

**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., MAY 20, 1911.

Kinloch, Central 1577; Bell, Olive 4198.

No. 537

The U. S. Supreme Court Decision in the Gompers Contempt Case.

Washington, May 15.—Setting aside the sentences of imprisonment imposed by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, for alleged disobedience to a boycott injunction, the Supreme Court of the United States to-day held that Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, president, vice-president and secretary, respectively, of the American Federation of Labor, had been erroneously sentenced to jail on a charge of contempt of a local court.

"The court unanimously held the only sentence that could have been imposed on the labor leaders were fines. In so holding, the Supreme Court of the United States found that the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia and the Supreme Court of the district erred in treating the contempt proceedings as a criminal case and not a civil one. The effect of holding the proceedings a civil one was to make jail sentences impossible. Hence the jail sentences had to be set aside.

This latest decision of the United States Supreme Court will by no means increase the veneration of the people for our judiciary.

The Gompers-Mitchell-Morrison contempt case had developed into a political issue. Why was the decision not given a year ago? For political reasons the Supreme Court's decision was not given before last fall's congressional elections.

It is well to remember that this latest decision by the Supreme Court does not solve any of the vital points of principles and right involved in the contempt proceedings. The decision simply relieves President Taft and his Republican machine in Washington of a very embarrassing situation. The political powers in Washington fully realized that with Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison in jail the American working class might do some serious thinking concerning the conditions created by the capitalist class under the protectorate of the Republican and Democratic parties.

The days of the A. R. U. strike and Debs' imprisonment in Woodstock jail are not yet forgotten, and Taft & Co. learned by experience.

The judges of the Court of Appeals and District Supreme Court in the District of Columbia and the judges of the United States Supreme Court are human beings, like the rest of us. They are political appointees, i. e., they owe their jobs to political favoritism. They are in close political and intimate social relations with the political powers about the White House and the halls of Congress. Hence it is natural that some of their most important decisions are not based so much on justice and consistent points of law, but on the political policy dictated by the powers that placed them into the high and well-paid positions. They were afraid to jail the highest official representatives of the American Federation of Labor. They had to invent some flimsy arguments to set Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison free.

Daniel Davenport, the attorney of the Manufacturers' Association and of the American Anti-Boycott Association, who was leading counsel in the Buck Stove and Range Co. fight against the American Federation of Labor, on hearing of the U. S. Supreme Court decision, made this statement:

"Although it set aside the jail sentence, the United States Supreme Court in its decision settled every question on account of which the suit was originally brought. FIRST, IT HELD THAT THE BOYCOTT WAS ILLEGAL AND THAT A PARTY THREATENED WITH INJURY BY ONE HAS A RIGHT TO GO TO A COURT OF EQUITY FOR PROTECTION AGAINST IT. SECOND, A COURT OF EQUITY HAS A RIGHT TO ENJOIN ALL ACTS DONE IN CARRYING OUT SUCH A BOYCOTT, WHICH EXTENDS TO PRINTED, WRITTEN AND ORAL STATEMENTS. IT HOLDS THAT THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH AND FREE PRESS AFFORDS NO PROTECTION TO THE BOYCOTTERS, THAT IT IS THE DUTY OF ALL ENJOINED BY A COURT OF EQUITY TO OBEY THE INJUNCTION AND THAT FOR A VIOLATION OF IT THEY ARE LIABLE TO A FINE BY WAY OF INDEMNITY TO THE PARTY INJURED, COMMENSURATE WITH THE PECUNIARY DAMAGE INFLICTED, AND THAT FURTHER THE PARTY VIOLATING THE INJUNCTION IS LIABLE TO PUNISHMENT BY WAY OF IMPRISONMENT FOR HIS CONTEMPT OF COURT."

Davenport is right. The U. S. Supreme Court decision, in freeing Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, took special pains to point out that the boycott was illegal, that unions and persons can be prosecuted and punished both for boycotting and "contempt of court" such as was involved in the Gompers case.

The United States Supreme Court practically apologized to Judge Wright for their adverse decision, and pointed out to him the way of going after Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison in a manner that will be more effective and will be sanctioned by the highest court tribunal in the land.

Within less than twenty-four hours after the U. S. Supreme Court had announced the decision, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, on its own initiative, instituted proceedings for alleged contempt against President Gompers, Vice President John Mitchell and Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor.

And what did Justice Wright of the District Supreme Court do? In instituting the proceedings anew, he appointed Joseph J. Darlington, Daniel Davenport and James M. Beck, counsel for the Buck's Stove and Range Co., as a committee to inquire "forthwith" into the question of whether the labor leaders had violated the court's order.

The committee was instructed to report to the court whether, in the opinion of the committee, the labor leaders were guilty of contempt in violating the injunction against the publication of a so-called boycott list in the American Federationist, the official organ of the labor federation.

This action places Justice Wright and his work in contempt of every decent and justice-loving citizen.

The same judge who imposed the jail sentence on Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison has the nerve to appoint Dan Davenport as a committee to investigate whether the labor leaders were guilty of the crime charged.

Who is Davenport? He is the arch-enemy of Organized Labor.

He is the legal adviser of the American Manufacturers' Association in its fight against Organized Labor.

He is the attorney of the American Anti-Boycott Association, the hiring of the conspiring enemies of the labor movement.

Justice Wright, in imposing sentence upon the representatives of the American Federation of Labor, used the language of a rowdy, language unworthy of a man who occupies the high office of Justice of the District Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Justice Wright should be kicked out of office without delay, for he is heaping disgrace upon the high office he now occupies.

The capitalists of the Kirby-Post-Parry stripe do not care so much to get a few labor leaders behind prison walls. Experience tells them that

Carpenters' Determined to Win Their Strike for Better Conditions.

CARPENTERS' COUNCIL MAKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR LONG AND BITTER BATTLE.

Bosses Who Accepted Compromise Proposition and Then Broke Agreement.

CARPENTERS' LOCAL UNIONS READY TO FIGHT FOR UNIONISM.

The contractors who last week accepted the peace proposals of the Carpenters' Council, based on the 62 1/2 - cents - an - hour compromise, broke their agreement, and their union employees have again joined the army of strikers.

"This means fight!" said one of the business agents of the Carpenters' Council. "We have been doing all in our power to bring this strike to a mutually agreeable settlement, but our efforts have been in vain, and we are compelled to prepare for a long and bitter battle."

The activity at Carpenters' Council headquarters and in the local unions would indicate that the striking carpenters are determined to

make things hot for the gentlemen on the other side who show no consideration for the general welfare.

There are a few strikebreakers at work under "heavy protection." In the morning they are transported to the buildings in automobiles and in the evening automobiles take them to their boarding places.

As usual, the strikers report daily at Carpenters' Council headquarters on Olive street, except the cabinet makers and millmen, who have their headquarters at Druids' Hall, Ninth and Market streets. It is expected that the inside men will settle their troubles within a few days.

Every member of the building trades unions should make it his duty to give his unqualified support to the striking carpenters.

Don't let petty jurisdiction questions interfere in so important a labor war!

The labor press all over the country gives the St. Louis strike considerable space, and no effort will be spared to keep the outside carpenters away from here while the strike is on.

Organized Labor of St. Louis Must Act

There are at present two important strikes on that deserve the closest attention and support of Organized Labor of St. Louis.

The carpenters, joiners, millmen and cabinetmakers, numbering about 4000, are on strike for an increase in wages. Quite a number of contractors granted the demands, but the majority of the employers joined the Building Industries Association and commenced their warlike operations against the Carpenters' Council.

It now behooves the organized building trade workers to assist the carpenters in their struggle. Petty jurisdiction troubles should not interfere in this great battle of labor. The union man in the St. Louis building trades who refuses or neglects to give his entire moral support to the striking carpenters becomes a traitor to the labor movement. To-day the carpenters' organization is attacked. To-morrow it will be the masons, the structural iron workers, or some other trade.

The second organization involved in a serious strike is the Bakers' Union. For several years Organized Labor made special efforts to assist in building up the Master Bakers' Co., a union firm.

Several weeks ago the same concern refused to use the Union label on its products, and the result was a strike of all the Union bakers employed by the firm.

There are over 40,000 Union men and women in St. Louis, whose duty it is to support the striking bakers.

If these 40,000 Union people and their families would cease patronizing the non-union bakeries and eating scab bread the St. Louis Bakers' Union would have several thousand members, instead of several hundreds, as it has to-day.

This kind of plain talk may not sound pleasant to many Union members, but all they need to do is to change their anti-Union policy and act like real, bona fide Union men and women.

The boss carpenters and the Master Bakers' Co. are working for the open-shop policy. But we are convinced that the solidarity of labor will assert itself and the efforts of Organized Labor will be crowned with success.

United we stand
Divided we fall!

G. A. HOEHN.

Union Bakers' Still On Strike at Master Bakers'.

THE MASTER BAKERS' PRODUCTS ARE UNFAIR.

Union Men and Women Urged Not to Patronize Concern

UNLESS DIFFERENCES WITH BAKERS' UNION ARE SETTLED.

Efforts to straighten out the differences between the striking Union bakers and the Master Bakers' Co. during last week failed.

It seems that the managers of the concern built up with the help of Organized Labor, are figuring on running their business on open-shop or scab lines.

Union men and women and friends of Organized Labor should not lose a moment's time to cease patroniz-

ing the unfair Master Bakers' Co. Refuse to buy bread without the Union label!

The Central Trades and Labor Union, through its Executive Board, has taken up the question of bringing about, if possible, a settlement of the controversy. If these efforts fail a systematic boycott campaign will be organized.

"BOULANGER."

THE BRANDT-EIGEL CONTEST.

More of the Law's Delays.

The expected hearing on the Brandt-Eigel contest did not take place on May 12, and the case was set to come up on May 19. What took place on that date will be reported in next week's LABOR. The intention is to secure an order from the court directing that the ballot boxes be opened and the ballots recounted. Eigel, of course, is trying to prevent such an order being issued.

there will always be new material to fill the imprisoned men's positions. What these enemies of the labor movement are after is to bankrupt the labor unions, scare the membership by prosecution and law suits and thus demoralize the Trade Unions.

However, big fools they are, after all! The Kirbys, Parrys and Posts will come and go, their names will be forgotten, but the great labor movement will move irresistibly onward and forward.

And side by side with the Trade Union movement in the economic field the Socialist Party will move forward on the political field, fighting for the class interests of labor and calling a halt to the anarchistic work of American Manufacturers' and Anti-Boycott Associations.

Neither Justice Wright nor the United States Supreme Court can check the victorious onward march of the Proletarian movement for emancipation.

G. A. HOEHN.

Politics and Our City Hospital

At last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union the Legislative Committee submitted a report on our city hospital conditions which deserves the most careful consideration of every progressive citizen of this community.

The old city hospital buildings were completely destroyed by the tornado on May 27, 1896. The old hospital facilities were inadequate, but no effort was then made on the part of the politicians and "statesmen" to bring about the much-needed improvements.

When the tornado completely destroyed the old structures on Lafayette avenue the hospital question became acute and had to be met without delay. The question of building a new city hospital could no longer be disregarded or sidetracked.

On page 5, in our report of the Central Trades and Labor Union's proceedings, our readers will find the Legislative Committee's report in full. We quote from the report:

"The first duty of a municipality is properly to care for its helpless and sick poor. This is a more imperative obligation even than the providing of good streets, parks of zoological exhibits. The city's wards have the first claim upon the public treasury.

"This supreme obligation was recognized by the people of St. Louis when, under the administration of Mayor Wells, they voted bonds to the value of millions of dollars for the purpose of establishing a sanitarium, city hospital and infirmary adequate for the needs of a million population. These buildings, nearly completed, form as good an external equipment for the hospital department as any American city possesses.

"The internal equipment and management of these institutions must comport with the external, or the whole object of the generous bond issue is defeated. To attempt to conduct them with the meager equipment of the old institutions would be like manning a first-class battleship with a crew of a harbor boat."

The first sentence of the foregoing quotation suggests the question: "Has St. Louis always properly cared for its helpless and sick poor?" There is but one answer:

"No! Never!"

For decades our St. Louis City Hospital was an institution where, from time to time, political ward workers and professional politicians were provided with jobs as the reward for their mercenary political work done for the Democratic or Republican party machines.

The helpless and sick poor were afraid to go to the city hospital for treatment. The name "city hospital" sounded to them like "city morgue."

The fact of the matter is that the poor, helpless patients whose misfortune it was to land in the St. Louis city hospital were not considered as human beings; they were not looked upon as citizens and members of the community entitled to humane treatment; they were treated like social outcasts without any rightful claim for relief, help and support on their fellow-man or on society.

For many years our city hospital was under the absolute control and management of corrupt political machines and grafters, whose main and sole aim and object was to make as much as possible out of their political jobs, for at the following election a change of administration might have meant the end of their jobs.

To properly care for its helpless and sick poor is the first duty of a municipality!

