 213 North Sixth street, and wanted some information in regard to contracts with the different merchants. McClain had assured these members that he had a legitimate contract with all the merchants that were recommended to the members, protecting them in every way as he had promised, but at no time would he produce a contract to convince anybody that such was a fact, although he had always courted an investigation. The members took him at his word, and walked into the store of Melsner & Bauer, gents' furnishing, which was in the same building where Bone was located, and inquired if they had a contract with the Industrial Consumers' Association of America, as McClain claimed they had. The proprietors admitted that they had no such contract whatever. This led to a general investigation, not only in this city, but also in such localities where McClain had operated before he came to St. Louis.

The undersigned, therefore, submit for your consideration some of the evidence we have in our possession, and let you be the judge as to who is protecting the real interests of the working class, and how the individual, McClain, is working his alleged co-operative scheme on the working people.

On July 16th, 1910, we called on Mr. L. St. Clair, Business Agent of the Teamsters' Union, and inquired if the information given out by W. M. McClain was correct, in which he stated that the Teamsters' organization was negotiating with the Moll Grocery Co. for the purpose of organizing the drivers of this concern; McClain also stated that owing to the negotiations he was unable to sign a contract for over a month, but finally the Teamsters informed him that they would offer no objection to the members of the I. C. A. of A. trading there while the matter was pending.

Mr. St. Clair emphatically denied that the Teamsters were negotiating with the Moll Grocery Co. for the purpose of organizing the drivers of that establishment, or that they had given their consent to the members of the I. C. A. of A. to trade there. Mr. St. Clair also stated that McClain at no time mentioned this matter to him or brought it before his organization.

The manager of the Moll Grocery Co. stated he had no contract what-

ever with the I. C. A. of A., and at no time was there anything mentioned by McClain or anybody else in reference to hiring union teamsters or clerks, and the question of securing union label products was not discussed in any manner by McClain.

The proprietor of the Hub Clothing Co. claims he has no contract of any kind with the I. C. A. of A. This concern has very little or no union label product.

The manager of the Reid Shoe Co. stated he signed no contract with the I. C. A. of A., and that McClain never mentioned the matter of hiring union help or the placing of union-made products. He stated he would have nothing more to do with the whole affair, because it was all misrepresented to him.

July 28th, 1910, Mr. Brokaw, wholesale grocer, stated that McClain had promised him the exclusive privilege in the grocery line for St. Louis, but he soon learned that other firms were enjoying the same privileges; he stated he would have nothing more to do with said McClain, because you could not place any confidence in what he said. In regard to advertising, McClain promised to get out 10,000 copies of a paper, but stated he was in need of funds and would like to have money in advance for same, which was granted to him, but up to July 28th he had only gotten out 5,000 papers with advertisement and that the printer had received one-half of his bill up to that time. Nothing was said in reference to union label products or hiring of union help; has no contract in regard to same.

Mr. Pope, wholesale grocer, also stated that he was to have the exclusive privilege in the grocery line for McClain; Mr. Pope further stated that he could never get any kind of a contract out of McClain.

Meiser & Bauer, gents' furnishing, have no contract of any kind. A dress shirt was purchased in this place for \$1.25; the same brand and quality of goods were being sold by other dealers at \$1.00. The shirt and receipt for same were submitted as evidence before the Executive Board of the Central Trades and Labor Union, and McClain did not contradict this charge.

Official Warning by Central Trades and Labor Union.

St. Louis, Mo., August 28, 1910.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Central Trades and Labor Union—Greeting:

The members of the Executive Board herein respectfully submit to you their findings on the complaints of the Cigar Makers' Union, No. 44, on behalf of several of their members, against Mr. W. M. McClain, organizer of the Industrial Consumers' Association of America, for misrepresenting matters in connection with this association to the members or organized labor of St. Louis.

The members of the Executive Board met at Aschenbroedel Club Hall on August 4, 1910. At this meeting four hours were consumed in the taking of testimony from the following-named persons: J. P. McDonough and L. A. Ragan, of Engineers' Union, No. 2; W. Kindorf, H. Schwarz and George Gross, of Cigar Makers' Union, No. 44; Mrs. Sadie Spraggon, of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 338; Mr. M. Stopp, of Carpenters' Union, No. 1596, and Mr. Wm. M. McClain.

At 12:15 a. m. the meeting adjourned to meet again on August 18, 1910. At the meeting of August 18, 1910, the members of the Executive Board, after a most careful consideration of all evidence submitted, came to the following conclusions:

First—That the Industrial Consumers' Association of America is not now, and never has been, incorporated under the laws of the State of Oklahoma, as it was represented to be by Mr. McClain at a meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union held on April 24, 1910.

Second—That no contracts exist with the dealers and the I. C. A. of A. that will protect the members of organized labor in their dealings with these firms, as it was represented they would be by Mr. McClain. In the first place, it was found that the members were not guaranteed a bona fide rebate on their purchases, which is proven by the case of Mr. Gross, who placed an order with the A. Moll Grocery Company, as a member of the I. C. A. of A., and duplicated said order as an individual, and found that as an individual he did as well, if not better, than he did as a member of the I. C. A. of A. In the second place, we find, as a rule, that the dealers who Mr. McClain is doing business with are not employing strictly Union labor, and are handling a very small percentage of union-made goods, regardless of the representations made by Mr. McClain to the effect that all dealers who want to do business with the I. C. A. of A. would have to employ strictly Union labor and to handle all union-made products, if possible.

We, therefore, feel justified in advising and recommending to you and all members of organized labor not to allow yourselves to be misled into

becoming members of the so-called I. C. A. of A., or any other such institution, unless it be directly attached to the bona fide labor movement of the country.

Fraternally submitted,
D. KREYLING,
Secretary.

Some of the glaring statements made to the trade unionists of this city by Mr. McClain in reference to the standing of the I. C. A. of A. and what it had accomplished in some of the Southwestern States, after investigation, proved to be false from top to bottom.

We were informed that the I. C. A. of A. was doing a tremendous business in the States of Kansas and Oklahoma, that they had a very large membership throughout that section of the country and that they controlled several large warehouses, through which the distributors could secure their products, and in this way it was possible for these dealers to sell such commodities to the members of the I. C. A. of A. at a discount from 20 to 100 per cent.

(Read letter from R. T. Gilmore and J. Skahan.)

Office of Secretary-Treasurer
District No. 14,
United Mine Workers of America.
Affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Pittsburg, Kan., July 12, 1910.
Mr. W. E. Kindorf, St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—In reply to your inquiry of the 4th inst., relative to the Industrial Consumers' Association of this state, of which one W. M. McClain was organizer, I wish to state that he (McClain) succeeded through misrepresentation (hot air) and unlimited nerve to have about two or three thousand men in his state believe that by joining this association they would be able to purchase their provisions at a saving of from 50 per cent to 100 per cent. As a consequence, he signed up a contract with several different merchants in Cherokee and Crawford counties, in which they agreed to sell their goods to members of the I. C. A. at 7 per cent to 10 per cent above cost. McClain represented to them (the merchants) that this association had stores, where they could purchase their goods at a figure much lower than they were paying to the wholesale men they were buying from.

As yet we or the merchants have been unable to locate where this store he told us so much about exists, but permit me to say that McClain never failed to charge his \$1.00 per member for initiation fee, and also never forgot to put 5 cents of that amount in his pocket—that is, when he did not take it all—so you can judge that he cleaned up a nice little nest egg in Kansas. As for the stores, there was none of them that operated for a period of over one month, except Abe Harris of Pittsburg, and he did not live up to his contract. He continued to ply his graft for some time and then went into the hands of the receiver. At present there is no I. C. A. in Kansas, and all former members believe that McClain of the I. C. A. was the largest gold brick they ever had experience with. For further information about this gentleman you can address any of the following men, who are all members of labor organizations:

Joseph Variot, Pittsburg, Kansas; George Fulton, West Mineral, Kan.; Robt. A. Gilmore, Scammon, Kan.; Dan Getti, Pittsburg, Kan., R. R. No. 8; O. A. Mattingly, Pittsburg, Kan.; Charles T. Watkins, Wilburton, Okla.

With best wishes for yourself and fellow members, I would advise you to place little confidence in the I. C. A.

Fraternally yours,
JAMES SKAHAN,
Stippville, Kan.

P. S.—O. A. Mattingly was an organizer under McClain, and I believe will be glad to give you some information about this matter. J. S.

Local Union No. 597,
United Mine Workers of America.
Scammon, Kan., July 20, 1910.
W. E. Kindorf, St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—In reply to yours of the 17th inst. in regard to the I. C. A. of A. and one W. M. McClain, national organizer, will say that, to my sorrow, I am pretty well acquainted with both.

With the principles of the I. C. A. of A. I can find no fault, but with the national organizer (McClain) I cannot find words in either the English or profane languages to express my contempt for him. He is the biggest prevaricator of the truth between here and thirty miles on the other side of hell. You can place no more in what he says or promises than you can to a Republican or Democratic politician running for Congress. They promise you anything to get your vote; he will promise you anything to get your dollar, which, I think, it will be safe to say does not reach the national office, but finds lodgment in the pockets of McClain. He is the executive head; he must rule or he will ruin; Staley and Vest are only figureheads. McClain runs

all three offices; he tells Staley and Vest what to do, and they do it.

The executive board, according to the constitution adopted at the Sasakwa convention last July, should consist of the national president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and the four national organizers, but because McClain could not dictate to the other three organizers, who happened, by the way, to be MEN, he (McClain) had Staley fire them out of the organization altogether. Now, understand, the national president, under the constitution of the I. C. A. of A., at that time, did not have any such authority, but, like the federal judges of the United States, they just take the power.

A. O. Mattingly, Pittsburg, Kan.; Dr. Marcus Morgan (a better man you seldom meet), and a fellow from Colgate, Okla. (I forgot his name), were the three national organizers fired from the organization by Staley at the command of McClain.

I understand Mattingly was recommended to you by the same officer of District 14, U. M. W. of A., who advised you to write to me, and I trust you have written him, because he could tell you more about McClain and the rest of them than I can. Whatever Mattingly tells you will be "absolutely correct." You can stake your life on that.

Yes, Staley and Vest are still in Pittsburg and, from information received since you wrote me, are still filling the positions of national president and secretary, respectively. Vest is working in the machine shops for his living; Staley has enough property so he doesn't have to work. So you can figure out for yourself how much of the money that McClain gets for initiation reaches the miscalled national office.

All that is left of the organization in Kansas, which at one time consisted of some three thousand members, is Staley and Vest. McClain cleared or picked up for himself, in the months of April, May and June, 1909, between two thousand five hundred dollars and three thousand dollars, in two counties, Cherokee and Crawford. You will see, if you haven't already found out, that all McClain is after is the dollar. After he gets all he can in that district he will do you like he "done" us.

To hear him talk, one would think he could wallop Johnson, but he is a coward. We invited him to Scammon three different times, but couldn't get him to show his face in town after he knew we had found him out. Mineral couldn't get him to come over there, either; if he had, he certainly would have had to fight.

I presume he is handing you the same kind of dope that he gave us. He told us that the organization in Oklahoma was in shape to put in stores that could furnish us with all the requirements, necessities and luxuries of life, from a toothpick to a threshing machine or from a pack-mule to an automobile, and in the eatable line from a soda cracker to a banquet for the United States Senators.

I am enclosing you a letter that I received from Mattingly, which I would like to have you return after you have read it and shown it to your friends.

There is absolutely nothing behind this organization but McClain's hot air.

I would like to see you people stop this fellow's clock, because it is, as you say, that it will eventually hurt the labor movement. With best wishes, I am

Yours truly,
R. T. Gilmore.

McClain stated that the I. C. A. of A. had a very prosperous local at Belleville, Ill., but, to our surprise, we were informed by Mr. Ehrig, president, and Mr. Zink, secretary, of that organization, that they had long ceased to have any transactions with McClain or his organization. Mr. Ehrig informed us that McClain had been over there just previous to our visit, and wanted to know if he could not secure a statement in which Mr. Ehrig would admit that the Belleville local was still affiliated with the I. C. A. of A. This was about the time that several parties were making an investigation, and evidently this was to be used to double-cross some one.

When McClain first came to St. Louis he stated that he was a member of the Western Federation of Miners. Three months later, when he appeared before the Executive Board of the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union, he informed that body that he was a member of the Marine Firemen's Union. He also stated time and again that the so-called National Organizer, L. T. Sta-

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ley, was a miner, but he could never produce any evidence to substantiate these assertions.

(Read letter of Joe Variot in reference to L. T. Staley.)

Office of Secretary-Treasurer
District No. 14,
United Mine Workers of America.
Affiliated with the A. F. of L.
Pittsburg, Kan., July 22, 1910.
Mr. W. E. Kindorf, 1946 Hebert Street, St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Your kind letter of July 17th received and contents carefully noted, and in reply to same I wish to say that, having so much work during the present time, owing to our district being on strike and trying now to negotiate a wage contract with the coal operators of the (4) four Southwestern States, it has been absolutely impossible for us to handle all our correspondence as it should be.