No nobler sentiment has ever been spoken; no more sacred line has ever been written than these words in the report of the C. T. & L. U. Legislative Committee.

We know, and we are glad to admit, that within the last few years conditions have been considerably improved in our city hospital service. However, we do not hesitate a moment to state that our city hospital service is still twenty-five years behind the progress of our time.

Even to-day poor sick people rather spend their last penny to gain admission in a private hospital than to ask for admission in the municipal hospital of the metropolis of the great Southwest—St. Louis.

This is a most serious indictment against the entire community.

We want a city hospital of which every citizen, irrespective of political affiliation, will justly feel proud, because it is the very best that can be had.

Why should this wealthy community not be in a position to establish a municipal hospital service superior to the hospital service in any private institution anywhere in this or any other country?

We must get it. We are in a position to get it. And if we do not get it, we have no one to blame but ourselves, because we permit a bunch of machine politicians to fight about the political pie counter for weeks and months, instead of taking up the problems most vital for the protection and welfare of the people.

The same politicians in the City Hall that create new jobs and have their tugs-of-war for the political jobs and sinecures cut down the appropriation for city hospital purposes. Millions of dollars are spent on new buildings, but when it comes to providing the necessary funds for the proper equipment of the institution the politicians of the Municipal Assembly cut the appropriation.

The Hospital Board has the unqualified support of Organized Labor, and means should and must be provided by the Municipal Assembly to make possible the reorganization of the hospital service on lines of progress and humanity.

We congratulate the Legislative Committee of the Central Trades and Labor Union for having taken up so important a matter as this hospital problem. We assure the committee of the support of the Socialist Party of St. Louis and of our Socialist papers: ST. LOUIS LABOR and Arbeiter-Zeitung.

We hope that the Municipal Assembly will deal with this problem from a higher, more humane, point of view and appropriate sufficient funds to make our city hospital the model institution of this kind!

The Republican and Democratic statesmen in the City Hall may well heed the signs of the time. Storm clouds are visible on the political horizon and lightnings, like the Babylonian handwriting on the wall, inscribe in silvery zigzag lines on the dark storm clouds the words of warning: "ORGANIZED LABOR! SOCIALISM! POLITICAL REVOLUTION!"

G. A. HOEHN.

80,000 MEN LOCKED OUT.

Great Labor War Inaugurated in Denmark.

Copenhagen, Denmark, May 16.—Forty thousand workers in the building and other trades were thrown on the streets to-day without work as a result of a Lockout declared by the Masters' Federation. In Norway and Sweden it is estimated that at the present time another 40,000 or 50,000 are in the same condition as the

result of similar lockouts by the employers in their bitter and intense fight on trade unionism.

FISHING FOR EVIDENCE.

Depositions are being taken in the libel suit against the Labor Publishing Company, and the attorneys for the plaintiff, B. E. Tate, are busy examining witnesses before a commissioner, trying to fish up evidence. After the depositions are completed the case will come up in court for trial.

French Socialist Party Congress.

MEETING SHOWS ENTHUSIASM AND DETERMINATION FOR EFFECTIVE WORK.

The Proletarian Struggle for Political Supremacy.

Paris, April 30.—The last congress of the Socialist Party of France, just held at Saint-Quentin, turned out to be one of the most inspiring gatherings the French Socialists have had in the last few years. Jaures, commenting upon the results of the congress, says:

"The Saint-Quentin Congress has proven once more how strong, how indestructible and how effective the unity of the party is. Though the differences were more evident, though the conflicts were of the most severe kind, the law of unitary organization and common action appears now before the entire working class of France as a law of necessity and salvation, as an intangible law.

"The final motions were voted unanimously. The unanimity was not obtained through artifice. Its object is not to cover opposition, conflicts of tendencies and ideas, which in a great party are necessary and fruitful. Never was there any discussion so free of constraint, so devoid of reticence. But, in fact, through this same discussion, it was possible to reduce the differences, or, better yet, to strike the point of concentration where all the forces and all the thoughts of the party will harmonize and unite for one great whole task."

Life of Babeuf Honored.

After the congress convened and the various greetings of the Socialist parties the world over, including one from the United States, were read and the Credential Committee elected, it adjourned to participate in the great demonstration in honor of Gracchus Babeuf, the great revolutionist, born in Saint Quentin. An immense crowd participates in the parade, and to the tune of "The Internationale," it proceeds from the City Hall to Babeuf place, in front of the Labor Temple, where a platform was erected. Albert Thomas delivered a eulogy on Babeuf, tracing the life of the revolutionist from 1760 to 1797, when the guillotine put an end to the heroic efforts of Babeuf. The closing words of Thomas are covered by the applause of the people:

It is not only a historical event that we celebrate to-day in the city where Babeuf was born. It is, rather the Socialist idea which Buonarroti, his mystic comrade of struggle, has transmitted to Blanqui and which thus attaches itself to our modern movement, profoundly penetrating the Communist Manifesto of Marx and Engels, which we all accept. It is our entire action that we glorify, that we exalt to-day. It is our martyrs of yesterday, our victories of to-day and especially of to-morrow. Long live the Socialist Republic."

The Three Points of Discussion.

Outside of a great mass of routine which was attended to, there were three questions which brought forward animated discussion, and which we are going to mention. These questions are:

1. The report of the parliamentary group.
2. The municipal program.
3. The relations between the party and the daily organ, L'Humanite.

The report of the parliamentary group covered the entire activity of the group for the year 1910, dealing at length with the struggle against the Renegade, the attitude toward the new ministry. Among the speeches criticizing the action, we remark that of Charles Rappoport:

"There are two periods in the attitude of the Socialist group thrown in Parliament by the elections of 1910, a heroic period, first, and later an idyllic one.

"The heroic period receives the admiration, not only of France, but of the entire International; the talent and energy of the 'young' created a sensation. The 'direct action' of the group was very popular. The anti-parliamentarians ought to have said: 'Socialist parliamentarism is rehabilitated.' All this time the bourgeois parliamentarism is discredited more and more; more and more discredited in the eyes of the masses. 'But the group did not remain in this attitude.

"No doubt I prefer a government really democratic to one that is reactionary. Thus I prefer the present government to the one of the Renegade, because I forcibly prefer to be hit mildly than to receive unmerciful blows."

Rappoport ended his speech with an appeal that "this desire should not influence us to forget that we are a party of opposition and not yield our revolutionary aim."

Jaures Takes the Floor.

After several other speakers, taking exception to some of the actions of the group, Jaures took the floor, stating that while he expects to hear criticism and considers it necessary, still one thing is positive, that the group has the full confidence and approval of the workers of France. He reminded the delegates of the energetic action of the Socialists during the railroad strike, ending his speech: "Socialism acquires its doctrine, its method from the living reality, ceaselessly enriching itself

by the lessons of the events fortified by them for the approaching conquest of the Socialist Republic."

Vaillant, at the conclusion of his speech, received the unanimous applause:

"The policy of participation in power, under all forms, came to an end since Amsterdam. It was not, and it will not be from now on a problem. It is only for the old timers, those that have opposed Millebrand, but the young ones. The entire party is against ministerialism. Whatever differences of opinion there might be on questions of the day, on this we all agree."

After further discussion, in which Lafargue, Guesde and others took part, a resolution with favorable action by the Committee on Resolutions was adopted, which approved the action of the group, and while recognizing the wisdom of making use of the various fights between the capitalist parties, to preserve the rights of the workers, it warns that "the elected Socialists are the representatives of a party of fundamental and absolute opposition to the whole of the capitalist class and to the state, which is its tool."

In connection with the parliamentary action, three more resolutions were adopted, one referring to the next congress the question of the fight against anti-Semitism and free masonry; one expressing satisfaction with the unity of votes on various questions by the parliamentary group; one urging the group to carry on a vigorous fight for the adoption of proportional representation.

Vaillant rendered his report as delegate to the International Bureau, stating the various efforts of Socialist legislators for international arbitration, and the demonstration in favor of peace in several countries arranged by Socialists.

Socialism and the Municipal Question
This question consumed considerable time, being discussed from many standpoints. Adrien Veber rendered the report for the special committee that had this question for study, developed the entire program of activity on the municipal field, on matters of transit, light, workers' homes, the necessity of voting enough financial resources to the various municipalities to carry out these reforms.

He was followed by Edgar Milhau, professor of political economy at the University of Geneva, who said that Socialists ought to participate in all municipal activity as being a fertile field for reforms benefiting the workers. With quotations from Socialist writers, he tried to prove his contentions. He quoted from Kautsky that "within the very narrow limits traced by the general character of the capitalist state and society, municipal Socialism may, with technical knowledge and ability, accomplish very much." With elaborate statistics he proved how much was done in Zurich to provide decent and cheap homes for the workers. With facts from the activity of Socialists in Dijon, he showed that workers will benefit very much as producers and consumers by an extensive municipal Socialist activity.

We Must Avoid Confusion.

Compere-Morel, while recognizing the utility of municipal activity, tried to make the distinction between that and the ultimate aim of the Socialist movement.

"It may reduce the price of the articles of consumption, the taxes. To give it a Socialist significance would mean to reduce the Socialist problem to a problem of consumption, while it is one of production. The disappearance of the commercial profit does not do away with the profit of production."

After several other speakers expressed their views, a resolution was adopted unanimously stating that the conquest of the municipalities is only a part of the struggle of the working class; that the complete emancipation of the workers will come only with the capture of the public powers and the general transformation of the capitalist property into social property, that the Socialists, through their municipal activity, may increase the means for struggle and liberty of the proletariat, thus adding to its power in the fight against capitalism and the bourgeois state.

L'Humanite and the Party.

While the resolution adopted does not change substantially the relations between the party and the daily organ, confirming the functions of Jaures as editor (or political director) and leaving to the next congress the election of the Managing Board and the change in the constitution, the discussion was a very lively one. Participants in this discussion were Paul Lafargue, who objected to the fact that L'Humanite kept silent at the time Italy was trying to make a Briand out of Bissolati; Pierre Renaudel, while discussing the financial part, showed that the party owns the greatest part of the shares, the 56,000 francs' worth which belonged to Rosmoltel (one of the main shareholders, who turned over to the party his holdings, to be paid in three years), 27,000 francs belonged to the Socialist parties of Germany, Austria, Bohemia, and the large number of shares owned by party members. After a number of other speakers had their say the discussion closed.

The congress closed, as Jaures stated it: "United, confident, with the double

power of its free discipline, and of its idea, with the passionate faithfulness to the principles and the increasing need of effective action; the party is ready for all battles. Young generations of militants have come to it, seriously, ardently, animated by action and clearness, subjecting more and more all the questions to the double proof of scientific analysis and working class experience. The Saint-Quentin Congress, by the spirit of life and research in which the delegates were animated, was a manifestation of great power and beautiful promise."

THE SWORD OF DAMOCLES.

The Steel Trust in the McNamara Frame-Up.

E. T. BEHRENS TELLS OF A SEDALIA DYNAMITE STORY.

Our comrade and brother, E. T. Behrens, of Sedalia, president of the Missouri Federation of Labor, issues the following editorial in The Liberator:

"The Sword of Damocles. 'The frame-up' against John J. McNamara, secretary of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, has sufficiently developed to show the real animus back of the conspiracy. 'Gradually the plot of the interests' is unfolding and when the case is finally brought to trial and the capitalist conspirators are forced to show their hands in court the whole world will be startled at the magnitude of the infamy.

"The arrest of John J. McNamara is a nation-wide conspiracy on the part of the enemies of organized labor to weaken its influence and, if possible, destroy the American trade union movement. 'The fact that Walter Drew, president of the Erectors' Association, a subsidiary to the steel trust, endeavored to secure the books of the Structural Iron Workers, his close connection with the kidnaping case and the further fact that the attorneys for the Erectors' Association were closely connected with the case and direct the arrest and kidnaping of McNamara, all proves conclusively that it is a conspiracy not only against the Structural Iron Workers, but against the labor movement of our country.

"Base insinuations are made by the capitalist-owned press that the trades unions contain elements with criminal propensities. The object of these outrageous charges is plain. The purpose is to discredit organized labor before an uninformed public. To make it appear that labor organizations condone unlawful acts, such as the destruction of property and the taking of human life. 'During the machinists' strike of last year an attempt was made to burn a house in Sedalia where scabs were being harbored. The local press at once charged, perhaps not openly, but by innuendo, that the strikers were to blame for the deed. Strikers who had been attracted to the fire were kept under surveillance and 'sweated,' merely to make a show that suspicion pointed to the strikers as the perpetrators. The railroad company had in its employ detectives and guards, the offscourings of hell, who would commit almost any crime for the price, and if the truth were known it would be found that the fire which these hirelings attempted to fasten upon the machinists was done by the detectives themselves.

"The attempt of the detectives to manufacture evidence in the McNamara case is so bungling in all its bearings that even the most prejudiced are compelled to admit that it is a clear case of frame-up. But, knowing that the judicial machinery is controlled absolutely by the big interests and that justice is a stranger in many of the courts of our land, we realize every effort will be made to secure a conviction, no matter how flimsy the evidence."

WESTERN MINERS AND THE MARX & HAAS FIGHT.

What the Western Federation of Miners' Magazine Says on the Marx & Haas Lockout.
"The labor unions of Butte, Mont., have sent \$1,000 in aid of the locked-out employees of the Marx & Haas Clothing Company of St. Louis. But the financial assistance that will be rendered by the miners of the West will not be the only aid contributed to the locked-out Garment Workers of St. Louis. Not a union miner of the Rock Mountains or Pacific Slope will wear a garment manufactured by this firm until human rights are conceded, nor will a union miner patronize any merchant who keeps in stock the wares of the Marx & Haas Clothing Company.

GOMPERS CALLS BURNS LIAR AND CHARGES A PLOT.

Denies Detective's Statement He Has Changed Mind in Dynamiting Case.
New York, May 8.—William J. Burns, who caused the arrest of J. J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the International Structural Iron Workers' Union, his brother, James B. McNamara, and Ortle McManigal, for alleged complicity in the plot to blow up the Los Angeles Times, is in New York.

"There won't be any further talk

of a frame-up when we get these three men on trial," said Burns. "Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, knows by this time that there was no frame-up and that the arrests of the McNamaras and McManigal were not the result of a plot. Why? Because Gompers has been conducting an investigation of his own at Indianapolis that has convinced him that there was no frame-up and no plot."

Gompers said to a Washington correspondent:

"If William J. Burns has said that I am satisfied that the men indicted are guilty, as charged, or that there was not a frame-up or plot responsible for their arrests, he lies as he has lied in everything else connected with this case.

"I have investigated the entire case, and I am more convinced than ever that there is a frame-up and a plot behind their arrests. Burns has lied through the entire case."

Gompers refused to go into details concerning his investigation or to make any further statement bearing on the situation.

APPRECIATES GOOD WORK OF ST. LOUIS LABOR.

The Labor Press, the Socialist Party and the Class Struggle.

Mattoon, Ill., May 10, 1911.

Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR:

I want to drop you just a line to let you know how your work is appreciated here. When I get my paper here I read it and pass it to one of my friends, who reads it and passes it on. This is the principle that I think each subscriber should work on, as my friends are getting so they ask me to see the paper. Now, they are not Socialists, but myself and your paper together have about convinced them that Union Labor and Socialism are both working to the same end—and that is justice to all—and the only way to bring things to the proper condition for the laboring classes. The capitalist classes know this and are preparing to fight Union Labor and Socialism to the bitter end. So I say to ST. LOUIS LABOR, publish in big headlines the laborer's war cry: To work, comrades, the fight is on. It is a tremendous fight. Every man to his post.

I am much interested in your Milwaukee Letter each week, as I know personally that many and many a man throughout this great country has his eyes on Milwaukee. They are Republicans and Democrats. They are on the fence, and are waiting to see if Milwaukee Socialists make good. If so, they will also vote the Socialist ticket. Many a man has told me this.

The case of J. B. McNamara and Ortle McManigal is outrageous, and they will come out O. K. if Union Labor organizations take their proper place against monopoly and the fight against the Big Cinch rule.

There is but little doubt that Wm. M. Brandt was defeated at the polls only by crooked work.

The foreman working for the Union Electric should go away back and sit down, as he is a man (?) devoid of all principle, as he has undertaken a devilish mean job in attacking ST. LOUIS LABOR, for there are enough MEN in St. Louis and vicinity to contribute for the protection of themselves and their paper.

Now, gentlemen, we want and must have a paper in each city in the United States, a paper similar to ST. LOUIS LABOR, and of the same name, excepting to change name of city properly. Push this thing to the limit, and as soon as possible get out a daily in all cities of any size. That counts more for Socialism than anything else, as people who know little or nothing of Socialism read one or two papers through curiosity, get interested and read more.

My father was a Republican all his life, but I am not and never will be.

Some one tells me they have a Socialist Mayor in Granite City. Let's hear from them, and I hope they make good.

I hope to see this paper prosper and grow until it becomes a daily equal to and better than any other St. Louis paper, for I know it will stand up with Organized Labor for anything that is right and due the people. In any trouble I think competent lawyers can be had and contributions to pay them can be had from the people. Good luck. I am Yours truly,

L. L. ROBINSON.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE MEETING.

Much Enthusiasm Shown for Cause of Equal Political Rights.

A well-attended and enthusiastic woman suffrage meeting was held Friday evening of last week at the Souldard Branch Library, Seventh and Souldard streets. The meeting was presided over by the well-known advocate of labor's cause, Mrs. Kneifer, who, in well-chosen and timely remarks, stated the object of the gathering, and introduced the speakers of the evening, Mrs. Richardson and Mr. L. G. Pope.

The two speakers treated the subject in a very intelligent and comprehensive manner, and the applause which followed their line of argument attested to the fact that the addresses were appreciated by the audience.

PLATFORM OF THE Socialist Party OF THE UNITED STATES.

What Human Life Depends On.

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

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

Men Are Made Slaves.
In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases. They bring ever larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle and brain are their only productive property. Millions of formerly self-employed workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of industrial masters.

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

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

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

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

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

Workers' Exploitation.

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

Power of Corruption.

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

The Vital Issue.

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

The Rock of Class Rule.

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

exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting collective for private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation.

The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within present capitalist society. The factory system, with its complex machinery and minute division of labor, is rapidly destroying all vestiges of individual production in manufacture. Modern production is already very largely a collective and social process. The great trusts and monopolies which have sprung up in recent years have organized the work and management of the principal industries on a national scale, and have fitted them for collective use and operation.

Land and Public Welfare.

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

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

Labor's Interests Identical.

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

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

PROGRAM.

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

GENERAL DEMANDS.

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

INDUSTRIAL DEMANDS.

2. The collective ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steamboat lines and all other means of social transportation and communication.
3. The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.
4. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.
5. The scientific reforestation of timber lands, and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained as a part of the public domain.
6. The absolute freedom of press, speech and assembly.

INDUSTRIAL DEMANDS.

7. The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers.
 - (a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productivity of machinery.
 - (b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.
 - (c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories.
 - (d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.
 - (e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all unsupervised factories.
 - (f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against employment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.

POLITICAL DEMANDS.

8. The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin.
9. A graduated income tax.
10. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction.
11. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.
12. The abolition of the senate.
13. The abolition of the power usurped by the supreme court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation enacted by congress. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by act of congress or by a referendum of the whole people.
14. That the Constitution be made amendable by majority vote.
15. The enactment of further measures for general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department. The creation of a department of health.
16. The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and the establishment of a department of labor.
17. That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation.
18. The free administration of justice.

Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance.

ON WORLD ROUND LECTURE TOUR

By Walter Thomas Mills.

Off Australian Coast,
Indian Ocean, March 1, 1911.

I am just now on board the largest ship south of the equator. I am on a five days' trip on an ocean liner from Western to Southern Australia. Distances are magnificent. The trip is not quite so long as from New York to Liverpool.

Going over some left-over work, I am reminded that I solemnly promised to say something more about the International Congress at Copenhagen.

What I have in mind is something regarding the whole organized international movement, of which, in a way, the congress is said to be the final spokesman.

I have already spoken words of appreciation of the work and of the workers, who, under innumerable difficulties, are making headway in this "parliament of man, this federation of the world."

My task now is to make some explanations and then to submit some suggestions—suggestions which occur to one who has sought the help of the congress and has felt the difficulties in the way of its greater possible efficiency.

Stated briefly, this is the general plan. The International Bureau is composed of International Secretaries elected by the Socialists of the various countries.

This bureau makes up the outline of the things to be considered in congress. Each general topic is made the subject of a special commission at the congress, the members of which are made up of representatives elected at the congress, one or more from each country, by the delegations from the countries represented by them.

These topics are first discussed by these bodies in separate sessions, and afterward their reports are submitted for further discussion and adoption or rejection by the whole congress.

The congress itself is made up of sections representing the Socialists of as many different countries as are taking a share in its work, but there is no uniform plan by which elections are carried on or the number and position in the congress of these delegates is determined.

The reports are printed in French, German and in another language reported to have been English. The explanation was made that the English was misleading, because it was written by a gentleman who knew what he wanted to say, but did not know the English way of saying it.

The discussions are carried on in the three languages, and the votes all called for and taken in the same confusion of tongues.

A parliamentary body should be small enough so that actual deliberation is possible and with time enough to carefully cover the points involved. It is almost certain that the most important discussions take place in the subdivisions, but it is also true that a full and intelligible exchange of views and their proper expression in suitable reports is practically impossible in either the special subdivisions or in the general session.

There is also the work of a spectacular demonstration of world-wide brotherhood in the general congress and in special parades, mass meetings, banquets, excursions, where well-known figures from all countries mingle with each other and speak or speak with the great throngs of comrades who have traveled weary miles and made great sacrifices in the hope of being able to hear these people.

No one can overstate the value of the work as it is being done, but here are some suggestions which may or may not contribute to its greater efficiency.

1. The Congress is given too much to the discussion of what to do—not enough to how to do it.

In America we arranged for a special congress of the workers. Those who got the idea adopted thought it would offer an opportunity to perfect organization. But the congress was held and dealt with theories and less with organization than the national convention which it sought to supplement.

A paper was to be read on Organization, but it was prepared by a comrade—one of the most active in the movement, but from a state whose organization can be hardly said to have a very visible existence, and when half read the congress refused to listen to it further. The International Congress has done better than that. Still there is serious difficulty in its way because of the readiness which the comrades have for striking resolutions.

Church history commences with the "Book of Acts." Too bad that it speedily descended to a Book of Resolutions. The congress has made a good beginning with its Book of Resolutions. May it speedily produce its "Book of Acts."

2. The Congress meets once in three years. The delegations from all countries should be elected by national bodies only and they should be elected because of their special relations to the topics to be considered, and hence each delegate should be elected for service on some of the special subdivisions of the congress. This would mean that the International Bureau should outline its

work a long way in advance. But this will be easy and for many reasons most desirable. It means that a rule regarding the election of delegates shall be made uniform for all countries, and this is most necessary. Great Britain had more delegates than America, ten to one, but the American delegates were elected by the Socialist Party of America. In Great Britain any kind of a local club could send a delegate or delegates, and many of them did so.

With the delegations elected two years in advance—elected to render special service on some special topic, and the members admitted so limited in numbers that real deliberation will be possible, the situation will at once develop that the discussions, both in the subdivisions and in the general congress, will be carefully prepared, will reach the real points in the matters dealt with, and so become of the greatest value in the world movement.

3. But the popular features must not be lost. A series of great demonstrations, where the world leaders in the movement could be heard—ratification meetings on an enormous scale, where comrades of all countries would be made welcome on tickets issued by their home organizations—would form a fitting part of the regular congress.

Addresses here made could be prepared with care, would make important contributions to our literature, and the power and influence of such gatherings would be beyond one's power to calculate. They would not need to interfere in any way with the regular sessions of the elected delegates. In fact, they would at once deliver these sessions from the interference of the visitor by making most ample and satisfactory provision for him.

4. The co-operation of all the countries must be secured. Canada, Mexico, the South American States, the Philippines, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and the oriental nations must be made real factors in this International Bureau and in its congress, as they are real factors in the movement itself. The bureau should set itself to work and keep busy on the task till all are there.

5. Esperanto should be added to the official languages. I know the objections and the difficulties, but the reasons for are greater than those against. Three languages are used, but twenty languages not used were represented in the congress. Many of the delegates, not speaking either French, German or English, can speak Esperanto. More of them would speedily learn it if admitted on the same terms as the other languages. The official printing should add the Esperanto also. It would be but a slight expense. It would be a world of advantage.

6. The International Congress and the International Bureau must be made a fighting machine in international affairs. The German Socialists have great power at home, but they have great power away from home. Over and over again, they have paid the bills for promoting Socialist organization in neighboring countries. They have sent \$50,000 to the Swedish strikers at a single stroke. They are felt in Europe because they are doing the things that make men feel. Neither Great Britain nor the United States, nor any of the other English-speaking nations, have had a share in international endeavor of this sort.

The bureau must organize to advantage what Germany has done and must provoke all other countries to do the same. It must make the congress of means of promoting, inspiring and directing this international solidarity by actual service, regardless of national boundary lines. The government of New Zealand the other day sent £500 to the homes of the victims of a British mining disaster. Acts like this make the workers of the world unite, and, united, they will rule the world.

The International Bureau and the Congress must act in such a way as to quicken these acts of international solidarity. I have before suggested that the best of all places to carry on the Socialist propaganda is among the immigrants while en route. I did not then realize how great this opportunity really is. En route from Naples, in Italy, to Freemantle, Australia, I spoke four times to the passengers on board, and during the recent crossing of the Atlantic—three times in the last year—I have taken pains to try to act on my own suggestion. The results were most gratifying.