However, in reference to your inquiry of one W. M. McClain, representing the Industrial Consumers' Association of America, I could give you sufficient information that it would make a very good-sized book, and none of it would be to any credit of Organized Labor.

Your first inquiry, about organizations being recognized and also to the extent that label goods would only be furnished, is a lie of the worst type. Upon his first arrival here from Texas, he did not know anything about trade unions, and he began showing grips, clothes, socks, shoes and everything possible to our members for a period of three months, all of which were scab-made articles, until one time myself and the Secretary-Treasurer called his attention to that fact. Then he got busy and secured a few suits of clothes that were union-made. This happened in the office of the U. M. W. of A. at Pittsburg, Kan., where he could catch the miners' committees and officers that came in from all parts of the district.

Your second inquiry, referring to Mr. L. T. Staley and Mr. C. M. Vest, the president and secretary of the I. C. A. of A. I want to say for Mr. Staley that I have known him for about 25 or 26 years, and he has always been in the hardware, buggy and wagon business, and is considered worth about \$60,000, but has in the last eight years retired; if he has ever been a miner, there is no man in this country that knows it. While writing this letter, I asked five miners who were in the office, and who have known Mr. Staley for 23 to 28 years, and none of them ever knew of him being a miner. Now, as for Mr. Vest, I do not know him, only since he came here, some six or seven months ago, but at the present time he is working in the Kansas City Southern Railroad shops. He came here under the impression that there were about fifty stores in Kansas.

Now I will tell you what I know about the I. C. A. of A. Capt. McClain, as he is better known in this part, came here about two years ago and started in to his death-dealing blow to the merchants of this part of the country, which sounded very good and practicable, and the result was that he organized about three thousand coal miners, which had already been in the Miners' Union for at least ten years, and in the miners' locals is where he did all of his business. He organized about 20 or 25 locals of the I. C. A. of A., and all the stores that ever had contracts were one in Pittsburg, one in Mulberry and one in Skidmore, all three belonging to one Abe Harris. All of the other places, such as Breezy Hill, Dunkirk, Croweburg, Franklin, Yale, Nelson, Litchfield, Frontenac, Arma, Fuller, Curranville, Weir City, Scammon, Mineral, Chicopee, Fleming, Girard, Carona, Roseland, Turk, Stippville, Ashley, Myers and many others, have never to this day seen or heard of any stores being signed up in their places, and he is reputed as being one of the greatest GRAFTERS that ever hit the country. He told more lies in the time he was here than any living man ever attempted to tell in his lifetime. He told of having factories in different parts of the country, and up to this time no one ever heard of a single one that could be found. I want to say also that there is not a single store doing business with the I. C. A. of A. to-day, as the Jew (Abe Harris) is in the bankruptcy courts at the present time, which is nothing new for him. Another thing that is very important in connection with McClain and his association is the fact that when he was organizing he was caught selling membership cards to different parties on the streets, instead of sending them to the secretary of the local having jurisdiction. You can tell McClain for me that he will never be caught in this part of the country again, as he knows better. He is estimated as having grafted from the miners and others to the extent of \$3,000.00 or \$3,500.00 while in and around Pittsburg, Kansas.

I will further say that you can use this letter in any way you see fit. I will also refer you to Leon Besson, R. R. No. 1, Pittsburg; James Pope of Mulberry, Robt. Gilmore of Scammon, O. A. Mattingly of Pittsburg,

Ell Dean of Curranville, D. W. Davison of Fuller, John Craddock of Weir City, Francis McDonald of Stippville, John Manning of Chilopee, James Harvey of Frontenac, Harry McCann of Mineral, and more if you need them. With best wishes and hopes that you can get rid of that malefactor, I am

Yours very truly,

JOE VARIOT,

Vice-President Dist. No. 14.
Box 216, Pittsburg, Kansas.

McClain stated that the Industrial Consumers' Association of America was organized under the laws of Oklahoma and that a charter had been granted. After investigation, it was found that no charter had ever been issued to such an organization; but whenever it becomes necessary to produce such a document he brings forth an old charter that was issued to the Consumers' Trading Association of America, August 24th, 1908. This organization, however, went to pieces soon afterwards. Yet this does not seem to prevent McClain from palming off this old, defunct document on the people whenever it becomes necessary.

(Read letters from W. R. Lewis, Pittsburg, Kan., and W. Cross, Secretary of State of Oklahoma.)

Office of Secretary of State,

Guthrie, Okla., June 26, 1910.

Fred A. Heller, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.: Dear Sir—In answer to your letter of the 21st, beg to advise that the records in this office show that the Industrial Consumers' Association of America have never complied with the corporation laws of Oklahoma, as they have never filed any papers in this office.

Yours respectfully,

BILL CROSS,

Secretary of State.

Local Pittsburg, Kansas,

Socialist Party.

Pittsburg, Kan., June 21, 1910.

Mr. W. E. Kindorf:

Dear Comrade—Yours of the 19th at hand and contents duly noted. I will say that I know W. M. McClain, as does every other Socialist in Pittsburg, Kan. He never got to graft the local out of very much, but he came here and pretended to make a Socialist speech in our hall the first time I ever saw him. There had been arrangements made by Comrade O. A. Mattingly for him to make the speech, but before he finished the speech he let us know that he was the organizer for the Consumers' Trading Association of America. So we let him have the hall every other night for three or four weeks, and the C. T. A. of A. paid the rent for one night; there was a bill at the Kansas printing office, for advertising his first meeting, of \$2.50; it was unpaid for some time after most of the Socialists had left the C. T. A. of A., and then I paid it, as I was Secretary-Treasurer of the Pittsburg Socialist Local at that time. McClain was to have paid it. That was the way Mc got started in here, but the first association fell through when they had their convention, about July 4; and they attempted to organize a new one down there, but it was not perfected until they got back to Pittsburg. The first one was in debt so bad that they disbanded to keep from getting into a law suit; and then there was a scheme hatched in McClain's fertile brain to try and make us all believe that everything he did was all right and that the other fellows were all wrong—even Socialists that we had been acquainted with for several years, as, for instance, Phil Callery, the comrade that put Eugene V. Debs in nomination before the National Convention in 1908—but we left him. I will send you some resolutions that were passed by our entire Local and sent to him and the other Kansas Locals. McClain said the resolutions were no good, because they had no committee's name to them. Those documents that we received and have in our possession give the lie to McClain's story. The circular you sent me I never saw before and would like to have one, but will return it to you, and will send the resolutions we passed. There is not a local of McClain's association in this state today that is doing anything, and if you comrades are wise you will keep your money at home and run your trading association locally. It is a move in the right direction. But the one that W. M. McClain is trying to palm off on you was a misconception and a monstrosity, and it is a corpse now and buried, so far as Pittsburg, Kansas, is concerned.

Fraternally yours,

W. R. LEWIS,

Committeeman Third Congressional District of Kansas Socialist Party.

Resolutions.

"Whereas, W. M. McClain, formerly of Fort Worth, Texas, claiming to be a Socialist and an organizer for the 'Consumers' Trading Association,' inveighed comrades of this Pittsburg Local of the Socialist Party of the State of Kansas, through lies and misrepresentations, into joining said association.

"Whereas, Through said lies and misrepresentations, he (McClain) had the members of Pittsburg Local misrepresented to the people of this community the true condition in said association.

"Whereas, Documents in the possession of Pittsburg Local show that

he (McClain) grafted upon the Texas comrades until he could do so no longer; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of Pittsburg Local of the Socialist Party of the State of Kansas brand said W. M. McClain as a grafter and a man whose word is utterly unreliable, and warn the Socialists of Kansas and elsewhere to beware of this FAKIR, that they may not be placed in the position as have some of the comrades in this community; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to W. M. McClain, one to J. E. Snyder, State Secretary, for publication in the Appeal to Reason, and spread upon the minutes of our Local.

"By order of

"PITTSBURG LOCAL,
Socialist Party of the State of Kansas."

In regards to the Industrial Emancipation, a paper which McClain is pleased to term the official organ of the I. C. A. of A., it is the club upon which this individual relies to silence all opposition to his contemptible and fraudulent work. Last summer, when he realized that certain parties were receiving information from such localities where he had operated previous to coming to St. Louis, he jumped up like a wild man, and exclaimed that he knew the records of these people, and if they did not desist in their work of securing such information and bring it before the membership he would expose them through his paper.

Thus you can readily see what a degraded scoundrel will stoop to to bluff people into submission to gain the advantage he is looking for. It is threats of all sorts and by slandering people through this sheet that he expects to remove all opposition to his high-handed work.

If he is not an impostor, why don't he send his sheet, and all other printed matter advocating the I. C. A. of A. through the United States mails, like all other legitimate cooperative institutions are doing? The reason is very plain, however. It is all 100 per cent fraud, just like the so-called national organizer, W. M. McClain; but it serves another purpose—it is a very convenient method to graft on the business men, as was shown in the case of Mr. Brokaw, and again, to more readily dupe the working people.

Some more of McClain's work was shown up last summer, when he saw fit to charge the well-known Socialists, Dan Hogan and Stanley Clark, with operating a scab newspaper at Huntington, Ark., in face of the fact that Dan Hogan is a member of the Typographical Union and a prominent member of the Arkansas State Federation of Labor. All this was known to McClain when he made the accusation, but what does a man's record amount to when a character assassin of this kind turns loose?

Clark and Hogan could not be used in his flim-flam game and did not sit idly by to see others robber without raising their voice in protest. Therefore the vilification and abuse.

(Read Mr. Hogan's letter in reply to this charge.)

Herald Publishing Company.

Huntington, Ark., June 27, 1910.

W. E. Kindorf, St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Comrade—I have your favor of recent date making inquiry of one W. M. McClain, and I hasten to give you the benefit of all the information I have in my possession.

Comrade Clark had told me all about this fellow McClain before he came here to skin the miners, and he misjudged Clark, and when he came here he tried to get Clark to join him in his scheme, which for graft, pure and simple, beats anything I have ever seen. He offered to turn the State of Illinois over to Clark if Clark would join him, and he explained to Clark just how the scheme worked. Clark refused to have anything to do with him, and told me all about it. And when he opened up on the boys here the Herald pointed out that he was a fraud and his scheme was a fraud, and that the only object and purpose of it was to give him a lot of easy money. It was such a dirty, brazenly graft that I refused to discuss the matter with him publicly and declined to meet with him and his already organized bunch. But the charges I made through the Herald were unchallenged, and, though I could be sent to the penitentiary for libel if what we printed about him was untrue, we have not been sued or indicted yet, and what is more, we never will be. I got all my information from Clark, who said he could substantiate every charge we made, and I was further convinced of his crookedness by the various tales he told. He first said that there were several stores at different places. Later it developed that the association never did have a store—only some alleged trade contracts with certain stores in the towns named.

He organized a local here of nearly 400 members and collected \$1.15 from each member. You can see what a nice thing it was, since the I. C. A. consisted of himself, old man Slater and Vest, who were always ready to testify to each others' good character.

He went to Hartford, a town near here, and even did better than at this place, and at Bonanza, another mining town, he played the same game. The fakir must have gotten nearly a thousand dollars out of the

county. When the Herald exposed the fake some of the boys were very indignant and EIGHT of them stopped their paper. McClain said that 200 quit. He missed the truth by 192. But now they feel different. They have quit his fake organization. Long since they quit holding meetings, and the ones who were loudest in their praises of McClain are now convinced that the Herald was right, and that we'd the right thing in speaking out against him as we did.

The scheme is to make some storekeeper believe that the whole organization is going to trade with him, and get him to agree to sell goods at a certain per cent above cost. But what does the goods cost? Who did the marking? How was the purchaser to know? The truth was that the merchants with whom they had contracts would sell a man who did not have a card as cheaply as he would a man who had a card. The merchants had to sell to all alike, for the trade of the many men who did not have a card was quite as valuable as the few who had cards. Moreover, they could not afford to have two sorts of prices, and it was shown time after time that their trade contracts were farces pure and simple.

Of course, there was nothing else to do but for the so-called organization to fail, which it did, just as the Herald said it would. The truth is that the Industrial Consumers' Association is never heard of these days. A canvass of the town, which ended only a few moments ago, revealed the fact that the members are now trading with their old merchants and are ignoring their "trade agreements" made with some merchants, who got clerks for \$2.00 per month, while McClain was here.

I never saw the circular you sent me until it came in your letter. I had heard of it and tried hard to get hold of a copy, but had been unable to do so. I thank you for sending it. I am going to see the brethren whose names appear upon it and see what they have to say. I will forward you the result of the interview.

Huntington is a country town, 30 miles south of Fort Smith, where the Typographical Union of which I and all our printers are members, is located. We have been dues-paying members of the Union for several years—in fact, ever since we have been running the paper. We cannot get the label, because the label jurisdiction has not yet been extended. When this is done we will get the label. I enclose you a few of my old cards to show you. We are all in good standing. Clark was never interested in the Herald. He had desk room in our office, being State Secretary of the Socialist Party at the time.

I am also sending you a few copies of the Herald, to show you what sort of fight we are making for the boys here, who are now engaged in a struggle for an advance and better condition. Maybe they will get back some of the spuds that McClain skinned them out of. It looks like they are going to win.

The part of the circular signed C. H. Durbin I never saw. It is directed to me. I never received it, and you will observe that it is not dated, neither is its mailing place or the address of the said Durbin given. If I knew his address I would write to him.

You may use this letter as you see fit.

With fraternal regards, I am
Your Comrade,

DAN HOGAN.

In conclusion, we want to warn the readers against the many misleading documents and statements that this fellow is liable to produce at almost any time and caution you from accepting anything as authentic until you have had the opportunity of investigating for yourself. This fellow will manufacture articles and send out statements by distorting the facts in such a way as to convey the idea that certain people are really guilty of the acts that he is pleased to charge them with, and that these people have been found guilty by their fellow workers, when, upon investigation, you will find that a different state of affairs exists altogether, and that these statements are generally concocted by McClain for no other purpose than to detract attention from his own crooked work.

After the readers have read this statement and made a careful investigation into this whole affair, they will more readily understand why McClain will stoop to miserable vilification and assassination of character of people whose record and standing has never been questioned in the community where they reside.

To illustrate this whole matter, we can best sum it up in the following manner:

If you try to separate a hungry dog from a bone you can expect to meet all the savage instincts that this animal possesses; if you try to separate a grafter from his graft, you can expect all the savageness that you were looking for when you tackled the poor four-legged animal.

But the question that confronts the working people in regard to this matter is this: Are you going to allow your class to be used like a bone, to furnish a miserable fake the opportunity to tug and gnaw away at your purse strings to his heart's content, for no other purpose but to give him a smooth and easy living, without disturbing him in his degraded work?

We can only feel sorry for the innocent and unsuspecting, but for

those in the Labor and Socialist movement, who were well aware of this high-handed outrage and still show a friendly spirit towards this individual, as well as to encourage this kind of work, we have only words of contempt.

Respectfully submitted,

W. E. KINDORF,

CHAS. GOODMAN,

Cigar Makers' Union 44.

MAX STOPP,

Local 1596, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

St. Louis, April 22, 1911.

Withdraw the Troops!

COMRADE VICTOR L. BERGER'S DEMAND ON TAFT.

(By National Socialist Press.)

Washington, D. C.—Alone, but determined, Victor L. Berger, the first Socialist Congressman, has begun a vigorous fight in the House of Representatives for the withdrawal of the United States troops along the Mexican border.

He first introduced a resolution demanding the withdrawal of the troops and that the President submit to Congress all the documents and reports upon which the executive order for mobilization was based. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

To back up the resolution, Congressman Berger will present to Congress hundreds of petitions bearing thousands of signatures from all over the United States, all asking Congress to "withdraw the troops." So many petitions have flooded Berger's office here that it has been found necessary to enlist the voluntary help of Washington Socialists to sort them out according to states.

The introduction of this resolution has created a sensation here. It was generally believed that the insurgents and the Democrats would take up Taft's war move for purely political purposes. No one, of course, thought that either gang would champion the cause of the Mexican rebels. It is, therefore, indeed fortunate that Berger stole a march on the old party politicians, because he is the only member of Congress who represents a party devoted to the principles of liberty and justice.

Berger's resolution did not mince words. Its strong wording has drawn comment from many sources, including a lecture from the editor of the Washington Post, the official organ of the Taft administration. The resolution reads:

"Whereas, The despotism and brutality of the Mexican governing class has goaded the poor and oppressed of that country into a revolution in which they are struggling for liberty and the establishment of a political republic not only in name but in fact; and

"Whereas, A state of civil war has for some time prevailed in Mexico—a war between a rich and powerful oligarchy and a liberty-loving, oppressed and despoiled people—and although there has been no attempt to invade the United States, or even to threaten it, the United States army, by an executive order, is now mobilized on the Mexican border, threatening an invasion of Mexico; and

"Whereas, This threat of invasion is used by the ruling class of that country to fortify its position in power against the progressive party and to jeopardize the national existence of Mexico; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, That the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, unhesitatingly affirm the American doctrine of self-government and the principles that no people are bound to or ought to submit to another government's opinion or understanding of their interests, and, furthermore, declare that the United States army should be withdrawn from the frontier and the navy from the coast of Mexico, and that the intention and policy of the United States should be to remain neutral in the pending conflict, and not to invade, take possession of, or annex the country of Mexico.

"Section 2. That the President immediately submit to Congress all documents and reports upon which the public interest."

was based, if not inconsistent with public interest."

Berger has been assigned a place on the Committee on the District of Columbia because of his knowledge of municipal matters. He will also be assigned on two or more committees, one of which will probably be the Labor Committee. His seat in the House is on the Republican side.

The Socialist Congressman will introduce a number of labor bills in the near future and will press their consideration, despite the fact that the Democrats, the so-called friends of labor, have already announced their legislative program, in which labor, as usual, is ignored. The extra session will last at least five months, according to the Democratic leaders, and will consider much legislation other than the tariff.

The busiest office in the big marble House office building is room No. 240. That is where Congressman Berger, Secretary Ghent and a stenographer toil from morn till night, conversing

with talkative visitors, answering volumes of mail, and filling large waste baskets with alleged poetry and freak letters.

It seems that everybody in the country who has a real or imagined grievance is now writing Berger all about it. The real ones are considered, and the other ones are put in a large drawer labelled "Fakes and Freaks."

Then the office receives the usual requests for free seeds, documents, and Berger's opinion on this or that alleged national issue.

All these things are keeping the Socialist office pretty busy. It is their belief that much of this flood of mail is due to the novelty of having a Socialist in Congress, and it is their sincere hope that future mail will contain only legitimate business matters. Otherwise the office force will have to be increased.

What has Happened

Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR:

What has happened to the daily press? The headlines and news columns have undergone a wonderful change everywhere:

"Socialists Carry Michigan City."
"Milwaukee Socialists Lose."
"Socialist Wins Pasadena."
"Socialists Gain 11,000 Votes in Chicago."

"Socialists Captured Four Positions in Superior."
"Socialist Defeated for Supervisor at Marissa."
"Socialist Elected in Flint."
"Old Line Parties Fuse to Defeat Socialists."

In former years such headlines were never seen. Even the editorial columns are teeming with headlines of "The Socialists in the Field," "A Factor in Politics," "The Socialist Vote," and many more of kindred kind, and then we wonder has the light of a new power cast its rays into the seclusion of the old parties' editorial sanctum and penetrated the local department of the daily press? and we wonder—not, we know it has.

JOHN P. HERRMANN.

Christian Socialist Fellowship

The sixth annual convention of the Christian Socialist Fellowship will be held in St. Louis April 27-30. The meetings will be held in the First Christian Church, Locust street, near Compton. The opening session will be called to order at 3:00 p. m. on the 27th.

This Socialist organization is growing rapidly and its influence is now widely felt. It has done much to remove prejudice among Christian people against the Socialist movement. The Fellowship is fully committed to the International Socialist movement, its object being to work for the establishment of political and industrial democracy in a Co-Operative Commonwealth. The organization now has branches in most of the larger cities of the countries and in many of the smaller.

Wm. A. Ward of St. Louis, general secretary of the organization, is authority for the statement that at least 2,000 ministers are full-fledged Socialists, though not openly advocating it. During the past twelve months Mr. Ward has covered a large

part of the territory west of the Mississippi, lecturing on Socialism, and he reports that many noted ministers and lay workers in the West are Socialists and Christian people there are becoming Socialists faster than in the East.

A strong program has been prepared for the St. Louis convention. Among the noted speakers who will be heard are Rev. W. D. P. Bliss of New York City, Rev. Wm. A. Prosser of Pittsburg, Rev. E. E. Carr, editor of the Christian Socialist; Rev. Thomas J. Thompson of Illinois, Rev. Frank Allen of Missouri, Rev. T. W. Woodrow of Oklahoma, Rev. J. H. H. Gates of Kansas, Harvey P. Moyer, author of "Moyer's Songs of Socialism," and others. All these men belong to the Socialist Party as well as the Christian Socialist Fellowship and have become well known as able exponents of Socialism.

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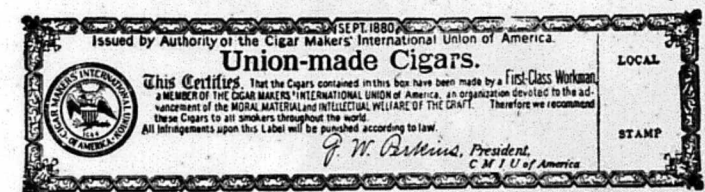
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Co-operative  Printery
966 Chouteau Avenue.

Boy Scout Movement Denounced as Militarism.

LABOR UNION TAKES DE- CISED STAND.

Resolution Offered by Owen Miller
Unanimously Adopted by
Delegates.

At last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union a resolution was adopted condemning the efforts of Ernest Thompson Seton to organize the Boy Scout movement in St. Louis. Owen Miller of the Musicians' Union, introducer of the resolution, said he detected in the movement a scheme to raise army recruits who later might be used as soldiers against the laboring classes. The resolution, in part, reads as follows:

Resolution.

"Whereas, The daily press of St. Louis has announced, through flaring headlines, and fulsome comments, the arrival of one Ernest Thompson Seton, the alleged founder and sponsor of the so-called juvenile military organization known as the 'Boy Scouts,' whose object is set forth in a declaration of principles whose first assertion is 'the fundamental principles in scoutcraft are the proper limitations of military instruction, the patrol of troops and how to maintain discipline,' and to carry out this plan of inculcating the minds of the boys of our country with the murderous virus of militarism, have embodied in this vicious plan an oath which binds these children to implicitly obey the orders of their superiors, whoever they may be, more particularly their employers, and,

"Whereas, This plan of impregnating the minds of boys and reconciling them to the idea that the shedding of human blood and murder of their fellow human beings under the guise of law at the orders of their superiors as a patriotic duty has the support in every community of that class of prominent citizens, whose reputation as such has been gained by the fact of their using their influence and wealth on every possible occasion in bitterly and strenuously opposing every effort of the proletariat in the uplift of humanity, and maintaining profits, at all hazards, at the expense of the toil of the producing masses, and,

"Whereas, This country is styled a 'Christian nation,' inferring that its religious and moral tendency is to follow in the footsteps of the lowly Nazarene, who 1900 years ago proclaimed the doctrine of 'peace on earth and good will to all mankind,' and who said, 'he who lives by the sword, shall die by the sword,' therefore, if really a Christian nation, the youth of the country ought to be educated on the lines of true Christianity, as taught by the Great Master, which does not include in its curriculum the training of youths in the science of legal murder under the guise of implicit obedience to alleged superiors. Therefore, be it

Protest Against Militarism.

"Resolved, By the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis and vicinity, that it is the opinion of this organization, representing the workmen and women of this city, that we vigorously protest this endeavor to form the boys of this country into a military organization, more particularly when we take into consideration that the movement is so enthusiastically encouraged and supported by that element of modern society that represents the exploiting interests and are ever opposed to the betterment of the conditions of those who live by the sweat of their brows, and because we believe this to be an endeavor to mold the minds of the boys of this day and generation so that as men they will be obedient to the orders of their superiors, more particularly their employers, and learn to shoot down the dissatisfied workmen of the future as a solemn duty. As the large majority of the boys of this country are workmen's sons, we call upon the fathers of such to avoid this snare as they would the plague, and keep their sons out of this proposed future standing army, intended to be used to overawe the workmen of the future. If they must have 'boy scouts,' let the sons of the men who are so munificently financing this scheme do the scouting, and be it further

"Resolved, That as this champion, Ernest Thompson Seton, who is so anxious to teach the young idea—not metaphorically, but literally—how to shoot, is booked for a lecture on Friday afternoon at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, to boys only, that the workmen of St. Louis show what they think of the proposition by keeping their boys away from this lecture and leave this teacher of the doctrine of implicit obedience to the employer, right of wrong—a la Emperor William, the Lord's anointed—to the boys of the representatives of the interests who are to give this shooting teacher a banquet on the evening of the day of lecture at that well-known labor resort, the Mercantile Club."

The resolution was adopted by unanimous vote.

First Socialist Ticket in the Field Receives Good Vote.

Murphysboro, Ill., April 25.—For the first time the Socialists of this city had a ticket in the field and the result was encouraging. The vote was as follows:

For Mayor—Adams (Rep.), 526; Ellis (Dem.), 822; Keough (Sec.), 207.
City Attorney—Wilson (Rep.), 632; Martin (Dem.), 685; Boone (Sec.), 185.
City Treasurer—Allison (Rep.), 625; Kuehle (Dem.), 717; Reeves (Sec.), 172.
City Clerk—Jordan (Rep.), 823; Pelzer (Dem.), 340; Schliesser (Sec.), 325.

KARL SCHLIESSER.

BRANDT OR EIGEL? WHO WAS ELECTED?

OPEN LETTER TO THE CITIZENS OF THE TENTH WARD

To the Citizens of the Tenth Ward:

TURN ON THE LIGHT!

The Socialist Party of St. Louis has contested the seat of George Eigel, Republican, counted in as elected to represent the Tenth Ward in the House of Delegates.