The International Bureau could easily collect the money necessary and the documents required from the countries most directly involved, and every steamer leaving any country for another could be supplied with complete information regarding the labor problems in the country of their destination.

The West Australian Labor Party has a service of this sort for all those who land in Freemantle. This is splendid, but I have called their attention to the literature delivered in London, their literature delivered in London, Southampton and Liverpool—have just put them in communication with the British comrades, who will be glad to co-operate—and the commit-

tee in West Australia is already at work on the proposal.

This is good. The passengers will read everything, discuss everything, have just broken away from the moorings of a lifetime, are anxious to better their condition—that's why they are passengers—and on landing will be ready for more literature, and will be filled with the purpose not to rot on their comrades in the labor

The Belleville Socialist Daily

The result of the fight made upon Comrade Hans Schwarz's German daily paper in Belleville, Ill., by the corrupt capitalist politicians and the Catholic priests is a radical reorganization of the paper, under the name of "Laboring Men's Publishing Society." The "Belleville Tageblatt and Arbeiter-Zeitung" will be published in mfw lished in English and German.

Our well-known miner comrade, Adolf Germer, is the president of the new publishing association. In a statement to the readers, the Board of Trustees says:

"To Our Readers and Friends: "With this day the 'Tageblatt and Arbeiter Zeitung' and 'St. Clair Volksblatt' have gone into the hands of the working class of Belleville. The Board of Directors, elected at last Sunday morning's mass meeting, composed of Adolph Germer, Andrew Wilson, Wm. Jampel, Hans Schwarz, Jr., J. J. Burkard, Ewald Leutscher and Oswald Hoppe, have purchased the printing plant of the St. Clair Printing and News Co., and will henceforth conduct these publications. This Board of Directors met Monday evening and elected the of-

Our Milwaukee Letter

By E. H. Thomas, Socialist State Secretary.

The slaughter of Socialist bills and resolutions in the Wisconsin Legislature still goes on. However, a very few of the less radical measures proposed by the Socialist members have been adopted.

One really important resolution introduced by one of our Socialist legislators went through the Assembly this week. This was the resolution requesting Congress to exempt labor unions and farmers' organizations from the Sherman anti-trust law.

This law, which was supposed to be a bulwark against the interests, has really been used as a club against the workingman. Any number of suits have been brought against labor unions under this law. Moreover, when the Kentucky tobacco growers organized in the Farmers' Equity Union to fight the tobacco trust, this same law was used by the trust to break them down. The law, which was ostensibly designed to curb the trusts, turned out to be the trusts' best friend! Such are the uncertainties of capitalist legislation.

Another Socialist resolution which went through the Assembly this week provided for a commission to investigate the evils and abuses of the liquor traffic, the causes of intemperance, and the means which have been used by other states and countries to regulate the liquor traffic. This opens a wide field of inquiry. Its object is to deal with the matter by a scientific method and with a view to correcting the root of the evil.

But most of the labor and other bills proposed by the Socialists at Madison were mercilessly killed—although by a close vote. The memorial to Congress in behalf of old-age pensions was slaughtered. So was the resolution condemning the disgraceful treatment of postal employees. Naturally, the capitalist class does not wish Uncle Sam to compete against him as an employer or to set up a better standard for the wage workers.

market. If unionists, they will report at once. If not, they will seek for membership, will protect the organizations in all they have gained and join at once in the fight for more.

The men who have made the congress the great power it is are entitled to the thanks and to the co-operation of the comrades everywhere.

These suggestions are an effort to rot on their comrades in the labor

fighters appearing at the head of this page.

"It is the intention to publish an English daily paper and a German weekly. The names of both papers will be changed in the near future.

"The Board of Directors will direct the policy of the papers. They will both be clean-cut Socialist as well as laboring papers. All the news of the class struggle locally, as well as nationally and internationally, will occupy the foremost position in its columns. The papers will be published by the progressive working class of Belleville in the interest of the working class, and all the workmen of Belleville are asked to join the Laboring Men's Publishing Society and participate with voice and vote in the management and direction of these publications. It is absolutely necessary for the working class of Belleville and the surrounding territory to have a newspaper. Without a newspaper the workmen are at the mercy of the capitalists and the capitalist papers. The meeting last Sunday has set the ball rolling. We ask all of you to come and join us."

This also was the fate of the Socialist resolution asking for national aid for the unemployed by developmental resources instead of giving them away to the interests. Of course—the reserve army of the unemployed is a valuable asset of capitalism!

Other good measures introduced by the Socialists and killed by our "progressive" legislature were the resolution for government ownership of railroads, telegraph, telephone and express companies which have gone into the hands of receivers; the resolution for the direct election of Federal judges by the people; the resolution protesting against the increased postal rates on magazines for the benefit of the interests; a bill for the abolition of the contract system; a bill to collect back taxes from tax dodgers, and a bill to abolish costs in legal proceedings, thus giving the poor man some chance of getting justice without being ruined in the process.

Now, here is an interesting point. All these good bills, most of which would have had the hearty endorsement of the people if they had been properly explained, went to their death very quietly. They received the briefest mention, if any at all, in the capitalist dailies. And even the report was so worded that nobody could know just what the bills stood for.

This fact further emphasizes the need of a Socialist daily paper in Milwaukee to give the truth about Wisconsin affairs.

The Socialists outside of Wisconsin also realize this need and are beginning to rally to the defense of Milwaukee. By investing in the bonds for the Milwaukee Socialist daily they have helped to swell the sum already subscribed for its establishment, which sum now amounts to over \$25,000. If this pace keeps up, we can get our daily by September!

E. H. THOMAS,
State Secretary.
Milwaukee, Wis., May 11, 1911.

From the Railroad Machinists

By A. O. Wharton.

Machinists Refuse to Scab on Sheet Metal Workers by Doing Work Which Belongs to Them—Scab Foremen Incompetent.

Reports from Lake Charles state that ten scab machinists have been let out, also working scab foreman, boilermaker and other scab machinists informed that they were to go as soon as the one engine left in the shop was completed. Brother P. W. Kibler, the only union machinist, was discharged the latter part of March for a mistake he made in laying off the main jaws of a set of shoes and wedges. From information at hand, we believe the discharge is a case of discrimination pure and simple, as scabs have failed in numerous cases to do their work properly and were retained. We have this case up with the management, and if it is not settled satisfactorily by the time I return from Milwaukee the matter will be put up to the Federation Advisory Board.

Brother Grant of the boilermakers reports discharge of boilermakers

for insufficient cause at Van Buren, Ark. Case is up to management. Assistant Superintendent Cunningham continues to show just where he stands by sending all over the country trying to secure non-union foremen for the Iron Mountain. He has placed one at Van Buren, one at Gurdon, Ark., and a general foreman at Paragould, Ark., vice Scab General Foreman O'Neil, transferred to Helena; also has sent non-union foreman to Lexa, Ark. There was a time when some people thought this man Cunningham was fair and wanted to restore peace and harmony. It is very evident that it is all a mistake. Cunningham is trying to force the machinists to work under non-union and scab foremen and expects to get results, and as long as he persists in this policy he will fail to get results. There are thousands of union men out of work, hundreds of them in every way competent to fill these positions, and yet this company thinks we will be satisfied to see these scabs and non-union men filling these positions as foremen and gossing up and receiving the rates of pay which

we have succeeded in establishing on this system, and our members on the tramp. If this company can get results under these conditions, then I miss my guess. We have told this management on several occasions that they would not get results under these conditions. Of course, if the men will break their necks to hold a job for a scab or non-union foreman, that is different.

The scab who is out on \$10,000 bond for the alleged murder of Brother Werlich of Little Rock is working at Falls City, Neb., and has been there for the past three or four months. His name is Dunnifer; he has been discharged twice and put to work both times, presumably on orders from St. Louis.

The boilermakers walked out at the Sedalia shops on account of Master Mechanic McGraw unjustly discharging one of our members because he laid off when his family was sick and had telephoned to the master Mechanic McGraw unjustly discharging a bully and a man who doesn't like anybody but himself. He will go a little bit too far yet, and then there will be some explanation to make that will be hard to explain. The boilermakers were out a couple of days. International Vice President Heinzman handled the case, Brother Grant being out on the road.

At Wichita the coppersmith employed at night quit, and the company has refused to employ another in his place. Scab Machinist Frenzel is on the night job, and we are told that he does quite a bit of this pipe work. We advise the joint committee to get together and notify Scabby General Foreman George K. Stewart that we don't propose to do the work of the coppersmiths, and it is up to him to see that the coppersmiths' agreement is lived up to.

Scabby former Division Foreman Bughman of Pueblo, Colo. (name pronounced Buffman), who resigned, was seen in Superintendent Smith's office about two weeks ago and was given a pass. We presume that he has been re-employed. He is about 5 feet 5 inches, weight about 140 pounds, black hair, smooth shaven, dark eyes, pale, sickly complexion, and a scab from start to finish. Look out for him. He is an expelled member of No. 64, Osawatimie, Kansas.—The Liberator.


"Raivaaja," a Finnish Socialist paper, published at 451 Main street, Fitchburg, Mass., formerly issued tri-weekly, since May 1st has been changed to a daily paper. The same company issues "Sakenia," the only Finnish monthly magazine in America.

GRAND PICNIC
connected with Prize Bowling and Prize Shooting
GIVEN BY ST. LOUIS
Beer Brewers' Benevolent Society No. 1
in LONGWOOD GROVE, 9400 South Broadway,
Sunday, May 21, 1911, commencing 10 a. m.
10 VALUABLE PRIZES. Entrance 10 Cents a Person. Warm Lunch at Reasonable Prizes.
NEW DANCING HALL. Children under 14 years free. Broadway Cars run to Grove.

ST. Louis Workingmen's Protective Union.
504 MARKET STREET.
MEETING:—2nd and 4th WEDNESDAY.
MARTIN C. SEEGERS, Clerk. C. J. ANDERSON, Attorney.
Office Hours from 5 to 6:30 p. m. SATURDAY from 12 to 1:30 p. m.
Suite 508 Merchants LaCade Building 408 OLIVE STREET
Phones: Kinloch, Central 5076; Bell, Olive 2133
The purpose of this Union is for the protection of organized and worthy wage-workers and Unions against the injustice of employers, money lenders, time payment merchants, etc. It shall furnish an attorney, without additional cost to an affiliated Union, also to the members of said Union or their immediate family.
PER CAPITA TAX OF AFFILIATED UNIONS IS 5 CENTS PER MEMBER PER QUARTER.

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Mercantile and "305"
CIGARS
You get the BEST Tobacco handled and made into Cigars by EXPERT WORKMEN.
We do not advertise on billboards and take the cost of the advertisement out of the quality of our goods.
F. R. RICE MERCANTILE CIGAR COMPANY
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Do You Buy Union Bread?
DO YOU BUY UNION BREAD? IF NOT, WHY NOT?
All Bread that bears this Label is UNION-MADE.
BOYCOTT THE BREAD TRUST AND ALL BREAD THAT DOES NOT BEAR THIS LABEL
ASK YOUR GROCER OR BAKER FOR THE BAKERS UNION LABEL. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE!
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Brandt & Stahl, 319 Walnut Street

ST. LOUIS LABOR

Published every Saturday by the
LABOR PUBLISHING COMPANY.

TELEPHONE: Kinloch, Central 1577. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Subscription: \$1.00 per year in advance.

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

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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966 Chouteau Avenue.

Big Cinch Man Indignant

Mr. James F. Smith, ex-president of the Business Men's League, is very indignant.

Last Wednesday this esteemed gentleman and Big Cinch leader, at present president of the Equitable Insurance Co., made a banquet speech at Hotel Jefferson, in which he roundly denounced and condemned the yellow press and the demagogues.

Mr. Smith was really mad—so mad that he made himself ridiculous. And what was the cause of this madness?

Because the people of St. Louis saw fit to defeat the latest grafting schemes and attempted steals of the Big Cinch corporations.

He denounced the demagogues who opposed the Terminal Commission's work.

He denounced the demagogues who opposed the attempted United Railways' steal.

He condemned the demagogues who opposed the new City Charter. Mr. Smith may rest assured that the demagogues and the people of St. Louis will continue to watch the grafting operations of the Big Cinch corporations.

If James F. Smith is so anxious to do the mercenary work of the franchise-grabbing corporations—well, that's his business.

But if the people look out for their own interests and keep a sharp eye on the big business grafters, that is not only their business, but their duty as good and law-abiding citizens.

That Dave Francis failed to secure the United States Senatorship caused an unhealable wound in the golden heart of Mr. Smith, but what had the Socialists to do with Dave Francis' senatorial aspirations? Why Mr. Smith's talk about that "Socialist Class?" Is it not a fact that Francis was defeated by his own capitalist party machine?