I charge that fraud was committed in the Tenth Ward. I charge the Republican party machine in the Tenth Ward with deliberate crooked work in the election held April 4, 1911, and we ask Mr. George Eigel, as a law-abiding and honest citizen, to come out in the open and show his colors.

CITIZENS OF THE TENTH WARD! Your attention is called to the following letter, which appeared in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of April 17, 1911:

Vote in the Tenth Ward.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch,

Under the caption, "Tenth Ward Result Right to a Vote—Socialists Vainly Hunt Errors," a morning paper reports the official canvass of the vote of last Tuesday, 4th inst.

The report says: "Remarkable accuracy was shown in every case in which there was a close contest." I wish to show an example of that "remarkable accuracy" which was "shown" in the Tenth Ward, Fourteenth Precinct:

Total ballots polled	267
Number ballots rejected	1
Remains	266
Out of these 266 ballots the judges and clerks counted:	
	Votes.
House of Delegates, Republican, Eigel	189
House of Delegates, Democrat, Scheer	36
House of Delegates, Socialist, Brandt	54
Total vote	279
Question: Where did the extra 13 votes come from? And who gets them?	

HENRY F. DIESING.

The figures given in this article are correct. They have been verified by the Election Commissioners at their office in the City Hall. During the official count by the Election Commissioners, when this precinct was being counted, our committee called attention to this irregularity referred to in the above letter.

The count was then stopped, and the two members of the Board of Election Commissioners present, Mr. Jamison and Mr. Kortjohn, went over the documents carefully and at considerable length, and at the conclusion of their investigation Mr. Kortjohn, the chairman of the board, said: "MR. BRANDT, YOU ARE RIGHT! THERE HAVE BEEN THIRTEEN VOTES TOO MANY COUNTED IN THIS PRECINCT."

On Monday morning, April 10, our committee was there again, watching the official count. Mr. Kortjohn came in, and in the presence of many citizens in the office, said: "MR. BRANDT, I HAVE FOUND THOSE THIRTEEN VOTES. ONE OF THE DEMOCRATIC JUDGES IN THE POLLING PLACE OF THAT PRECINCT CONFESSED TO ME THAT THEY HAD COUNTED THE THIRTEEN VOTES FOR MR. GEORGE EIGEL."

THE polling place of the Fourteenth Precinct was at 2636 Cherokee street. The names of the judges and clerks are as follows:

Republican judge, Frank Sebastian, 3320 Texas avenue.
Republican judge, Theo. Gast, 2636 Cherokee street.
Democratic judge, Barton M. Johnson, 3227 Texas avenue.
Democratic judge, Frank Kirchoff, 3258 Ohio avenue.
Republican clerk, Erwin E. Stoecklin, 3248 Ohio avenue.
Democratic clerk, Louis Schneider, 3232 Ohio avenue.

The Globe-Democrat of April 13, 1911, in an interview, quotes Mr. George Meisinger, Republican Central Committeeman from the Tenth Ward, as follows:

"In the Eighth Precinct of the Tenth Ward, which was last returned, the Socialists are claiming fraud and irregularities. I am certain such charges are not well founded. I know Conrad Paulus, the Republican judge in that precinct, and I have been told that he was so careful as to the correctness of the returns that he had the officials check the count over twice; this made the return from this precinct late."

Now, Mr. Meisinger, this sounds all right, but you did not complete the story. Let me finish it, as told by our watchers in that precinct.

About 9:15 o'clock that evening a man answering your description knocked at the door of the polling place, and the officials, in violation of the election laws, admitted him. After being admitted, the man said: "Well, how is the count?" One of the officials exclaimed: "Brandt is in the lead!" and gave him the House of Delegates vote: Eigel 91, Scheer 27, and Brandt 106. The man then left, exclaiming: "WELL, I GUESS WE WILL WIN BY TWENTY VOTES, ANYHOW!"

ABOUT 9:30 our Socialist watchers reported the work of the officials as completed and the judges and clerks were signing the returns when our last watcher left. The vote at that time was: Eigel 91, Scheer 27, and Brandt 106. The officials stayed in that polling place more than a half-hour after our watchers had left.

The official count shows: Eigel 98, Scheer 27; Brandt 106. Possibly the officials in that polling place did count the vote over twice, but the second count, apparently, was taken after our Socialist watchers had left, and showed that the Eigel vote grew from 91 to 98, an increase of seven votes over the first count.

Mr. George Meisinger, it was raining off and on nearly all day of April 4 (election day); they say that April showers make the grass grow. Possibly the counting over of the votes in the precinct you refer to had the same effect on the Eigel vote!

There are fifteen precincts in the Tenth Ward. I have mentioned but two. The charges in our contest will tell the whole story. Mr. George Eigel knows, or ought to know, that practically every fair-minded citizen in the Tenth Ward, be he Republican, Democrat or Socialist, firmly believes that there was crooked work done in this ward on election day. And Mr. Eigel, no doubt, also knows that the same citizens believe that he was the man benefited by said crooked work. Does Mr. Eigel want the citizens of the Tenth Ward to point their fingers at him and say: "There is the recipient of stolen goods!" Do you know, Mr. Eigel, that the House of Delegates election in the Tenth Ward has filled the nostrils of all the fair-minded

citizens of St. Louis with a stench that smells of boodle and corruption?

Mr. Eigel is a lawyer. He preaches law and order, and he knows as well as I do that we must have either law and the ballot, or corruption and lawlessness and anarchy. The gentleman who under such suspicious circumstances accepted the certificate of election for the House of Delegates from the Tenth Ward does not seem to care a continental for the confidence in the ballot nor for the lack of confidence that the people may have in him. He doesn't seem to know that the moment the confidence in the ballot and the honest count thereof is lost, that minute mob rule and anarchy sets in. Consequently the question is in order: Is Mr. Eigel in favor of anarchy? Is he an anarchist? Let the gentleman answer.

I am contesting your election, and the necessary steps have already been taken to have the entire Tenth Ward vote recounted. I know full well what this means, but I have the support of the Socialist Party and of every honest and fair-minded man, irrespective of politics. We must carry our contest into the courts, where technical points, appeals and postponements may carry this contest along until, perhaps, the term of this office has expired.

The Tenth Ward citizens want the man to represent them in the House of Delegates who received the most ballots April 4, 1911. Have you any objection to this fair demand of the citizens of the Tenth Ward?

If Mr. Eigel has one drop of blood coursing through his veins that denotes honesty, manhood and fair play, he should not hesitate one minute to waive all technicalities and shyster lawyer tricks, but should forthwith refuse to occupy the office he now holds under any circumstances. Civilization, freedom and a people's government demand justice. Chaos, mob rule and anarchy deny it.

In view of these facts, I ask Mr. Eigel to consent that a decree be entered in my favor and the certificate of election be issued to me.

Mr. Eigel, if you have any honest doubts of the real justice of my claim, I suggest that we make a joint personal inquiry into the facts as to the count in Precincts 4, 8, 10, 13 and 14, and into the qualifications of the voters registering from the Concordia Seminary.

I repeat: We have instituted a contest against your election. It will cost us considerable energy, time and money, but I assure Mr. Eigel and the citizens of the Tenth Ward that we shall fight this out to the finish. We shall find out whether the free citizenship can be completely nullified by political corruption and fraud, or whether the citizens still have a way of protecting themselves against crooked political work such as no doubt was done in the Tenth Ward on April 4, 1911, and of which George Eigel was the beneficiary.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM M. BRANDT,

3332 South Eighteenth Street,

SOCIALIST PARTY CANDIDATE FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, TENTH WARD, AT THE ELECTION, APRIL 4, 1911.

POPULAR BLUFF SOCIALIST VOTE Socialist Candidate for Mayor Receives 340 Votes.

Poplar Bluff, Mo., April 26.—The Socialist Party of this city has issued the following statement:

"For the information of the voters of Poplar Bluff and Butler county we publish the following tabulated account (which is correct) of the result of the city election, which was held April 4, 1911.

"No wonder the 'organs' of the Democratic and Republican parties ignored the Socialist Party by not publishing the result of the election in full, giving the vote of the three parties in the field. Neither did they record the Socialist vote in the official poll book. The judge in the Third Ward also opened ballots, exposing them to the view of other men; voters were parleyed with and told that they could not vote that (the Socialist) ticket, and in some cases they went so far as to tell the voter what ticket he should vote. Gee! What law-abiding citizens! Oh, well; a drowning man will grab at a straw. Watch the reaction!"

The vote for Mayor was as follows:
Penny (Rep.)..... 519
Love (Dem.)..... 599
Walker (Sec.)..... 340

The other Socialist candidates polled the following vote:

For City Attorney—Knecht, 215.
For Police Judge—Foster, 236.
For Assessor—Pace, 234.
For Collector—Holt, 217.
For Treasurer—Lagerholm, 214.
For Alderman—Belew, 34; Stadler, 28; Bush, 126; Preston, 69.

HELP NEEDED.

Lettsish Comrade Arrested.

The Lettsish National Committee sends word from Boston that one of their countrymen, named Jacob Petter, has been arrested in London charged with having taken part in the "battle" that occurred last winter between alleged anarchists and the London police.

It appears that a man named Petters was one of those that fought the London police, and the similarity of names led to the arrest of Jacob Petter, the Lettsish comrade. The Russian government, having once set its claws on him, now refuses to let go and hopes to drag him back to Russia. Funds are necessary to wage the fight necessary to secure Petter's release, and those desiring to contribute should send direct to Lettsish National Committee, 28 Broadway, South Boston, Mass.

PRIESTER'S PARK

South Grand Avenue and Meramec Street

OPENING SATURDAY,
APRIL 29, 1911.

FINEST FAMILY PICNIC GROUNDS IN ST. LOUIS.—GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS COMPLETELY REMODELED.—DANCE PAVILION.

—Elegant Restaurant and Cafe—

DAILY CONCERTS, AFTERNOON AND EVENINGS.
ADMISSION 10c; CHILDREN FREE.

Organizations and Societies will be given special inducements for PICNICS

Phones: Sidney 3187; Victor 160.

Contracts have already been closed with Societies for Picnics on the following dates:

May 13, 1911 German School Society
May 23 and 24, 1911 St. Anthony Church
May 31, 1911 Francis de Sales Church
June 8, 1911 Oak Hill School
June 14, 1911 Charless School
June 15, 1911 Neosho School
June 22, 1911 Master Butchers
June 29, 1911 St. Luke's Congregation
July 1, 1911 Ada Lodge K. & Ladies of H.
July 4, 1911 Butcher-Verein

N. F. Peter Schmidt, Contract Agent, Frank Priester, Proprietor.

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SUITS \$20 to \$35

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St. Louis Carpenters' Strike Goes Quietly On And An Early Settlement is Expected

CONFERENCE HELD BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND UNION'S REPRESENTATIVES BRINGS THE CONTENTING PARTIES CLOSER TOGETHER.

Armed Strikebreakers Attack Union Men on Streets in Broad Daylight.

THUG ARRESTED AFTER SHOOTING EXCITEMENT ON SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

Last Monday a conference was held between representatives of the Carpenters' District Council and of the Contractors and Boss Carpenters. Although the discussion of the differences leading up to the strike took place behind closed doors, it was generally admitted by both sides that the prospects for an early settlement were very bright.

It was agreed that the propositions agreed upon by the joint conference should be submitted to the rank and file for ratification.

It is generally known at this time that the main opponents to an early settlement of the strike differences

among the contractors are those who have little or no work to do, with little or no prospects for the near future. Most of the busy firms favor an early termination of the "war."

Word has been received from General Headquarters of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in Indianapolis, that the national organization will aid the St. Louis strikers.

The strike is conducted peaceably and quietly, much to the regret of the Citizens' Alliance patriots and private detective agencies.

As usually, the striking carpenters report daily at Council headquarters, 3000 Olive street, while the cabinetmakers and millmen assemble at Druids' Hall.

Performance Which Was Not on the Program.

Last Wednesday afternoon the intersection of Fourth and Elm streets was the scene of much excitement. It seems that the Loughmen Cabinet Co., 107 South Seventh street, secured several Syrians or Greeks for strikebreaking purposes. The union pickets had repeatedly tried to speak to the men after working hours and explain to them the cause

of the strike. Never was any attempt made on the part of the Union pickets to intimidate the men. Last Wednesday evening, after 5 o'clock, three members of Carpenters' Union 1598, Henry Luecke, Gus Eckhoff and Henry Zimmermann, who acted as pickets, decided to find out the home of one of the strikebreakers, and followed him to South Fourth street, in block 400. The strikebreaker, a Syrian, about 25 years old, who had repeatedly threatened Union men with shooting, went into his house on South Fourth street, but soon returned and followed the Union pickets up to Elm street.

When he was about ten or twelve feet away from Gus Eckhoff, he drew a revolver from his pocket and fired at Eckhoff, but missed his aim. In less than a half minute hundreds of people had gathered.

Eckhoff, although without any weapon, made for the strikebreaker, who ran south on Fourth street. In running, the strikebreaker turned once more and fired a second shot at Eckhoff, who kept up the chase. As the Syrian was just reaching the door of his boarding house he was caught by Detective Callahan, who

had been attracted by the shooting. The strikebreaker was arrested and taken to police headquarters, where two charges were preferred against him: assault to kill and carrying concealed weapon. The case was set for Thursday morning.

Thus some of the employers are so patriotically American that they employ Asiatic strikebreakers, arm them and let them loose on the orderly and law-abiding Union men.

Gus Eckhoff felt rather jolly that none of the shot hit him, although the firing was done at a distance of but ten feet.

It was reported that representatives of the Loughman Cabinet Co. had threatened Union pickets with shooting holes through them if they did not keep out of the neighborhood.

News from national headquarters in Indianapolis shows that the carpenters have been successful this spring in 350 cities, where wage increases have been granted.

In Grand Rapids, Mich., the 5,000 men out are gaining their strike, the Vert Manufacturing Co. just having signed up with the Brotherhood.

May Day Celebration

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE WORKINGMEN'S SINGING SOCIETIES OF ST. LOUIS.

At the New Club Hall, Thirteenth Street and Chouteau Avenue

THIS SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 29.

This evening, Saturday, April 29, the annual May Day Celebration will be held at New Club Hall, Chouteau Avenue and 13th Street.

A fine program has been arranged consisting of chorus songs, Socialist speeches and concert. A dance will conclude the affair.

As speakers of the evening Comrades W. M. Brandt and L. G. Pope have been secured to address the audience in English, while Comrade Chris Rucker will deliver a German address.

The Socialists and Trade Unionists of St. Louis are cordially invited to attend. Admission 10c a person.

MAY DAY FESTIVAL

Under the Auspices of Beer Bottlers Union No. 187.

Monday, May 1, in the afternoon and evening, Beer Bottlers Union No. 187 will give a May Day festival and picnic at Schoenlau's Grove, on Gravois Avenue. A big crowd is expected because the committee has made special arrangements to assure to every guest a good time. Come one! Come all!

ST. LOUIS TRADES LABEL SECTION.

Reported by D. G. Biggs.

The Union Label is a tiny sign which indicates that the person who placed it upon his or her work was neither directly nor indirectly working in industrial slavery for an employer who claimed all his constitutional rights, but who denied some of these rights to the persons in his service.

The merchant puts a price on that which he has to sell. The workman has an equal right to put a price on that which he sells—his time and labor. When we see a Union label on an article of commerce we know that the person who labored to produce it was in possession of his right to put a price on his time and labor.

There are 1,040 manufacturers of Union label made goods in the United States whose address we have got. Think of it! What does this mean? If we read the signs of the times right, it means there is a growing demand for Union label goods.

There is an awakening in the land. Wage earners are beginning to fully realize the influence for good there is in a persistent demand for the label, and how united action in this endeavor advances their interests. It tends to bring about more thorough organization and better conditions for those who toil, yes, and for those with whom the toiler spends his money.

Great quantities of shirts are made in the Nebraska penitentiary. These are sold in competition with free labor. How would you feel wearing a convict-made shirt. Demand the Union label and your conscience will be clear.

If there is a single reason why a union man should buy non-union articles, let him who knows it stand up and point it out.

Nearly all the laundry workers of Denver have an eight-hour day. The laundry bundle is delivered with the Union label on the itemized bill.

Hart, Shaffner & Marx clothing, made in Chicago, does not bear the Union label.

The Grand Leader is agent for Bettman Bros. & Co.'s celebrated union-made clothing.

The Entertainment Committee proposes to give a dance in the near future. Union label prizes will be given.

The recent label demonstration given in Germania Hall was a pronounced success.

Does your kid chase out to any old place for a loaf of bread, or do you send him to a union place?

Theo. Roosevelt wears a Stetson hat, yet there are 109 Union Label hat factories in this great country of which he thinks he is godfather.

There are 240 factories turning out union-stamped shoes in the United States.

William J. Bryan wears union-made clothes.

William Howard Taft does not wear union-made clothes.

Don't forget that to buy Union label goods is one of your first great duties.

Ask your paper carrier to show you his quarterly union card.

Cohen, Himmel & Co. of Buffalo, N. Y., manufacture Union label clothing.

Brother Berger of the Butchers' Union is one of the active workers.

Don't wait for others. Ask for it yourself. Patronize those who patronize you.

Any merchant desiring the addresses of factories turning out Union label goods can get the names of 1040 firms by addressing D. G. Biggs, Druids' Hall.

BUTTONWORKERS ARE STILL ON STRIKE.

Employers Agreed to Terms of Settlement and Then Repudiated Them Before Ink Was Dry.

Washington, April 22.—The news reached headquarters a few days ago that an amicable agreement had been arrived at between the Button Workers of Muscatine, Iowa, and their employers. Immediately following this information telegraphic advices came in stating that the employers, after having agreed to a plan of settlement, repudiated it within twenty-four hours.

The people of Muscatine are in entire accord with the Button Workers in their effort to get a living wage, and since the repudiation by the employers of their agreement the sympathy of the public has been intensified. The status of affairs at the present time is that the Button Workers will win the contest.

New Subscribers.

Have been secured by the following comrades and friends:

- J. Dorner 3
- J. E. Akins 1
- M. Auer 1
- Paul Werner 1
- Robert Wurtz 1
- Henry Grobe 1
- C. Hirschenhofer 4
- O. A. Weidemann 1
- Wm. Ettridge 1
- W. H. Worman 1
- Emily Kientz 1
- J. H. Panhorst 1
- George Bayer 1
- John Doenhofner 1
- John Gramlich 1
- J. J. Eckhoff 1
- Hy. Zimmermann 1
- Otto Pauls 1
- O. Kaemmerer 2
- E. Beckermann 1
- W. F. Crouch 1
- John Wekerle 4
- F. G. Kloth 2
- Hy. Kammermeyer 1
- Jul. Callewaert 1

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE MEETING

Monday Afternoon at the Souldard Library Hall.

A very important woman suffrage meeting will be held Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Souldard Library Hall, Seventh and Souldard streets. All women interested in the woman suffrage movement are requested to attend, as important matters will come up.

MRS. D. W. KNEFLER.

Berger in Congress

Washington, April 26.—"What's this?" asked Speaker Clark as Representative Berger and a clerk stepped up to the stand, each carrying monster rolls of paper tied with rope.

"These are petitions from nearly ninety thousand American citizens asking for the recall of the American troops along the Mexican border," replied Berger. Clark shook his head in amazement and said nothing.

To the newspaper men who flocked around Berger after the presentation of the monster petition, Berger said:

"About three weeks ago I introduced a resolution in the House asking the President of the United States to withdraw the troops from the Mexican border, because their presence gave aid and comfort to the government of Diaz, and was a continuous threat of interference with the internal affair of a neighboring and friendly nation, all of which is in direct contradiction to the best traditions of our country.

"If the President felt that the presence of the troops on the border was necessary, then we ask that Congress be given the necessary explanation.

"The best proof that my resolution expresses the views of a very large number—and in all probability of the great majority—of the people of the United States lies in the fact that within a remarkably short time I have received nearly ninety thousand signatures to the petition I have introduced to-day and which expresses the same sentiments."

The petition contained names from every state and territory in the United States, excepting Alaska and Delaware. It was signed by 63,285 individuals and by officials of organizations comprising 24,315 members, making a grand total of 87,600. This petition is one of the largest ever presented in Congress.

Pennsylvania led, with 5,408 names, while Illinois and Ohio each had over 4,000 signatures. New York, Oklahoma and Texas each had over 3,000 names. Wisconsin sent in 1,526 signatures.

Characterizing the United States Constitution as antiquated and obsolete, Berger has introduced a resolution in the House proposing an amendment to the Constitution which, if adopted, would give Congress power to call a constitutional convention. The amendment reads:

"Article XVII. The Congress shall have power, by majority vote of both houses, to call a convention for the purpose of revising or amending the Constitution."

In support of his proposed amendment to the Constitution, Berger said:

"Our present Constitution was framed at a time when this nation was born and when the country had about three million inhabitants. At that time the people were in the main hunters and farmers in arms, with a small merchant class in New York, Philadelphia and Boston and cotton planters in the South.

"There were few or no manufactures, no telegraphs and no telephones. A corporation in those days meant a city.

"Since that time tremendous economic changes have taken place. Steam and electricity have been utilized. Wonderful inventions have been made. The entire economic structure has changed.

"And yet with all these wonderful changes, which the framers of the Constitution could not have foreseen," declared Berger, "we are still living under a constitution made for hunters and farmers. And what is still worse, the Constitution, since its adoption, has been materially changed but once, and that through a terrific war.

"A constitution is a cloak for a body politic and must suit the requirements of the time. There is really no example in history where a grown-up nation has been compelled

to wear the swaddling clothes of childhood as we are."

Berger's constitutional amendment has already become the object of many editorial attacks in the capitalist newspapers. The New York Sun, Morgan's paper, attempted the critique Berger's amendment on the ground that the present Constitution is good enough and should be let alone.

The amendment was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, where it will no doubt be carefully pigeonholed. Of course, Berger will in due course of time remind the gentlemen on that "ice house" committee that he wants their "valuable" opinion on that resolution, so that the matter can be threshed out on the floor of the House. But that's going into the future of things.

Respectable Washington, with that part of its population made up of politicians, parasites and society folk, had a severe shock the other day. Those easy-going folks have for a long time hypnotized themselves into that blessed state where the misery and squalor of the poor and the wretched never bothered them. In fact, as far as they were concerned, Washington was wealthy and beautiful.

But one day last week the Washington newspapers featured an interview with that man Berger, who has ideas so peculiar and insists upon making them public. Berger had visited Washington's notorious slums, accompanied by a number of reporters, and then gave his opinion of such conditions. He said:

"Honest people are housed in Washington worse than prostitutes. The alleys are a disgrace. Think of people living in such places. I shall demand that these alleys be abolished. And the expense of these improvements, I believe, should be charged to the owners of surrounding property."

The poor of Washington live in blind alleys. Disease and death are ever in their midst. The death rate in these alleys is far worse than that of the worst slums of New York and Chicago.

The federal government is directly responsible for the conditions existing here, as Washington is governed by the President and Congress. To date the plunderers of Washington managed to get all the laws passed in their favor. Naturally, they were shocked and incensed by Berger's blunt remarks.

But the working class population is holding up Berger's hands. Since the publication of his interview Berger has been congratulated by the plain and honest folk for the stand he has taken. He has endeared himself in the hearts of the disinherited in this city.

FOR A MILWAUKEE SOCIALIST DAILY.

- Alfred Michler \$ 1.00
- T. Prendergast25
- Ernst Angst50
- H. Gross 1.00
- F. W. Schultz25
- Jos. Neft50
- G. A. Schloer 1.00
- Nick Corrigan 10.00
- Jacob Wunsch 1.00
- Otto Pauls 1.00
- Previously reported 74.50
- Total to April 26 \$91.00

Abonnirt auf Arbeiter-Zeitung \$1.50 im Jahr

ANNUAL MAY DAY CELEBRATION

OF THE
United Workingmen Singing Society
OF ST. LOUIS
Vorwaerts, Herwegh, Freiheit, Arbeiter-Saengerbund
und Siebenbuerger Sachsen-Gesangverein
SATURDAY, APRIL 29th, 1911, 8 o'clock p. m.
New Club Hall, 13th Street and Chouteau Avenue.
—Speeches, Concert and Dance—
Tickets, 10c in advance; at the door 25c

ANNUAL PICNIC
GIVEN BY THE
Workingmen's Singing Society "Vorwaerts"
Sunday, May 14th, 1911, (after noon and evenings)
SCHILLER TURNER HALL, (Luxemburg)
Admission 10c a person; Children free.

Union Labor News Letter.
Issued by American Federation of Labor,
801-809 G. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT CHALLENGED.

Senator La Follette and Congressman Lloyd Introduce Bills in Both Houses.

Hearings Before House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service Have Already Begun.

Washington, April 22.—When the Postoffice Department commenced its present efforts to deny the men employed in the railway mail service the right to organize by official orders, public and secret, discrimination, coercion, discharge, reduction in rank and pay, and by these reprehensible methods forcing them out of the service, it evidently did not anticipate that much opposition would be encountered. Contrary to expectation, the men in this branch of the service almost unanimously resented any attempt on the part of the department depriving them the right of association, as an invasion of their constitutional rights. As a silent answer to the department forbidding organization several unions have been formed and with rapidly increasing membership. Four charters have been issued from headquarters this week. From many sections come the report that local unions are in the process of formation.

Senator La Follette congressionally took up the cause of the railway mail clerks by issuing a letter and enclosing a blank containing a list of questions. This letter and blank was mailed to the clerks. The senator assured the clerks receiving his communication that all answers would be considered confidential. As a result replies have been coming in at the rate of approximately 400 per day, and from present indications fully 90 per cent will respond. The letters from the clerks clearly prove that the department has gone the full length to attain its end.