G. A. HOEHN.

The U. S. Supreme Court Cannot Kill the Standard Oil Co.

The trust busters are jubilant. The U. S. Supreme Court dissolved the Standard Oil trust! Read the news:

"Washington, D. C., May 15.—The nine Justices of the United States Supreme Court to-day unanimously affirmed the decree of the United States Circuit Court, entered in St. Louis, November 20, 1909, declaring the Standard Oil Company was a conspiracy and combination in restraint of trade and ordering the dissolution of the world's greatest monopoly.

"Within six months the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, parent company of the trust, must have relinquished its control over its eighty-eight subordinate companies.

"Justice Harlan filed a dissenting opinion, but it deals solely with the limitation of the application of the Sherman anti-trust law, and, in the man features, accepts the opinion of the court, written by Chief Justice White.

"Justice Harlan joins with his brethren in finding the Standard guilty of intentionally conspiring to restrain the oil trade, to monopolize the business and to drive competition from the field by unfair means."

There was much excitement about the newspaper offices. Special editions were issued and the newsboys got busy.

But there was no excitement on Wall street and John D. Rockefeller was not in the least worked up about the Supreme Court "dissolution order."

On the afternoon of May 16 the following report was wired from Wall street:

"New York, May 16.—Wall street's response to the Supreme Court decision, declaring the Standard Oil Co. a monopoly, in restraint of trade, and ordering its dissolution within six months, was a rise of from 1 to 2 points in securities when the stock market opened to-day.

YOUR POCKET BOOK IS LIGHTLY TOUCHED

If You Order a Suit of Us

BERGER & CASEY UNION TAILORS

708 OLIVE STREET

SUITS \$20 to \$35

SATISFACTION and FIT Guaranteed

"Standard Oil stock was in demand on the curb at \$670 a share, or \$5 above Monday's closing bid price. There were no sales at this figure, however.

"The trading was broad and excited, in direct contrast to Monday's market, which reflected unusual dullness.

"The speculation was heaviest in the standard shares. Union Pacific's initial trade at 179 showed a rise over night of 1 1/4 points—\$1.25 a share. Reading gained 1 1/4 points at 156 1/4. Steel, 1 1/8 at 77 to 78 on a transfer of 17,000 shares, and Canadian Pacific 1/4 at 234 1/4. Some of the inactive specialties also made wide advances.

"Financial circles also were pleased with the clause in the decree modifying the lower court's decision so that there would not be an absolute cessation of interstate commerce in petroleum and its products by such vast agencies as are embraced in the Standard Oil Co., and declaring that 'restraint of trade' should not be taken literally, but in the light of reason.

"In extending the time for the dissolution of the company from one to six months the court also favored Wall street.

"Wall street continuously has asserted that with the Standard Oil decision out of the way, even if adverse, securities prices would rise and general business quickly improve."

Under date of May 17 the Wall street reports read:

"New York, May 17.—Enthusiasm over the Supreme Court's Standard Oil decision carried stocks to new high prices to-day. The market was only slightly less active than on Tuesday, and it was strong from opening to closing, showing practically no reaction, until profit-taking became somewhat effective in the last hour. Final quotations were not much below the best of the day and there were very few stocks which failed to show net gains.

"On the curb the stocks directly affected by the Standard Oil decision were very firm. Standard Oil itself jumped to 679, recovering practically all of Tuesday's decline, and American Tobacco climbed 26 points to 500, while the preferred stock reached 101 on the Stock Exchange and the bonds showed marked strength.

"While it may appear strange, it is nevertheless true that the enthusiasm shown by the stock market over the Supreme Court decision is not apparent in high financial quarters. Men of consequence in the world of Wall street are very cautious in their opinions. They say that something has been gained by the court's liberal interpretation of the law, but they seem fearful of the political disturbances which may result."

Nine wise men on the bench of the U. S. Supreme Court "dissolve" one of the most powerful business enterprises of the world!

For the Wm. M. Brandt Contest Fund

F. Meyeranowitz	50	E. J. ...	50	Wm. Mayer	25	Henry Maack	1st	50
Nic Becker	50	T. Hederman	50	Chas. Wirth	25	Hy. Maack	2d	50
S. Schmol	50	L. Kunze	15	Chas. Ringwald	25	Fred Ohl	50	50
Paul Kaelin	50	F. J. Frey	25	Chris Beck	25	Herm. Quasthoff	15	15
Garment Worker	50	Henry Decker	1st	A. Schober	50	Hy. Schwarz	1st	50
Louis Dixon	20	Frank Schweickert	25	L. Buchner	25	Wm. Dickerhoff	15	15
P. Steinhauer	1.00	Wm. Kuenle	2.00	E. Mueller	50	A. Borostowski	25	25
Jos. Tomek	25	Mth. Nimeth	25	J. Gahn	25	John D. Rockefeller	10	10
W. Becker, per F. Lay	3.00	John Eckl	50	Henry Tipolt	10	J. Pierpont Morgan	10	10
T. Prendergast	1st	Max Brunhofer	50	H. Welmer	50	Hy. Schwarz	50	50
T. Prendergast	50	Amb. Altnether	1.00	H. Eckl	50	Alfred Miehler	1st	50
F. V. Ryan	10	J. F. ...	50	C. Dischinger	50	St. Bartolph	50	50
Hy. Klissel	10	H. ...	50	Louis Koch	50	F. V. ...	10	10
Louis Feldewert	25	Theo. Haessner	25	Ad. Weiffenbach	50	George S. ...	10	10
W. H. ...	10	Robt. Harmel	50	Aug. Grein	50	E. O. F. ...	20	20
R. I. P. ...	15	Jos. Esswein	25	John Roser	50	S. W. H. ...	10	10
B. K. ...	25	Jos. Weiss	25	G. Schock	25	A. H. P. ...	10	10
G. E. Knittel	25	Jos. Seitz	25	H. J. Adler	25	W. C. ...	25	25
J. A. Weber	1st	A. Zimmerer	1.00	Geo. Siebke	25	J. T. ...	10	10
Henry Tietz	25	C. Pollnow	25	J. Wind	25	A. P. ...	15	15
J. A. Weber	1.00	Wm. Berg	25	Otto Ehret	25	E. L. ...	15	15
John Ollinger	1.00	V. Krobath	25	Hy. Welhoeller	25	A. G. ...	10	10
Frank Gutting	25	W. H. Dienstbach	25	Nick Schmidt	25	W. L. ...	10	10
R. J. Ebrecht	50	F. Modell	25	Louis Vogler	1.00	Alois Baumann	1st	1.00
F. E. Schubert	1st	J. Koch	25	Herman Vogt	50	A. Baumann	1.00	1.00
F. E. Schubert	50	Aug. Lupfer	25	M. ...	50	J. Bauer	25	25
Fred Mossmann	10	E. Baumann	25	Robt. Schubert	50	H. Dietrich	25	25
C. D. Martin	25	Jos. Weiss	25	Gus Zibold	50	John Sturm	1.00	1.00
F. Mosmann	25	F. Weller	25	M. Hausladen	25	John Gasper	25	25
John Koehler	25	Fritz Phisterer	25	Frank Duckstein	25	F. Rietes	25	25
Jacob Schneider	25	Chas. Rapp	25	John Kuhn	25	Geo. Wilhelm	50	50
F. J. Eggemann	15	Geo. Aberle	25	George Hausladen	25	L. Schick	25	25
W. Nicholson	25	Paul Kimpel	25	F. Wirth	25	Jos. Zarek	50	50
John Rossfeld	50	H. H. ...	50	Ferd Behm	50	H. Pfaff	25	25
Edw. S. ...	10	Ph. Zeller	25	J. Goedecker	25	Alb. Rittmann	25	25
F. Kreidler	1.00	Louis Grimm	25	N. Glaesser	50	T. Schreiber	50	50
Baumhegen	25	X. X. ...	25	Geo. Rinde	25	L. A. Bolsinger	1.00	1.00
L. Kreidler	50	G. Schnitzer	50	Chas. Fiedeler	25	M. Rieper	1.00	1.00
F. L. ...	50	Rambacher	50	K. Poignee	25	Fred Goetter	50	50
Wm. Schneider	50	Edw. A. ...	25	Chas. Eckerte	25	Previously reported	443.66	443.66
Wm. Mueller	50	Alois Walsler	50	Ludwig	25	Total to May 16	505.96	505.96
Hy. Leupp	50	Wm. Fronske	25	M	50			
H. K. ...	25	John Schober	25	John Ronjak	25			

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

Cigar Packers' Union No. 281 Has Its Banner Day at South St. Louis Turner Hall.

Twenty-Five Years of Struggle for Labor's Cause.

One of the most enjoyable events in Trade Union circles was that of the Cigar Packers' Union No. 281 at their twenty-fifth anniversary, which was given Saturday evening, May 13. This Union was organized just at the South St. Louis Turner Hall, twenty-five years ago, or, to be concise, May 15, 1886, with nine charter members, as follows: Henry Plassmeyer, Wm. Sauerbruch, Aug. Sommer, Julius Herzog, Herman Brettbauer, G. A. Kramer, G. H. Hussmann, S. Levy and H. W. Lullman. This little union (it only numbers twenty-four members to-day) has weathered through all of those twenty-five years of storm and stress with but the loss of but two of their charter members, Levy and Lullman, deceased, and it surely was a touching scene when Brother Chas. Kassel of Union No. 44 (who organized this union twenty-five years ago and presented the gavel to its first president, Henry Plassmeyer) had the pleasure, Saturday night, of making the presentation speech in a gift of a fine meerschaum pipe as a token of esteem from the union to Brother Plassmeyer, who is still the president of the union.

Brother Phil. H. Mueller gave a short talk, but to the point, on the achievements of Organized Labor, and Brother Wm. M. Brandt delivered a short address on the value of the labor press.

The program also consisted of songs, recitations and dancing, with

plenty to eat and to drink thrown in for good measure.

At 2 a. m. Sam Baldwin led the grand march to the street car, and everybody went home with a good word for Packers' Union 281 and for the old, storm-proof Cigar Makers' International Union.

WM. M. BRANDT.
JOHN MITCHELL IN ST. LOUIS.

Addressed a Well Attended Meeting of the Women's Trade Union League.

HOPEFUL FOR FUTURE OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

John Mitchell, second vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, addressed a well attended public meeting at Aschenbroedel Hall last Wednesday evening, under the auspices of the Women's Trade Union League. He spoke on the labor problem, with special reference to female and child labor.

Wednesday noon he addressed the Social Service Conference at Lippe's restaurant on "Industrial Accidents and Compensation to Workmen."

Mr. Mitchell expressed himself as very hopeful concerning the future of the American labor movement.

He was also much gratified over the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States setting aside the jail sentence imposed on him, Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison. He commented caustically on the report that Judge Daniel T. Wright of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has named the three attorneys who were counsel against the three labor leaders as members of a commission to determine whether they were guilty of contempt as a basis for further action.

"If Justice White wants to institute suit in his own initiative," Mr. Mitchell said, "he should not have

Is there anything more ridiculous than such a court decision? It may look good on paper to people who know as little of the development of industrial and social conditions as the cow knows about astronomy or volapuk.

The Standard Oil Co. is the natural result of the capitalist system of production and distribution, like any other industrial or commercial enterprise. It took three decades to build up this most powerful corporation or trust. It grew under the political protection of the Republican and Democratic parties, and its representatives and servants were prominent in Congress and in every State Legislature in the land.

The Standard Oil Company will not be dissolved. It will continue to do business in the good old way. It may do a little "reorganizing" to please the Supreme Court and strengthen its own position.

Says the Globe-Democrat:

"Although the Standard Oil Company is the oldest and, except the United States Steel Corporation, the most powerful of all the so-called trusts, and thus was an object of popular aversion, it will not be seriously hampered by anything which the court said yesterday. Its assets will remain intact. It ought to be easy for that combination to place itself in line with the law in the months of grace which are permitted to it. The great aggregations apparently have nothing to fear from the operation of the anti-trust act. Where absolute monopoly, or attempted monopoly, exists there must be a dissolution and a reorganization under a new form, yet this is not likely to have a destructive effect on trade. When the Northern Securities Company was dissolved a few years ago scarcely a jar took place in the big interests immediately concerned. There was a change of bookkeeping, but the activities of the companies in the deal were not affected to a noticeable degree. This will probably be the case in the present instance also."

The Globe-Democrat states the case correctly. Trusts like the Standard Oil or the United States Steel corporations are above the law. No court decision can reach them, for the courts are part of the trusts' political assets.

This latest trust busting of the U. S. Supreme Court is a farce. The only way to bust the trusts is for the people to take possession of them and run these "trustified" industries for the exclusive benefit of the people.

Of course, that would be Socialism. But what of it? The times are past when the people would be scared by the waving of the red flag at them.