A few days ago two bills were introduced in Congress, one by Senator La Follette, S. 1162, and one by Congressman Lloyd, H. R. 5970. The latter bill was referred to the House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service. The Senate bill has been referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment. Following this comes a bill, introduced by Congressman Howard of Georgia, House Resolution 102, which demands a thorough and searching inquiry into operation and conduct of the Postoffice Department. Among several subjects specifically designated to be inquired into are the following:

"First—If un-American practices of intimidation and coercion of postal employes exist.
"Second—If employes in the railway mail service, under threat of suspension, have been denied the right to organize for mutual protection and to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor."

Upon the introduction of these bills effort was immediately made to get a hearing before the House committee to which had been referred the Lloyd bill. As a result a hearing was had on Thursday, April 20, and President Gompers and Secretary Morrison appeared on behalf of the American Federation of Labor. President Gompers outlined the structure and scope of the labor movement, and emphatically insisted that as the American labor movement was constructed in accordance with American institutions no department of government or official had the right to deny to the men employed in the classified service the exercise of their constitutional guarantees. He also read before the committee the obligation taken by members of the American Federation of Labor, and challenged anyone to dispute the fact that the obligation in any way precluded the individual conforming to the same and at the same time comply with the obligations imposed upon men by the department in the efficient discharge of their duties.

Secretary Morrison then produced a mass of documentary evidence to prove that the Postoffice Department has openly and secretly discriminated against the American Federation of Labor. Much of the evidence consists of letters from a number of railway mail clerks, containing lists of questions that have been propounded to them, and the similarity of these questions at once indicate that they have been framed by one individual. Secret orders of the department were also presented.

By this time the committee began to realize the importance and magnitude of the case, and as the lower house has ruled that no committee shall remain in session during the debate on the reciprocity measure, the committee was compelled to adjourn, as the House was about to be called to order. No definite time has been set for another meeting, but it will occur next week. At that time, no doubt, some representative of the Postoffice Department will be present.

Cigars { PEN MAR - 10c
 { SUNRISE - 5c

Brandt & Stahl, 319 Walnut Street

GET YOUR HAMMER AND KNOCK THE BREAD TRUST. KEEP ON KNOCKING TILL THE SIDEWALK IS CLEARED OF ALL THE HEYDT-FREUND-MCKINNEY-CONDON-HAUCK-HOERR-WELLE-BOETTNER-HOME AND ST. LOUIS BAKERIES BREAD BOXES. ALL THESE FIRMS ARE OWNED BY THE BOYCOTTED BREAD TRUST WHICH REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE THE BAKERS' UNION.

St. Louis Official Vote By Wards and Precincts.

The St. Louis Socialist Vote

Commented On by Secretary Pauls

THE SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.

This week we publish the vote cast on April 4th by precincts for the entire city.

The comrades who did the hard work that produced this fine showing will find this precinct tabulation of great interest.

The vote is remarkably even and close among the Socialist candidates. Very few Socialist ballots were scratched. In several wards the House of Delegates candidate ran ahead of the ticket, owing to the extra efforts made in behalf of these candidates.

Precinct 2 of Ward 27 caused Comrade Otto Kaemmerer to smile all over on the night of the election. This is the banner precinct of St. Louis, having 215 Socialist votes. Close on its heels comes Precinct 13 of Ward 12, with 201 votes.

The newly organized branch in the Eighteenth Ward can feel proud of the doubling of their vote. This ward stands well up in the Socialist column once more.

Of course, the Tenth Ward holds first place by a safe margin, and it required a frantic eleventh-hour manipulation of the returns to beat Comrade Brandt. However, the end is not yet. Eigel's seat will be contested, and the frauds already uncovered are sufficient to insure the seating of Brandt.

Ward 9 falls into second place, with Ward 11 making a strong bid for the same position.

In a number of precincts the Socialist vote was greater than that of the two old parties combined. In a still greater number of precincts we

beat the Democrats, and in three wards that party is definitely relegated to third place. No wonder the Republic squeals about Milwaukee. It sees the handwriting on the wall.

Taken as a whole, this campaign demonstrates the value of the People's Voice as a means of propaganda. In general the districts that made the best gains are those that made a thorough distribution of the People's Voice. Instead of frittering away our time and money on a great number of speakers, we stuck to literature distribution. Outside of a few rousing meetings, the campaign was one of literature.

For four successive Sundays the People's Voice, a paper the size of four pages of ST. LOUIS LABOR, was issued. The first issue was 50,000; the fourth and last reached the enormous total of 72,000 copies. In addition, for the last Sunday morning we had 63,000 copies of a special circular on the "Free Bridge" grab. Also, a number of wards issued special circulars for local candidates. Thus, in the Tenth Ward alone, there were 15,000 pieces of literature distributed on the Sunday before election.

This account of the recent campaign would be incomplete without some mention of the unique and effective "Straphanger" cards that were issued to the extent of 40,000 pieces. Their distribution on crowded street cars never failed to arouse interest and cause comment.

The past year has witnessed more progress and strengthening of our vote and party organization in St. Louis than in any three or four years previous. The comrades who worked so hard and faithfully to bring this result about can feel well repaid for their work.

OTTO PAULS, Secretary Socialist Party of St. Louis, 966 Chouteau avenue.

Table for Ward 1: House of Delegates, Council, 1910. Columns: Pct., Rep., Dem., Soc., Council, 1910. Rows: 1-14.

Table for Ward 2: House of Delegates, Council, 1910. Columns: Pct., Rep., Dem., Soc., Council, 1910. Rows: 1-17.

Table for Ward 3: House of Delegates, Council, 1910. Columns: Pct., Rep., Dem., Soc., Council, 1910. Rows: 1-17.

Table for Ward 4: House of Delegates, Council, 1910. Columns: Pct., Rep., Dem., Soc., Council, 1910. Rows: 1-21.

Table for Ward 5: House of Delegates, Council, 1910. Columns: Pct., Rep., Dem., Soc., Council, 1910. Rows: 1-21.

Table for Ward 6: House of Delegates, Council, 1910. Columns: Pct., Rep., Dem., Soc., Council, 1910. Rows: 1-16.

Table for Ward 7: House of Delegates, Council, 1910. Columns: Pct., Rep., Dem., Soc., Council, 1910. Rows: 1-16.

Table for Ward 8: House of Delegates, Council, 1910. Columns: Pct., Rep., Dem., Soc., Council, 1910. Rows: 1-16.

Table for Ward 9: House of Delegates, Council, 1910. Columns: Pct., Rep., Dem., Soc., Council, 1910. Rows: 1-16.

Table for Ward 10: House of Delegates, Council, 1910. Columns: Pct., Rep., Dem., Soc., Council, 1910. Rows: 1-16.

Table for Ward 11: House of Delegates, Council, 1910. Columns: Pct., Rep., Dem., Soc., Council, 1910. Rows: 1-16.

Table for Ward 12: House of Delegates, Council, 1910. Columns: Pct., Rep., Dem., Soc., Council, 1910. Rows: 1-13.

Table for Ward 13: House of Delegates, Council, 1910. Columns: Pct., Rep., Dem., Soc., Council, 1910. Rows: 1-13.

Table for Ward 14: House of Delegates, Council, 1910. Columns: Pct., Rep., Dem., Soc., Council, 1910. Rows: 1-14.

Table for Ward 15: House of Delegates, Council, 1910. Columns: Pct., Rep., Dem., Soc., Council, 1910. Rows: 1-14.

Table for Ward 16: House of Delegates, Council, 1910. Columns: Pct., Rep., Dem., Soc., Council, 1910. Rows: 1-16.

Table for Ward 17: House of Delegates, Council, 1910. Columns: Pct., Rep., Dem., Soc., Council, 1910. Rows: 1-17.

Table for Ward 18: House of Delegates, Council, 1910. Columns: Pct., Rep., Dem., Soc., Council, 1910. Rows: 1-17.

Table for Ward 19: House of Delegates, Council, 1910. Columns: Pct., Rep., Dem., Soc., Council, 1910. Rows: 1-17.

Table for Ward 20: House of Delegates, Council, 1910. Columns: Pct., Rep., Dem., Soc., Council, 1910. Rows: 1-15.

Table for Ward 21: House of Delegates, Council, 1910. Columns: Pct., Rep., Dem., Soc., Council, 1910. Rows: 1-15.

Table for Ward 22: House of Delegates, Council, 1910. Columns: Pct., Rep., Dem., Soc., Council, 1910. Rows: 1-15.

Table for Ward 23: House of Delegates, Council, 1910. Columns: Pct., Rep., Dem., Soc., Council, 1910. Rows: 1-15.

Table for Ward 24: House of Delegates, Council, 1910. Columns: Pct., Rep., Dem., Soc., Council, 1910. Rows: 1-15.

Table for Ward 25: House of Delegates, Council, 1910. Columns: Pct., Rep., Dem., Soc., Council, 1910. Rows: 1-15.

Table for Ward 26: House of Delegates, Council, 1910. Columns: Pct., Rep., Dem., Soc., Council, 1910. Rows: 1-15.

Table for Ward 27: House of Delegates, Council, 1910. Columns: Pct., Rep., Dem., Soc., Council, 1910. Rows: 1-15.

Table for Ward 28: House of Delegates, Council, 1910. Columns: Pct., Rep., Dem., Soc., Council, 1910. Rows: 1-15.

Table for Ward 29: House of Delegates, Council, 1910. Columns: Pct., Rep., Dem., Soc., Council, 1910. Rows: 1-15.

Table for Ward 30: House of Delegates, Council, 1910. Columns: Pct., Rep., Dem., Soc., Council, 1910. Rows: 1-15.

Table for Ward 31: House of Delegates, Council, 1910. Columns: Pct., Rep., Dem., Soc., Council, 1910. Rows: 1-15.

Table for Ward 32: House of Delegates, Council, 1910. Columns: Pct., Rep., Dem., Soc., Council, 1910. Rows: 1-15.

Table for Ward 33: House of Delegates, Council, 1910. Columns: Pct., Rep., Dem., Soc., Council, 1910. Rows: 1-15.

Table for Ward 34: House of Delegates, Council, 1910. Columns: Pct., Rep., Dem., Soc., Council, 1910. Rows: 1-15.

New Subscribers table with columns: Name, Amount. Includes C. Hirschenhofer, Peter Weisz, J. E. Akins, etc.

FOR SALE. The Library of Original Sources, by the University Research Extension Co., the cream of Science, Art, History and Literature. Also, Webster's International Dictionary. For particulars address Geo. D. Sauter, Clayton, Mo. (530-534)

BREWERY WORKERS WIN. The Long Fight in Los Angeles Settled Satisfactorily. Los Angeles, Cal., April 23.—The strike of 200 brewery workers, first called in May, 1910, and which had been the direct or indirect cause of serious labor disturbances in this city, was settled to-day. It is understood the brewery workers win their principal contentions, and that all strikers will be taken back in their old positions within thirty days.

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. A ROSENKRANZ, Sec'y., 3319 N. Ninth street.

NINTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB Meets every second and fourth Thursday, at 8 o'clock p. m., at northwest corner of Ninth and Lami streets. All working men and women in sympathy with the Socialist Party are welcome. DR. W. L. MOORE, Sec'y., 3747 South Jefferson Ave.

TENTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB. The Twenty-first Ward Socialist Club meets every second and fourth Thursday at 4444 Penrose street. Every Socialist, working man and woman is invited. CHAS. BUTLER, Secretary.

WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY "FORWARD" Meets every second Thursday at Labor Hall, 966 Chouteau avenue. All friends of the co-operative idea are welcome to attend and join the organization. Every member will be pleased to give information regarding the aims and plans of the society. Payments on shares are accepted in any business meeting. PETER KIEFER, Secretary, 5116 Cologne Avenue.

MULLEN UNDERTAKING COMPANY. Coleman and North Market Sts. and St. Louis Ave. and Sarah St. Strictly Union BOTH PHONES

UNION MEN AND FRIENDS. Kindly insist that your Barber displays this Shop Card in his Barber Shop. It stands for short hours, sanitary conditions and a fair day's pay. HELP THE BARBERS who are struggling to maintain these conditions and build up their organization. This is the only Emblem of our Craft recognized by the A. F. of L. JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 102.

FRANK TOMBRIDGE, President. JACOB F. LEIENDECKER, Vice-Pres't and Notary Public. TOMBRIDGE AGENCY ESTABLISHED MARCH 13, 1885. A General Real Estate and Insurance Agency. Fire and Tornado Insurance. We represent good and responsible Insurance Companies. We loan money on Real Estate and our charges are reasonable; you will make no mistake in dealing 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 money you have and we will tell you what we have on hand. Twenty-five years of fair dealings have made the office of the TOMBRIDGE AGENCY well liked by the public. Office No. 824 Chestnut Street. Both Phones.

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JOHN DEMPSKY BAR Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars S. W. Cor. 11th & Couteau Ave. Kjnloch Central 2054-R.

HANNAUER & OELKERS Book Binders 420 MARKET STREET.

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

Druids' Hall Ninth and Market Streets Workingmen's Headquarters Meeting Place of Unions of the WebbPressmen, Tailors, StoneMasons, Sprinklers Fitters, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Railway Trainmen, and many other organizations.