Some day in the near future the Supreme Court of the people—Vox Populi—will call on pious old John D. Rockefeller or his heirs to show their "first deed of trust" from the creator of the universe, and failing to present such a document, the Standard Oil property will be returned to the American people, to whom it rightfully belongs.

G. A. HOEHN.

MILWAUKEE DAILY PRESS FUND

Paul Kaelin	1.00
George Vollrath	1.00
F. J. Kloth	1.00
Second Ward Branch	2.00
Previously reported	117.50

Total to May 16 ... \$122.50

OTTO PAULS,
Secretary Socialist Party of St. Louis, Mo.

Y. P. S. L. Entertainment.

The first dance and entertainment given by the Young People's Socialist League, at Morganford and Juniata, on May 13, proved to be an enjoyable affair. The attendance was fairly good, in spite of the hot weather, and the young folks danced to their hearts' content. Other outings and jollifications are under consideration, and young people desiring amusement are invited to join. Apply to the secretary, Alvina Rosenkranz, 966 Chouteau avenue, or to any member.

PRIESTER'S GRAND AVE. PARK.

Improvements at Priester's Park have been completed, and the resort at Grand avenue and Memamee street is ready for the summer season. The grounds have been thoroughly overhauled at great cost, a number of new buildings have been erected for the convenience of amusement seekers, and the park is now one of the finest family resorts in South St. Louis. The veranda offers a cool retreat during the hot weather, and the restaurant is able to take care of any number of people. A military band is giving concerts every afternoon and night, and the new picture theater is open for patrons free of cost.

The dance hall is said to be the finest in the city. All kinds of mechanical devices have been installed, making the park up to date and attractive. Children can have a great time visiting Priester's Park with their parents.

FOR SALE.

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

26th AND 27th WARD SOCIALIST CLUB

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

T. PRENDERGAST, Sec'y.

ANNUAL PICNIC

GIVEN BY THE

TENTH WARD CLUB SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS SUNDAY, MAY 28, 1911 (All DAY)

Lemay Ferry Road and Bayles Avenue

RISCH'S GROVE,

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

Take Bellefontaine cars to end of line.

APPEAL FOR FINANCES FOR DEFENSE OF McNAMARA BROS.

ISSUED BY GENERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,

Washington, D. C., May 12, 1911.

To the Officers and Members of Organized Labor and Friends—Greeting:
Everyone has been made aware by the published accounts in the newspapers of the terrible accusations made against a number of labor men in connection with the explosions in Los Angeles, in which twenty-one lives were lost. All have learned, too, of the secret spiriting away or kidnaping of the accused men from their home states, without opportunity of a word in court in their own defense, handcuffed and in irons taken across the continent to answer in Los Angeles the charges made against them.

No member of organized labor can have sympathy with crime. Indeed, organized labor is opposed to, and is a standing protest against, violence and crime committed by any one or by any force or authority. No one could but have felt and still feel the horror of the destruction of human life and of property, but we can none the less feel the great outrage which has been committed against the accused men.

The detective agency engaged in presenting these charges against the men of labor is well known to have no hesitancy or scruples in manufacturing evidence and charges against others. That agency has long been known to have spies in factories and organizations to misdirect the grievances of workmen into prematurely provoked conflicts with employers, and thereby defeat the ends to secure redress; to report to corporations the names of men who are the most intelligent and active among discontented workers and thereby prevent a well-defined purpose to secure the redress of grievances; to bring about the discharge, the victimization and blacklisting of men. A detective agency such as this is itself accused before the bar of public opinion, and any accusations which its representatives may make must be regarded with suspicion by every fair-thinking American citizen.

Behind the prosecution stands this detective agency, with the "National Erectors' Association" of employers, a part of the National Association of Manufacturers, a part of the great corporations of the country,

with their millions, aye, billions, of wealth and power. In addition is the vindictive spirit of persecution of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Association of Los Angeles, with the bitter invective of the editor and proprietor of the Los Angeles Times, General Otis. It is, therefore, not difficult to appreciate the fact that with all this untold wealth and power and influence, allied with many hostile newspapers, the accused men will have the most formidable power and influences with which to contend. How a fair trial under such circumstances can be accorded to them is difficult to understand. Therefore it will be readily appreciated how necessary ample means are for the adequate defense of the men before the courts. The men must be properly defended, aye, by the best counsel obtainable, and the kidnapers must be taught a lesson that the lives and the persons of labor men are just as sacred as are the lives and liberty of any other man in our country, regardless of his wealth, his possessions, or his standing. No one could imagine that a number of millionaires would have been extradited from their home state and given up to a detective agency to be taken to another state to answer grave charges of crime, without first having an opportunity of appearing by counsel and without their having a hearing in court.

The consensus of opinion among representative men of organized labor has been expressed that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor should have charge of the receiving and disbursing of funds for the defense of the men incarcerated in Los Angeles, Cal., and for the prosecution of those who are guilty of taking the men of labor out of their home states, across the continent to California, without their having been afforded the opportunities for defense and the protection of the law.

Therefore it has been determined that ample opportunities for defense of the accused men shall be afforded them before the courts of California, and in the prosecution of the charges of kidnaping in Indiana, and, if necessary, that the cases shall be brought to the highest courts of our country. Having been charged with these duties, the Executive Council appeals to all labor, to all friends of labor, to contribute promptly and generously toward a fund by which the means may be provided for the

duty imposed upon the Executive Council.

In conformity therewith, the officers of all national and international unions are requested to appeal to their locals and to the members thereof to subscribe or contribute in any way that these respective organizations have the facilities to carry them into effect, and to forward the same to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

All state federations, city central bodies and local unions and members thereof, are urgently requested to endeavor to secure, and to themselves make, contributions or appropriations as their laws or their opportunities may afford. In addition, central bodies are requested to appoint committees for the purpose of soliciting contributions.

All moneys contributed will be used in furtherance of the purpose as set forth in this circular, and will be duly accounted for and a receipt promptly forwarded to each contributor, whether international, state, central, local or individual.

Send all moneys to Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor, 801-809 G street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Again urging upon all the necessity of aiding in the effort to defend the men of labor against the heinous crime charged against them, and to prosecute the cases of kidnaping, we have the honor to remain,

Yours fraternally,

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President.

Attest:

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

James Duncan, First Vice-President,
John Mitchell, Second Vice-President,
James O'Connell, Third Vice-President,
D. A. Hayes, Fourth Vice-President,
W. M. D. Huber, Fifth Vice-President,
Jos. F. Valentine, Sixth Vice-President.
JOHN R. Alpine, Seventh Vice-President,
H. B. Perham, Eighth Vice-President,
JOHN B. LENNON, Treasurer,
Executive Council American Federation of Labor.

The McNamara Case And the Socialist Party

Chicago, Ill., May 11, 1911.

Comrade Editor:

I transmit herewith copy of two telegrams, which are self-explanatory:

(Telegrams.)

"Boston, Mass., April 30, 1911.

"Frank M. Ryan, President International Association Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Indianapolis, Ind.:

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

(Signed) "J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary."

"Indianapolis, Ind., May 1, 1911.

"J. Mahlon Barnes, 14 Park Square, Boston:

"On behalf of my organization and its innocent members, accused of a horrible crime, and in the interest of justice, I thank you for your kind offer of assistance.

(Signed) "F. M. RYAN,
International President."

You will note by the above that the National Executive Committee offered the power and virtually the

columns of the party press to the purpose stated.

In making this direct overture for the defense of its members to a labor organization, regardless of the political opinions or attitude of its administrative officers or its members, the committee had in mind the letter and the spirit of the party declarations, both national and international, regarding the economic organizations of the workers, as follows:

"That it is the interest and duty of the party to give moral and material support to the labor organizations in all their defensive or aggressive struggles against capitalistic oppression and exploitation, for the protection and extension of the rights of the wage workers and the betterment of their material and social condition."

The National Executive Committee entertains the hope that by this action it has properly represented the disposition of the management of our press, and that you will render all possible assistance within our power.

Provisions were also made by the committee to secure first-hand news for the press by the employment of a representative. As to the progress of this move and its details, I shall address you later.

Fraternally yours,
J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

Central Trades & Labor Union

LOCAL PARLIAMENT OF LABOR
HOLDS LONG SESSION.

MUCH BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Theatrical Brotherhood Gains New
Victories.

CARRIAGE DRIVERS PUSH THE
WORK OF ORGANIZATION.

Grand Leader Restaurant to Be
Unionized.

CENTRAL BODY TAKES HAND IN
BAKERS' STRIKE.

Support for McNamara and the
Structural Iron Workers'
Organization.

McKINLEY LINE BOYCOTT.

Legislative Committee Submits In-
teresting Report on City
Hospital.

THE CARPENTERS' COUNCIL'S
CHARGES AGAINST THE
WOOD WORKERS.

Striking Carpenters Want Judge
Tracy Investigated.

In spite of the ideal May weather, last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union was well attended and the business kept the delegates together from 2 till nearly 7 o'clock p. m.

President Louis Philippi in the chair. After reading of credentials and seating of new delegates, Secretary Kreyling submitted an exhaustive report, of which a number of

points are of special import to Union labor in general.

Theaters Unionized.

The Theatrical Brotherhood unionized O. T. Crawford and Solomon & Werner.

Horseshoers Gain Point.

Horseshoers induced E. F. Thornhill to completely unionize his shop.

Carriage Drivers' Union 405

is pushing the work of organization among the employes of the non-union undertakers. Union men and men are urged to patronize only Union establishments.

The White Rats Actors' Union

is doing all in its power to unionize the St. Louis theaters. Prospects are good.

Grand Leader Restaurant.

Secretary Kreyling also reported about efforts to unionize the Grand Leader Restaurant. The prospects of accomplishing this object are very good.

The Independent Packing Co.

was placed on the Unfair List, since Mr. Bischof emphatically refused to recognize Butchers' Union No. 88. The motion to have the Independent Packing Co. placed on the boycott list was made by the Unions of the Butchers and Steamfitters.

All Former Union Firms

of soda and mineral water companies have again signed up with the Union for the ensuing season.

The Master Bakers' Co. Strike.

The Union employes of the Master Bakers' Co. are out on strike, and the central body, on recommendation of the secretary, assured Bakers' Union No. 4 of its undivided support.

Concerning the Carpenters' Strike the secretary recommended that both the carpenters and cabinet makers be given the undivided support in their present struggle and that all other trades be advised to refrain from interfering in any way with this strike that will be detrimental to the strikers and be rendering a helping hand to the manufacturers in their fight against Organized Labor.

The McNamara Kidnaping Case

was referred to in the report of the Executive Committee. It was decided to endorse the official statement issued by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., and to recommend to the C. T. and L. U. that every possible effort be put forth to carry out the plans of support outlined by the American Federation of Labor.

Vice President Wall

of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor was granted the floor. He delivered a very able address, urging his hearers to push more vigorously the sale of union-made products.

McKinley Line Boycott.

Delegate M. Richards of the Tri-City Trades Council of Madison, Ill., spoke on the Electrical Workers' strike trouble on the McKinley electric railway system and requested that the boycott against said line be endorsed. The request was complied with.

The Legislative Committee Submitted the Following Interesting Report:

United Railways Company Stands Above the Law.

In the matter of universal transfers, the committee, in conjunction with the committee of the People's League, called on Captain McCulloch on Tuesday, May 9th, as per appointment, and had an interview with him regarding the issuance of transfers to all car lines owned by the United Railways Co., wherever such transfers were required to enable a passenger to reach his destination, as is provided for in their franchise. The United Railways Co. will not issue the transfers until forced to do so by the public; this is very evident to your committee. The United Railways Company, it seems, can violate the laws of the city with impunity and with a feeling that they are not amenable to any law. It is certain that the officials in whose charge the enforcement of this particular law is placed have failed to do their duty.

At this time your committee refrains from making any recommendations in this matter until such time as they have used every means to have the United Railways Co. obey the law. When your committee will recommend such action on the part of the Labor Movement as will compel a compliance with the law by the United Railways Co.

The Southern Traction Grab.

In the matter of the repeal of the Southern Traction Co.'s franchise over the Free bridge, your committee desires to say the bills for the repeal are now pending in the House of Delegates, and we expect to have a public hearing on the bill in the near future.

The Recall.

In the matter of the initiative, referendum and recall, will say the recall bill passed the Council on last Tuesday and is now in the House of Delegates for their consideration. A public hearing will take place on this bill in the near future. The initiative and referendum have been laid over one week in the Council for further consideration.

Conditions in City Hospital.

During the consideration of the appropriation bills in the Council and House of Delegates, your committee's attention was called to the hospital appropriation, which was cut down to such an extent as to make it practically prohibitive to administer to the wants of those who may become inmates of these institutions in any efficient professional manner, with the result that the required medical attention cannot be given and the proper and necessary food will have to be cut down. We, therefore submit the following report,

which in the opinion of the committee, is the duty of the City of St. Louis:

Duties of the Municipality.

The first duty of a municipality is properly to care for its helpless and sick poor. This is a more imperative obligation even than the providing of good streets, parks or zoological exhibits. The city's wards have the first claim upon the public treasury.

This supreme obligation was recognized by the people of St. Louis, when, under the administration of Mayor Wells, they voted bonds to the value of millions of dollars for the purpose of establishing a sanitarium, city hospital and infirmary adequate for the needs of a million population. These buildings, nearly completed, form as good an external equipment for the hospital department as any American city possesses.

The internal equipment and management of these institutions must comport with the external, or the whole object of the generous bond issue is defeated. To attempt to conduct them with the meager equipment of the old institutions would be like manning a first-class battleship with the crew of harbor boat.

The Hospital Board and Commissioner deeply realize this, and, after months of earnest consideration, they have framed and introduced in the city Assembly a bill which makes possible the organization of the hospitals of St. Louis on the most progressive lines.

The distinctive features of the bill are that, first, it provides more modern salaries for more modern work expected from hospitals. It eliminates sex distinction in the wage scale. It creates the position of Social Service Worker and Dietitian to insure, in the first place, a more personal interest in patients and their welfare, and in the second place, a diet for the patients in accordance with their needs; in short, the establishment of the position of Dietitian puts the food problem in the same relation to the patient as the drug store in relation to medicine for patients. It will provide physicians and ambulances, if sufficient funds are appropriated for that purpose. It makes it possible to have most of the employes live outside of the institution, thus avoiding the tendency of running the institution in the interest of the employes rather than for the welfare of the patients. If a sufficient appropriation can be obtained to employ the necessary number of people under the different classifications, the efficiency of the conduct of affairs in the Hospital Department will be greatly increased. In fact, this bill gives an opportunity to make the Hospital Department as efficient and as great a source of pride and credit to the city as the School Department now is.

In the Republican city platform of 1909, on which the present Mayor was elected, a distinct pledge was given that the city hospitals should be made so efficient that the poor would receive in them as good care as the rich in their private hospitals, and in the recent election the Republican platform pledged the party anew to the same purpose, while pointing with pride to what the Hospital Department had already achieved.

Thus both of the great political parties are vitally interested in this matter; the administration of the one having secured the funds for the external equipment, and that of the other now under obligation to provide the funds to render the internal equipment modern and adequate.

We, therefore, respectfully urge upon the Mayor and the members of the present City Assembly, irrespective of party, to pass the bill introduced by the Hospital Board, and thus put St. Louis in the front rank of municipalities.

Resolved, That a copy of these minutes be sent to his Honor, the Mayor, the Council, the House of Delegates and to the press.

J. P. McDONOUGH,

Chairman.

MRS. SADIE SPRAGGON,

JAS. C. SHANESSY, Sec'y.

Boiler Makers' Trouble.

The Boiler Makers' grievance against the Ritter-Conley Co., where the men are out on strike against piece work, was referred to the secretary for investigation.

The Central Body's Executive Board was instructed to take up the Bakers' Union grievance against the Master Bakers' Co., where the Union bakers are out on strike.

Carpenters' District Council,

in a communication, charged two members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, Frank Namser and Frank Beams, with assisting the employers in the fight against the Council in the present Carpenters' strike. The correctness of this statement was questioned by Delegate Peters, and, after some wrangling, the matter was referred to the secretary for investigation.

Moving Picture Machine Operators' Union 143

sent written charges against Electrical Workers' Union No. 1, claiming that said union was interfering with their work, which, according to the letter, was contrary to the central body's former decision. This matter caused some hot discussion, and finally it was decided that the secretary be instructed to insist that the sense of the action taken by the C. T. & L. U. on March 12, 1911, be carried out by Electrical Workers' Union No. 1; otherwise their delegates would be unseated in the central body.

Machinists' Strike.

Business Agent B. F. Lamb of District No. 9, International Association of Machinists, reported that the Union machinists employed by the American Air Brake Co., 1935 North Broadway, have been on strike since April 14, and that moral support would be appreciated.

For Labor Day Parade.

The Theatrical Brotherhood voted in favor of holding a Labor Day parade; Teamsters' Union 709 is also for a parade.

Not Yet Unionized.

The New York Central Federated Union notified the central body that the report circulated to the effect that the Butterick publications are now fair was erroneous.

Alois Schober Resigned.

Sergeant-at-Arms Alois Schober resigned, owing to poor health, which compels him to leave the city.

Against Judge Tracy.

Delegate Max Stopp of Carpenters' Union 1596 reported that one of the striking cabinet makers had been fired upon by one of the strikebreakers, who was arrested under the

charge of carrying concealed weapons and assault to kill, which charges were changed, at the advice of the chief of police, to the discharge of firearms within the city limits, on which charge the strikebreaker was convicted and fined \$50.00. However, the fine was stayed by Judge Tracy. Stopp recommended that this strikebreaker-protection on the part of the chief of police and Judge Tracy be investigated by the central body. After considerable discussion, the matter was referred to the Legislative Committee.

It was close to 7 o'clock when President Philippi declared the meeting adjourned.

BEER BOTTLERS' UNION

Give Successful Picnic at Schoenlau's Grove.

The Beer Bottlers' Union picnic which was held Saturday evening, May 13th, at Schoenlau's Grove, proved to be a splendid success, notwithstanding the fact that it was a postponed affair. There was plenty of enjoyment for all, both young and old, and when the last strains of "Home, Sweet Home," had died away the great crowd slowly wended their way out of the park, more firm than ever in the belief that Union No. 187 stands at the very top when it comes to arranging for a day of pleasure for their members and friends.

The following brothers and sisters were members of the committees:

Herm. G. Keubach, president; Ben Spraul, secretary; John Stutzke, Rud. Petri, Jac. Schneider, Esther Rathert, Carrie Van Dame, Rose Meyer, Marie Graf, Mary Meller, Frances Miller, Ella Aldrich, Sarah Aldrich, Lizzie Prausser, Anna Mienner, Anna Doste.

WM. M. BRANDT.

FOR

FINE

JOB WORK

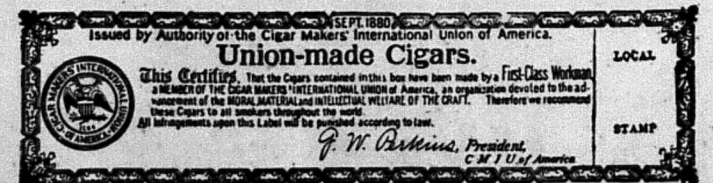
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Blue Union Label

Socialism

What It Is and How to Get It.

By Oscar Ameringer.

III.

How Railroads Were Built.

In most countries the railroads were built by the capitalists and now belong to the people. In this country the railroads were built by the people and belong now to the capitalists. All in all, the government of the United States presented the railroad promoters with 266,000,000 acres of land. That is as much land as there is in Germany and France, two countries which support 100,000,000 people. Up to 1896, the land grants of the government to the railroad companies amounted to 9,600 acres of land for every mile of track built in the United States. If the railroad promoters sold this land at an average of \$2.00 an acre, they got more money from the government than it cost him to build the railroads. Besides the land grants, our paternal government gave to the railroad companies in many cases a cash bonus. The Central Pacific railroad, for instance, received from Congress every alternate section in a strip of land 40 miles wide and a cash bonus of \$16,000 for every mile of railroad built on level ground, \$26,000 for every mile of railroad built in hilly country and \$46,000 for every mile of railroad built in mountain country. It is said that this company even moved the Rocky Mountain range fifty miles farther west to get the latter bonus. Then the railroads received land grants for roads they never built. About 115,000,000 acres passed into the hands of the promoters for railroads that never advanced beyond the prospectus stage. This process is called obtaining money under false pretense, and the guilty party, provided the amount is small enough, is usually sent to the penitentiary.

How Shall the Railroads be Acquired?

Knowing all this, how much should the American people pay to the railroad owners for the property acquired in the above manner? It is safe to say that the railroads of the United States never cost their original owners one single cent. How much, then, should we pay for them? There never yet was a Yankee who would pay for something he could get for nothing, and by the American people have learned in what manner the railroads were built, they will give to their owners all that is coming to them, and some of these gentlemen, so-called widows and orphans, innocent investors, etc., may thank their Lord if they escape the penitentiary besides.

But, should we decide not to restore to the people what justly belongs to them, without paying an indemnity to the present owners, we may buy them. In this manner the German government acquired the privately owned railroads of that country. Between 1873 and 1878 the government issued bonds and used the profits of the roads to retire the bonds. In 1898 the Swiss government started to nationalize the railroads. It bought the controlling interest in some of the leading lines, levied a heavy inheritance tax on large fortunes, and in this manner confiscated the property of the dead capitalists in order to pay the live ones. This is a very sensible method, inasmuch as dead capitalists never kick, no matter how hard we pull their leg. Mr. Andy Carnegie, in a magazine article a few years ago, gave us a useful hint on how to acquire such property, when he said over his own signature: Why do the people persist in preventing us working bees from gathering honey? Why don't they keep hands off, and then take the honey from us when we are dead? Millionaires die all the time, but the government has many years to live. It may act in the capacity of the smiling heir.

Still another method would be to build our own railroads. In opposition to this it is urged that it would be too expensive, yet, when we take into consideration that the American railroads are capitalized on an average of \$63,000 a mile, and that the people have to pay interest and dividend on this investment, and knowing further that it costs only \$20,000 to build and equip a mile of modern railroad, then it can easily be seen, that even if the government has to borrow every cent of this money, it would only have to pay interest on \$20,000 per mile instead of \$63,000 per mile, as the American people do now. Besides the railroads would be new and would belong to us.

How Would We Operate the Railroads?

The next question, then, is, How would we operate the railroads after we acquired them? Well, what's the matter with Uncle Sam? Hasn't he been working at this job for many years? Every time the capitalist runs a railroad in the ground, they appeal to the government to have a receiver appointed. This functionary is nothing but a manager, responsible to the courts. If Uncle Sam can run bankrupt railroads and place them on a paying basis for a capitalist, he ought to have sense enough to run railroads that pay already for the people. The trouble is that the government belongs to the

capitalist. I have seen many a poor man who was a workingman from his eyebrows down, and a capitalist from his eyebrows up, standing on a street corner, and by vigorously working his jaw, produce the following noise:

"What would the poor people do without the rich folks? Supposing there wasn't some people to take the money that we poor people make, and spend it, thereby giving us work, how would we poor folks ever find something to do?"

Then there is another lantern-jawed, slab-sided, hungry-looking individual, usually called a renter, and he says: "What would people do without landlords? Don't the landlords furnish the land for the renters? Nowadays a poor devil that ain't got any land can always go to the landlord and get some. Under Socialism, when no man can hold land who doesn't work land, from whom would the renter rent land?"

Anybody with a grain of sense knows that the landlord furnishes the land. If the landlord had never been born, there wouldn't be any land, and if the landlord dies and goes to heaven, he takes the land down with him, and where that nice farm used to be there is a big, square hole in the ground, through which you can see the sun rise.

Conclusion.
To rid the body politic of the useless parasite and to relieve the working class of the bloodsuckers and exploiters, is the main aim of the great Socialist movement. We have social production and co-operative labor in all our great industries. Without the brains and the muscles of the workers, all the wheels would stop. The stockholder, bondholder, the silent partner and the sleeping partner furnish the capital, but we have learned that this function of providing the capital can be assumed very readily by society. It takes capital to run the post department, but it does not require the capitalist to run the school system, but no capitalist is needed to make dividends out of our educational institutions. It takes capital to build roads and bridges, but we have dispensed with the capitalist who formerly collected the toll. If Uncle Sam can carry mail, there is no reason why he shouldn't carry male and female also. Many cities furnish water to their citizens, others supply them with gas, electricity and transportation. A number of European municipalities operate banks, dairies, slaughter houses and a great many other industries. All we have to do is to broaden and extend the system of municipal and state ownership.

But municipal and state ownership is not Socialism. State owned railroads and state monopolies are even to-day used to exploit the working people for the benefit of the capitalist taxpayers. In order to give the masses the full benefit of social ownership, it is necessary that the state itself belong to the people. We, therefore, demand that the class state be transformed into a government of the people, by the people and for the people. This can easily be accomplished through the extension of democracy.

Socialism, then, is the ownership of the trust by the government, and the ownership of the government by the people, by means of universal suffrage, the initiative, the referendum and the recall.

In conclusion, I want to say that all those who haven't intelligence enough to understand the explanation of Socialism given in this little book will have their money refunded, if they will make affidavit of their shortcomings before any notary public.

"Socialism; What It Is and How to Get It." By Oscar Ameringer. Published by Political Action Co., Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, Wis. Price, 10 cents a copy.

This pamphlet may be secured through the Labor Book Department, 966 Chouteau avenue, St. Louis, Mo. It is one of the best propaganda pamphlets yet published.

Friendship of Fleas for Dogs, and Vice Versa.