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. Thiels, 1401 St. Louis Avenue. Bell, Main 645; Kinloch, Central 1697

L. G. POPE ...LAWYER... 814-17 NAVARRE BLDG, S. W. Cor. Sixth and Chestnut Sts. Collections and Consultations a Specialty.

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.

ASSIST THE BAKERS! DOES THE BREAD UNION YOU EAT BEAR THE LABEL? IF NOT, WHY NOT? St. Louis is the headquarters of the \$3,000,000 BREAD TRUST. Its managers have been fighting organized labor for years. They are opposed to short hours and high wages. They tell you and their customers they are your friends and the friends of organized labor. Yes, they are your friends as long as 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., Fremd Bros. Bread Co. Ltd., McKinney Bread Co. They want the men to fall at their feet and ask them for a job, so they can pay the employes small wages and work them the hours they see like.

For the Protection of the Free Bridge

Strong Resolutions Passed by Civic Bodies Including Central Trades & Labor Union Against

Jepptha Howe's Southern Traction Steal.

Resolved, by the members of the several committees, sitting collectively, in meeting assembled, as representatives of the various industrial, improvement, business and civic associations of the city of St. Louis, known as the Free Bridge Defense Association, that while we earnestly desire the completion of the Municipal Free Bridge, in harmony with the spirit and letter of Proposition One, expressed in Ordinance No. 22,366, almost unanimously voted upon, by the qualified voters of our city, June 12, 1906, and while we are in favor of issuing the required additional municipal bridge bonds, by the city of St. Louis, to defray the cost of any deficit that shall be required for the proper completion of such bridge and its eastern and western railroad and wagon approaches, as a competitive structure, yet we feel and hereby declare that the Ordinance No. 25,773, enacted by the Municipal Assembly, on the last day of the past session, of the sine die adjournment, April 3, 1911 (which ordinance directs that a special election be held in the city of St. Louis, submitting thereat, to the qualified voters, a proposition to issue \$2,250,000 of additional bridge bonds, the proceeds of which to be used for the construction of such bridge approaches), should be promptly repealed by the present Municipal Assembly, for the following reasons:

First. Because there is now a credit of over \$922,000 in cash of the Municipal Free Bridge fund available for the construction of such railroad and wagon approaches—one

each on the east and west sides of the river, and until this large balance standing to the credit of such fund shall have been appropriated, by ordinance, for such construction, or part of such construction, the people of this city should not be called upon, as now required, pursuant to the provisions of said additional bond ordinance, to encumber the city—themselves—with an annual interest charge and sinking fund, as a special election can be called at any time thereafter, when use of additional funds shall be needed.

Second. Because the piers of such bridge, the steel superstructure thereover, extending from the river, from shore pier to shore pier, the land damages required for the railroad and wagon approaches and the east and west sides of the river, including the counsel fees of the East St. Louis special attorney, are paid for, by ordinance appropriations heretofore enacted, together with an ordinance appropriation in the sum of \$100,000, to be paid to the New York bridge engineers, on account, leaving only a small balance over and above said appropriation yet to be paid to them; all of which enumerated items, aggregating more than \$2,500,000, are deducted from the \$3,500,000 original bridge fund, thereby leaving, as stated aforesaid, over \$922,000 still to the credit of said fund—more than 25 per cent of the entire bridge bond issue, every dollar of which is usable and cannot possibly be diverted, except to pay for the construction of such eastern and western approaches, the trivial balance due said engineers or

any proper charge incident to the construction of the bridge, by ordinance appropriation to be made, other than the items aforesaid, and

Third. Because, notwithstanding the full cost of said channel piers and the steel superstructure of the bridge has been provided for by ordinance appropriations, to be paid therefrom, yet, such piers are at this time unfinished, and when finished, according to calculations made by the bridge engineers, it will take about two years to place such bridge superstructure in position, and, therefore, it is apparent that by postponing such election, now set for August 1, by a repeal of said ordinance, our taxpayers will save the consequent interest charge and the annual sinking fund, until such time as additional funds shall be required, after the appropriation of said \$922,000 balance now on hand, and in addition, the voters of our city can obtain a far better and more satisfactory view of the bridge when the spans actually appear in existence, than at this time, when nothing but unfinished channel piers are visible, thus inspiring the people to vote for the additional bridge bonds, at which time the members of the Municipal Assembly will then more definitely know the actual and not an estimated deficit required therefor; and be it further

Resolved, That, to the end of protecting the interests of our people, the counselor of this association be and is hereby instructed to prepare a bill to repeal said existing \$2,250,000 bond Ordinance No. 25,773, ap-

proved April 3, 1911, to be voted upon August 1, 1911, for the reasons hereinbefore stated, and that the chairman of this association shall cause said repeal bill to be introduced in the Municipal Assembly at the earliest possible date, and to request, if necessary, public hearings thereon, and we hereby pledge our respective organizations, through their members and the friends of the Free Bridge, to use every legal and moral effort with the members of the Municipal Assembly to bring about the proper enactment thereof; and further

Resolved, that, in order that our motives and actions may not be mistaken by either the court, Municipal Assembly or the citizens of our city, we hereby re-declare that nothing herein shall be construed as in any manner indicating or directing a change of purpose to the speedy construction, maintenance and operation of such bridge and approaches, by the city of St. Louis, free of tolls, pursuant to the Charter amendment set out in Proposition One of ordinance so voted upon by the people on June 12, 1906; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution shall be sent to the Mayor, the President of the Council, the Speaker of the House of Delegates and to other improvement associations, and the press of our city.

FREE BRIDGE DEFENSE ASSOCIATION.

By Cornelius H. Fauntleroy,
Chairman.
Attest: C. L. Delbridge, Secretary.

open, but those employers of labor who resort to more seductive means in defeating the efforts of organized labor.

John Mitchell had to be sidetracked, and the big interests laid well their plans to accomplish this purpose.

The Civic Federation was launched. Prominent labor leaders were invited to participate in its councils. Labor and capital at last was to meet round the festal board and look each other squarely in the eyes.

And the longer they looked each other in the eyes the more conservative the labor leaders became. Association has a wonderful influence in shaping men's minds, and labor leaders are no less subject to these influences.

The promoters of the Civic Federation wanted to sidetrack John Mitchell—they run him in on the derailing switch, where they put Morrisey, Sargent, Keefe and other former labor leaders.

But Mitchell, unlike the others, is still in a position to redeem himself. He has shown himself to be possessed of the right metal. He has cut loose from the aggregation of labor baiters and has again cast his lot with those who made him what he is.

The Civic Federation is now an issue in the trades union movement. Other unions will take up the question of the propriety of their members affiliating with this band of industrial pirates.

There is no room for an organization claiming to represent dual interest. Labor has its organizations, the employers of labor have theirs, and any attempt to harmonize these two interests will prove abortive.

The Mine Horrors

128 DEAD BODIES ARE TAKEN FROM ALABAMA MINE.

Convicts Dig Great Trench for Their Fellow Workers.

RECOVERY IS SLOW.

None Remains Alive Hour After Explosion—Crowd Flocks to the Scene.

(Crowded out of last week's issue.)

Banner, Ala., April 9.—While the work of recovering bodies from the Banner mines, the result of the explosion yesterday morning, is slow, had work is being done. Up to 6 o'clock to-night eleven bodies had been taken from the mines, besides four dead mules.

The definite casualty figures show 128 men in all killed, two white and three colored free men, 111 colored and twelve white convicts, seventeen mules and one horse.

Not a man remaining in the mines an hour after the explosion is alive.

Dr. J. J. Rutledge, government expert, in charge of Bureau of Mines Rescue Car No. 6, almost lost his life between 3 and 5 o'clock this morning, as well as Dr. W. S. Rountree of Wylam, Ala., and two other members of his party, in searching an entry in which it was reported a number of entombed men had crawled, expecting safety. The fan stopped a few seconds and the accumulated after damp caused Dr. Rutledge to drop.

When taken from the mines it was at first thought he was dead. He recovered several hours later.

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DO NOT PATRONIZE ANY HOUSE UNFAIR TO UNION LABOR.

Criticism of Milwaukee Proves a Boomerang

By Carl D. Thompson.

The criticisms of the Milwaukee administration which representatives of the tax-dodgers, the private contractors, etc., are sending broadcast do not seem to be working well.

At Two Harbors, Minn., recently, in a desperate effort to defeat the Socialist candidates there, the local papers printed and circulated a leaflet. It was headed in big letters, "The Way Socialists Do Business in Milwaukee—Does Two Harbors Want the Socialist Program?"

The leaflet then goes on giving the stereotyped press dispatch which has been printed in scores of papers all over the United States, and criticizes the Socialist administration. It claims that the Socialists in Milwaukee have signally failed to live up to their promises; that there are more unemployed in Milwaukee than ever before; that they have increased the cost of living; and it quotes from Emma Goldman, the anarchist, and from Goldstein, the renegade.

This, it was supposed, would put the working class in Two Harbors completely to the bad in the election that was just pending.

The next day came the election. The working class ticket swept the city. The Socialists elected the Mayor, City Assessor, Justice of the Peace, and four out of seven Aldermen.

All of which reminds us of a very wise saying of Abraham Lincoln: "You can fool all the people some of the time; you can fool some of the people all of the time; but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time."

An Example of Vicious Journalism. Just to show to what desperate measures the capitalist newspapers will resort; read the following:

Let every Socialist in America read it and firmly resolve that hereafter he will never believe anything he reads in the capitalist papers about Socialism or Socialists until it has been absolutely proven. Let every lover of liberty read it, and judge for himself how far he can rely upon capitalist newspapers for reliable information. Let every newspaper man in America read it, and conceal as best he can his blush of shame to know that his profession has in it men who sink to such depths.

The below was sent to me from Wichita, Kansas, where it appeared in the Beacon just preceding the recent election:

You will note that the editor lays special stress on the statement that this letter was not written for political purposes. The newspapers are so non-partisan, so disinterested and so reliable!

And who is Anna Hoff? The editor says she is the wife of the manager of a wholesale tea and coffee house in Milwaukee.

THERE IS NO SUCH PERSON IN MILWAUKEE. At least, no such name appears in the City Directory. "The Beacon prints herewith a letter from Milwaukee, which tells its own story. Socialism, which started out with the brightest possible prospects in Milwaukee less than a year ago, has filled the town with destitution. Two Milwaukee papers declare that there are more empty business houses in the city than ever before and Victor Berger, the Socialist Congressman, says there are 13,000 la-

borers out of work. Here comes the testimony of a resident of that city, in a private letter to a relative in Wichita. It was not written for political effect. The writer did not know that Wichita had the problem of Socialism before it. The letter was written the day before our primaries.

"The letter is simply signed by Mrs. Anna Hoff. She is the wife of the manager of a wholesale tea and coffee house in Milwaukee.

"The letter follows: "Milwaukee, Wis., March 26th, 1911.—Dear Cousin—It has been some time since I wrote you last, but if it isn't one thing it is another. I had a terrible nervous spell week before last, and when I have such a spell I can hardly use my arms. It seems as if they weigh sixty pounds, and my limbs are so lame I can hardly walk.

"Mollie, I sent you two Socialistic papers and two anti-Socialistic papers which they call cardinal. I hope you will never have a Socialistic mayor, for it is one of the worst things we ever had. Since we have had this mayor there are 20,000 men out of work and such a lot of houses are vacant. The flat just above us has been vacant seven months. My washerwoman's husband has been out of work for a month. He worked in a coal yard, and now there is no coal in the yard.

"I am sending you a picture of a bomb shooting which caused the loss of a \$225,000 bridge. A store has also been blown up by the hand; they had twenty-three fires in one day and seventeen in the netx. In some places horses' tongues have been cut and their ears have been cut off, and the police cannot find out who does it.

"Arthur Mangur's barn was burned with 41 horses in it, but we cannot find out who did it. The police are afraid to do anything, because the Socialists do not believe in law. They are teaching revolution, and they claim that they do not interfere with religion, but read their papers and see what terrible things they say.

"Mollie, I cannot tell you one-half how terrible times are here in Milwaukee. We are bothered with tramps every day. I know one day a lady who lives closer to the heart of the city than we was visited by fifteen tramps. Since the Socialists have been in power they have discharged every one they could unless they were Social-Democrats. It is politics all the way. They do not seem to care whether a man is fit for a position so he is a Socialist. They are trying their hardest to get their kind on the School Board. They have three now and need only five more to have full control. Their idea is for the taxpayer to pay for all the children's books, and they have no sympathy for the taxpayers at all.

"I hope to hear from you soon, and want you to tell me what you think of our Socialist bunch."

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966 Chouteau Ave.

Our Milwaukee Letter

By E. H. Thomas, Socialist State Secretary.

To counteract in part the persistent and constant lying of the Milwaukee capitalist papers, the Milwaukee comrades have decided upon two measures.

First, they will distribute campaign literature from house to house all the year, thoroughly covering the entire city once a month.

Secondly, the City Council has voted henceforth to hold its meetings in the evening, instead of in the afternoon. This will give the Milwaukee workingmen a chance to attend the meetings of the City Council and see for themselves which way the fight there is really going.

The capitalist press has a way of its own in reporting these meetings. After the Socialists in the Council have put up a particularly good fight, and beaten the capitalist Aldermen to a frazzle, out comes your capitalist paper with a long report of what the Democratic or Republican Aldermen said, and scarcely a line of the telling speeches of the Socialists. Thus the workingman has received the idea that h's representatives were constantly getting the worst of it. Unless he had a day off, he could not see anything of these inspiring combats, and had an entirely wrong impression of their outcome.

Under the new rule workingmen will replace in the galleries the dis-

reputable claque sent there by the contractors to applaud the defenders of their graft.

Of course, these evening meetings of the Council were bitterly fought by the capitalist politicians, who hate to be watched by the working class, and denounced as a "play to the galleries" by the capitalist papers, which have thus lost a little of their monopoly of the news and their splendid opportunity for lying to the workingmen without being challenged.

Meanwhile the work for the establishment of a Milwaukee Socialist daily is steadily going forward. Fifteen thousand dollars have now been subscribed for bonds for the daily. A truly Socialist spirit of self-sacrifice prevails among our comrades, and even the children have caught the feeling. One young girl, an ardent lover of music, asked her father to discontinue the payments on her piano and apply the money toward the fund for the daily.

The union of the capitalist forces against the Socialists has thus aroused the solidarity and the class-consciousness of the Milwaukee comrades.

E. H. THOMAS,
State Secretary,
Milwaukee, Wis., April 20, 1911.

John Mitchell

EDITORIAL IN THE LIBERATOR, SEDALIA, MO.

John Mitchell has resigned. He has chosen the wiser course. He has demonstrated that he thinks more of his union card than a high-salaried secretaryship in an organization controlled by capitalist interest. For this action John Mitchell is to be commended. Not so much because he has made any great sacrifice, as some idol worshippers would have us believe, for he has made no sacrifice, but because by his action he has shown good grace and judgment.

We do not sympathize with those who indulge investives and abuse of Mitchell because he saw fit to accept a position at the hands of those whose every interest is opposed to the interest of the working class.

In accepting the position with the Civic Federation he did so, no doubt, in the belief that he could best serve the interest of labor. The salary may have had some influence in persuading him to reach this conclusion.

And, on the other hand, we are not in accord with those who are attempting to make a hero of the man who performed a simple duty. John Mitchell merely complied with the mandates of his former associates who had trusted him with the highest office within their gift. Had he taken the other course, it would have placed him forever outside the pale of the organized labor movement.

In severing his connection with the Civic Federation, John Mitchell made no sacrifice. If any sacrifices were made it was when he accepted the position he has just resigned.

John Mitchell was the product of the labor movement. All the knowledge he possesses he owes to that movement. It gave him opportunity

to develop the very best that was in him. He possessed some natural ability, and a very strong ambition for self-advancement. He was successful in his ambition to rise. He reached his goal—the presidency of the United Mine Workers of America.

But success in the organization of his craft only added fuel to his all-consuming ambition. He must rise higher still. The anthracite coal strike created another opportunity. He was hailed the conservative leader of labor by the consistent conservative haters of organized labor. He was mentioned as a probable candidate for Vice-President and even President on one of the dominant party tickets.

Whatever influence the laudation of the public press and those who play the great game of exploitation may have had upon John Mitchell no one can judge. It is not given to man to judge men's minds. We cannot penetrate the innermost thoughts of men; we can only judge them by their acts.

One thing is true, and let us not lose sight of the fact, John Mitchell was honest—he was faithful to the men whom he served. The interests could not buy him, they could not shake him in his fealty to those who delved in the mines.

Mitchel possesses a strong personal magnetism. He had a wonderful control over the members of his organization. He was a real menace to the interests. They must destroy that influence. They must curb him somehow.

But how? The pathway of the labor movement is strewn with fallen idols. Men who rose from the ranks of labor, reached the highest pinnacle of influence and suddenly dropped into oblivion by the worshippers of men.

The greatest foes of organized labor are not the Parrys, the Posts and the Kirbys, who fight in the

Twenty convicts to-day dug an extensive ditch, which will serve as a burial place for the convicts whose bodies are not claimed by relatives.

Three thousand people flocked to Banner to-day from all parts of the county to watch the rescue work, but deputies kept the people back some distance from the mouth of the mines.

Dr. Holmes, chief of the Federal Bureau of Mines, will be here Monday.

James G. Oakley, president of the Alabama Convict Board, entered the ill-fated mines here to-day and will make a full report to Gov. O'Neal. Convicts are being used in bringing dead bodies out of the mines, and at the present rate it will be Monday noon or night before all are out.

Different All Together

So Judge Hanford has decided against the contentions of the government in those Alaska coal lands cases. Hanford—hum, yes. Isn't this the friend of Richard Achilles Ballinger who is at the head of the Hanford Irrigation Company, a corporation much beholden to the said Ballinger for courtesies extended while he was Secretary of the Interior? We believe it is. In the light of this fact, what poetic appropriateness there is in a situation which compelled the learned Judge to sustain points raised by the defendants which may invalidate the government's case against the Cunningham people!

It was in the St. Louis Republic of April 5, 1911. If this had appeared in the Appeal to Reason or in THE ST. LOUIS LABOR—hum, yes, well, wouldn't it have made the Plutes howl. So it seems that even the daily press is not quite satisfied with the judiciary—is it not?

CURIOUS.

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BURNS IS HELD ON KIDNAPING CHARGE.

Detective Arrested in Connection With Spiritng McNamara from Indiana.

CAPLAN HAS ESCAPED.

Officers Admit Suspected Member of Wrecking Crew Is in Canada.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 25.—Detective Burns was served with a warrant at 6 o'clock this evening, charging him with complicity in the alleged kidnaping of J. J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. Three attorneys, arraigned to-day on the same charge, spent two hours in jail because of delay in obtaining bonds. They are: Walter Drew and J. A. G. Badorf of New York, counsel and assistant counsel for the National Erectors' Association, and James W. Ford, assistant district attorney of Los Angeles.

Burns was arrested while going to the court of Justice of the Peace Manning. He was released under \$10,000 bond to appear before the grand jury and was subpoenaed to testify to-morrow. Drew, Badorf and Ford were released from jail on bail in the same amount. They waived preliminary examination and were bound over to the grand jury.

Grand Jury Investigation.

Frank Fox, a chauffeur, charged with having assisted in the alleged kidnaping of McNamara in that he had driven the automobile in which McNamara was taken from here last Saturday, was released on \$5000 bond to appear before the grand jury. Constables with "John Doe" warrants are said to be seeking some of Burns' assistants.

These incidents and the continuing of the investigation by the Marion county grand jury were the development in the probe of the alleged conspiracy to collect dynamite here to blow up structures being built by "open-shop" contractors, and a second alleged plot to discredit the Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers by "planting" dynamite and other evidence against it, and by "railroading" to California its secretary, J. J. McNamara.

Officials and organizers of labor unions came to Indianapolis from other cities in large numbers since the arrest of J. J. McNamara and the here last Saturday night and a demand Ford was made at Justice Manning's court when constables took them to the county jail.

At executive offices of the national officials of labor organizations here it was announced that definite plans will be taken for the assistance of the Bridge and Iron Workers' Association in defending itself and its secretary, J. J. McNamara.

Union Men Retain O. M. Hilton.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 25.—Anton Johnson, former organizer of the State Building Trades Council, and Mrs. D. H. Ingersoll, who are expected to prove important witnesses in the dynamiting case, arrived in Los Angeles to-day from San Francisco. Johnson is the van of the army of union men who will be here during the trial.

O. M. Hilton of Denver, who is passing the winter in Pomona, received a telegram this morning from President Ryan of the Ironworkers' Union, asking him if he would defend the men arrested for complicity in the dynamiting cases who are being brought from Chicago to Los Angeles.

Hilton has been the leading attorney for the Western Federation of Miners for several years, and was associated with Clarence Darrow in defending Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone at Boise. Hilton immediately came to Los Angeles to confer with labor leaders.

The county grand jury was called suddenly to meet to-day to consider further evidence in connection with the dynamiting of the Times building, as a result of the confession said to have been made by Ortie McManigal. Whether any additional indictment will come of this is a question, of course, that cannot be answered in advance of the grand jury's probing, but that the detention of local men as material witnesses will be ordered is thought extremely probable.

Arrest is Condemned.

Birmingham, Ala., April 25.—After strong speeches the Alabama Federation of Labor to-day adopted resolutions condemning the arrest of McNamara of the Structural Iron Workers in Indiana in connection with the Los Angeles explosions.

ORGANIZED LABOR THOROUGHLY AROUSED.

Labor Unions Everywhere Determined to Stand by Structural Iron Workers.

San Francisco, Cal., April 23.—Andrew J. Gallagher, Secretary-Treasurer of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, who was examined by the Los Angeles grand jury which conducted the inquiry into the Times explosion, declared here to-night that he believed McNamara would be cleared of the Los Angeles outrage.

"The Times explosion, if it was an explosion, probably was caused by a certain anarchistic parasite, which sometimes attaches itself to labor, and which has thrown the blight of suspicion upon union labor."

He added: "So far as the local officers of the Strike Committee is concerned in this matter, all the funds coming through this city were handled by me as treasurer. I sent them all to the relief of the strikers in Los Angeles. There never passed through my hands an amount of money that would pay for the perpetration of any such horrible act as the Times dynamiting."

Urges Fair Trial for McNamara.

Boston, Mass., April 23.—Vigorously questioning the methods employed in the arrest and subsequent "spiriting away to unknown quarters" of J. J. McNamara, Boston Typographical Union No. 13, at its session to-day, passed resolutions declaring that conditions were such as "to cause suspicion that another outrage had been perpetrated against organized labor similar to the kidnaping a few years ago of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone of the Western Federation of Miners."

The resolution asks that "Secretary McNamara be given a full and fair trial, without third degree or 'sweat-box' methods, feeling sure that, if guilty, organized labor will welcome punishment."

Misdirected Suspicion Asserted.

New York, April 23.—Officers of local and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in New York were all likeminded in the opinion that the arrest of James J. McNamara and other union men in connection with the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times plant was a case of misdirected suspicion.

Ernest Bohn, corresponding secretary of the Central Federated Union, said:

"No labor man with any common sense would be such a fool as to bring himself and his union into disrepute by being concerned in such an affair."

Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor and representative of President Gempers in the East, said he had known McNamara for years "and he is not the kind of a man to countenance such things as this." He said all organized labor would, if necessary, stand behind the accused men.

John Mitchell, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, was quoted in a dispatch from Buffalo as saying:

"I hope and believe the men arrested are not guilty. I believe Mr. McNamara is a decent, law-abiding citizen."

McNAMARA AID PLEDGED.

St. Louis Bridgemen Call Extradition Illegal.

A resolution denouncing the arrest and extradition of John J. McNamara, secretary and treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, charged with complicity in the dynamiting the Los Angeles Times plant last fall, as unjust and unlawful, was adopted by Local No. 43, Piledrivers and Wooden Bridgemen of St. Louis, at its weekly meeting, 604 Market street, Tuesday night.

About fifty members of the union were present, and their action was unanimous. The resolution pledges moral and financial aid in the defense of McNamara. The resolution is signed by W. E. Arens, president, and Dan Maddox, financial secretary and treasurer.

STRIKERS WIN WAGE FIGHT.

Factory Which Settles Not a Member of Combine.

Grand Rapids, Mich., April 25.—Another furniture factory has reached an agreement with the striking furniture workers. It will resume operations to-morrow. It is the Veit Manufacturing Co., which employs from thirty to forty men in the making of bar and office fixtures.

It granted a nine-hour day. The wage question was adjusted satisfactorily. The concern is not a member of the Furniture Manufacturers' Association, which still stands against the strikers.

THE ELECTRICAL

WORKERS' TROUBLE.

The item on the Electrical Workers, from the Cleveland Citizen, which appeared in last week's issue of ST. LOUIS LABOR, has been productive of the following reply by Organizer John Manson of the Collins-McNulty faction:

"Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR:

"Dear Sir—I note in the issue of April 22d of ST. LOUIS LABOR, under the caption of 'Electrical Workers,' a statement that is false and unjust. I herewith enclose a copy of the referendum sent out by our International Union for a vote on the selection of the city in which to hold our next convention, which is routine in selecting same. As our constitution provides for the convention to nominate the cities, and the selection is done by a referendum vote, the cities of Minneapolis and Rochester were nominated and the vote is now being taken. This will show that McNulty is not evading the decision of the American Federation of Labor and will not refuse to amalgamate, as the Reed-Murphy faction did at the time of the Denver and Toronto agreement. Time will tell who the parties are who are trying to evade the amalgamation, as people who intend to abide by an agreement do not raise a cry before the time of action takes place.

"As for the extra cry in reference to a man by the name of Kelly, a member of the Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, threatening to injunct the act of amalgamation, is without foundation. I hope you will make mention of this in the next issue of ST. LOUIS LABOR, and should you desire any further proof I shall gladly give you same. Thanking you in advance for the courtesy,

"Yours respectfully,

"JOHN J. MANSON,

Organizer for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. "Wellington Hotel."

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