Did you ever see a dog without fleas? If you did, you saw a happy, cheerful dog; a dog that lies in the shade of the old apple tree, dreaming of pork shops, jack rabbits and dog fights. Now, if we give this contented dog a handful of fleas, his dog nature will change immediately. Instead of dreaming about juicy pork chops, or how he would lick that brindle pup across the pike, or what he would do to the hind legs of that rabbit running through the underbrush, he sits up and notices things. Pointing a cold, melancholy nose toward heaven, he stretches his neck and starts that peculiar up and down stroke characteristic to all flea-bitten dogs. He has found a job now; he has found useful employment; he has something to scratch for. Now, suppose the flea would sit up on the nose of that dog and say: "Lo and behold me, the benefactor. I have given work to this poor pup. Without me this doggie would have no job. Without me he would have no incentive to scratch." Wouldn't it be funny if the flea would make such an argument. And suppose the dog would vote for the flea on the strength of it, wouldn't that be still funnier? Yet this is exactly what the working people have done for many, many years.

Typical Arguments.
There are lots of people who still insist that we cannot do without the

Milan Socialists Protest

Local Milan, Mo., Socialist Party, at its last meeting passed the following resolutions:

"Milan, Mo., Local of the Socialist Party, recognizing the fact that capitalism, in its last struggle for existence, will resort to means that are inhuman to crush labor, be it organized or unorganized; and 'Whereas, The kidnaping of the officers of the Structural Iron Workers is but another attempt to set aside the law and wreck the structural workers' organization and labor organizations in general, and 'Whereas, The actions of the capitalist class, through the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, in their attempt to fasten the blame of the Los Angeles explosion on innocent union men in order to crush labor, be it

"Resolved, That we not only denounce this outrage, but the methods of capitalism in general, and especially do we denounce the methods of the Associated Press as given out by the Republican and Democratic daily papers, and be it further

"Resolved, That the members of the Milan Local send greetings of cheer to these victims of capitalistic anarchy, with the assurance that we will aid in every lawful manner to help secure justice.

"Again has the 'cloven hoof' been shown, and the filth of capitalism has been turned into the legal sewers of the municipality of St. Louis in an attempt to poison the healthy body of a class-conscious working class. Through cowardice, the scab electrical company has brought a \$10,000.00 libel suit, through its 'scab' scab foreman, against ST. LOUIS LABOR for publishing an article in which the facts of scabbing were made known to the public, and 'Whereas, The cowardly actions of this electrical concern were made known to the public, and 'Whereas, The cowardly actions of this electrical concern is but another link in the chain of evidence that will convict and condemn capitalistic anarchy; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Milan Local of the Socialist Party, in meeting assembled, denounce this cowardly act of this St. Louis electrical concern, and

"Resolved, That we congratulate ST. LOUIS LABOR for its stand for justice and pledge ourselves to give it our aid in its fight against scabbing. "MILAN SOCIALIST PARTY."

For Morrie R. Preston And Joseph W. Smith

Bay City, Mich., May 6, 1911.—At a labor mass meeting in this city the following resolutions were adopted: "Whereas, Two members of the working class, Morrie R. Preston and Joseph W. Smith, have been imprisoned in the Nevada State penitentiary since May, 1907; and 'Whereas, Preston and Smith are guiltless of any crime, having been convicted in spite of the law, facts and evidence of their case, all of which clearly establishes the innocence of these men; and 'Whereas, The imprisonment of these members of the working class is the result of a conspiracy between the mine owners and business interests of the town of Goldfield, Nev., in their efforts to destroy the organizations of labor in that locality; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the citizens of Bay City, Mich., in mass meeting assembled, held under the auspices of the United Mine Workers of America, do hereby demand from the Board of Pardons of the State of Nevada, the unconditional release of our fellow workers, Morrie R. Preston and Joseph W. Smith, as an act of tardy justice to these victims of a mine owners' and business men's conspiracy; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Governor of the State of Nevada, the Board of Pardons, and published in the United Mine Workers' Journal, the Miners' Magazine and the labor press in general.

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ASSIST THE BAKERS! DOES THE BREAD UNION IF NOT, WHY NOT? YOU EAT BEAR THE LABEL?

St. Louis is the headquarters of the \$3,000,000 BREAD TRUST. Its managers have been fighting organized labor for years. They are opposed to short hours and high wages. They tell you and their customers they are your friends and the friends of organized labor. Yes, they are your friends as long as they can get your money; but for the men in the bakeshop they have no use, if they belong to their respective unions. Therefore, union men and women and citizens, show that you are opposed to slavery and that you are further opposed to a concern which tries to monopolize the bread market of St. Louis. Therefore, we ask the public in general for their support; you can give us your support by asking for bread with the Union Label. Shun the product of the following firms—they are Trust bakeries: Heydt Bakery Co., Condon Bakery Co., Hauck-Hoerr Bakery, St. Louis Bakery Co., Welle-Boettler Bakery, Home Bakery Co., Freund 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.

May Day Celebration in Chicago.

(CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST.)
German Socialist Celebrate Big May Celebration.

German Socialists of Chicago crowded Social Turner Hall Sunday afternoon and evening to do justice to the big May celebration conducted for the purpose of adding to the publication fund of the Arbeiter-Zeitung.

At the celebration Sunday and at the mass meeting held Saturday night at Trade Union Hall, G. A. Hoehn, editor of the ST. LOUIS LABOR and St. Louis Arbeiter-Zeitung, was the principal speaker, being invited here for the occasion by the German Central Committee. He declared that old party politics is no more the subject of discussion in the central labor body of St. Louis and that the near-election of a Socialist Alderman at the last spring polls was the result of the distribution of thousands of pieces of literature every Sunday morning. The labor movement of the country is fast becoming Socialist, he declared.

Several theatrical sketches and music furnished the remainder of the program.

GOMPERS CONTRADICTS BURNS.

Denies He Is Convinced McNamara Charges Were Not Frame-Up.
Washington, D. C., May 8.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, in a telegram to J. J. McNamara in the Los Angeles jail, to-day, denied a statement attributed to Detective Burns that Gompers,

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 ROSENKRANTZ, 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.

TENTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB
Meets the second and fourth Thursday, 8 p. m., at South West Turner Hall, Ohio avenue and Potomac street, in large hall, upstairs. All comrades or those interested invited to attend our meetings.
DR. W. L. MOORE, Sec'y, 3747 South Jefferson Ave.

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

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JACOB F. LEIENDECKER, Vice-Pres't and Notary Public
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after his recent investigation at Indianapolis, was satisfied the charges were not a "frame-up."

"We all feel confident of your and your brother's innocence," added the Gompers message to McNamara, "and will do everything lawful within our power to help in its establishment before the courts."

New Subscribers

Have been secured by the following comrades and friends:

- O. Pauls 4
- Hy. Zimmermann 3
- Hy. Kaemmermeyer 1
- Peter Schnetzer 1
- Kissner, Jos., Ottawa, Ill. 4
- Hy. Schwarz 4
- H. L. Hunter 1
- J. Riegert 1
- Robt. Poenack 1
- H. Timmermann 1
- R. Thieme 2
- L. Forschler 1
- W. F. Crouch 2
- J. J. Leuenberger 1
- F. J. Kloth 3
- Chas. Roedel 1
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Christian Socialist Fellowship Convention

Youngstown, O., May 12, 1911.
Dear Comrade Hoehn:

I owe you an apology for not furnishing copy from our conference. At the close of the convention the editing committee found the minutes in an awful condition. It took us two days to straighten them out. I was so busy through the conference and afterward with the minutes and other work following the meeting that I could not prepare anything for publication. Then I was called away. I was expecting to give you quite a complete report of the proceedings, but it was not possible, and there was no one else to do it.

I have prepared a little copy for certain papers and I shall send same to you. Use it all or a part, as you see fit.

Though I am out of the city, I am interested in the struggle of ST. LOUIS LABOR with the representatives of capitalism in St. Louis, and my heart is with you in the present fight with the Union Electric aggregation of grafters. Success to you.

Fraternally yours,
WM. A. WARD.

Synopsis of Convention Proceedings.

The sixth annual conference of the Christian Socialist Fellowship was held in St. Louis April 27-May 1. While the attendance of delegates was not large, owing to the distance of the branches of the organization, which are scattered from New York to California, yet those present brought enough ability and earnestness to make the conference a success.

At the evening sessions, which were propaganda meetings, able and inspiring addresses full of the philosophy and hope of Socialism were delivered by Rev. W. D. P. Bliss, Rev. Wm. A. Prosser, Rev. Thomas J. Thompson, Rev. E. E. Carr, Rev. F. W. Allen and Kyra M. Kern.

Splendid progress in the work was reported and the meetings were full of the spirit of victory. During the preceding twelve months the membership was doubled. Nineteen new Centers were formed, making a total of thirty-four, as follows: Pittsburg, Buffalo, Boston, Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Providence, Washington, Baltimore, Oil City, Pa., New Kensington, Pa., Covington, Ky., Granite City, Ill., Doe Run, Mo., Joplin, Mo., Wichita, Kan., Hutchinson, Kan., Youngstown, Ohio, Darby, Pa., Minden, Mo., Boulder, Berthoud and New Windsor, Col., New York City, McKeesport, Pa., Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Modesto, Cal.,

Shawnee, Okla., Seattle, Wash., Millet and Wetaskiwin, Canada.

The lecture work reached about 90,000 people, and as it was directed especially toward Christian people, many of whom had no knowledge of Socialism, the message was carried to thousands who had never heard it before.

The Fellowship is fully committed to the International Socialist movement and teaches all that is essential to Socialism. The value of its work to the movement is great, and it is now generally recognized among Socialists that this aggressive Socialist organization has a place and an important part in the movement.

The Fellowship is engaged in the general propaganda of Socialism, its lecturers speaking much of the time under party management, but its special object is to reach churches and other religious institutions with the message of Socialism. It furnishes able and experienced lecturers who know how to deal with the religious mind and convince Christian people. It has a lecture staff of about seventy-five speakers. These do not spend their entire time in lecture work, but go out from time to time as there is demand for their services. Among them are Rev. Wm. A. Prosser, Pittsburg; Rev. W. D. P. Bliss and Rev. Eliot White, New York City; George H. Strobell, Newark; Rev. James L. Smiley, Annapolis; Rev. Thomas J. Thompson, Elyria, Ill.; Rev. E. E. Carr and Rev. A. B. Francisco, Chicago; Rev. T. W. Woodrow, Hobart, Okla.; Rev. E. B. Barnes, Shawnee, Okla.; Rev. H. I. Bryant, Cestos, Okla.; Rev. E. H. H. Gates, Hutchinson, Kan.; Rev. F. W. Allen, Paris, Mo.; Myra M. Kern, Maryville, Mo.; Rev. Joe Deatherage, Vin Ark.; D. S. Connor, Pittsburg; Rev. W. W. Reese, Salt Lake City; Horace Mann, Irvington, Iowa; Rev. Paul H. Castle, Davenport, Iowa; Rev. T. W. Williams, Los Angeles; Rev. J. W. Wells, San Francisco; Rev. Albert Ehrigott, Portland, Ore.; Rev. Robert Whaker, Los Gatos, Cal.; Rev. Oscar Boström, Syracuse, N. Y.; Rev. Edwin Evans, Washington, D. C.; Rev. George Willis Cook, Boston; Solon T. Klotz, Toledo; David J. Morris, Boulder, Col.; Rev. H. W. Pinkham, Denver; Rev. E. M. Frank, Philadelphia; J. P. Merchant, Phenix, Ala.; H. A. Barton, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Rev. A. B. Hills, Traverse City, Mich.; Rev. George W. Slater (colored), Aurora, Neb.; Rev. Steuhen C. Garrison (colored), Montpelier, Ind.; Rev. O. A. Alexander, Millet, Canada; Rev. W. E. S. James, Caistorville, Canada.

All of the above are good Christians and equally good Socialists, and will go anywhere within reach of their homes to teach Socialism, either in the churches or out. They are all political Socialists and loyal to the party.

These speakers in the last two years have lectured on Socialism in at least 600 churches, as well as in schools, halls and other places, and have been heard by an aggregate of at least 180,000 people. Considering the size of the organization and the amount of money given to support the work, this is a remarkable showing. The general secretary, Wm. A. Ward, is the only one who devotes his entire time to the work and the only Fellowship worker paid a salary, and the receipts from his lectures provide for most of the salary. He has spent most of the time for two years in the lecture field, has spoken in most of the larger cities and in many of the largest churches of the country, in colleges, before ministerial associations, Y. M. C. A.'s and in theaters and halls. No part of the Socialist work yields larger results than this.

Something of the practical value of the work may be gathered from the following, quoted by the general secretary from a letter written by the secretary of a local where he had lectured: "We have taken seventeen new members into our local since you were here. We had a big revival, which strengthened us, as they all seem unanimous in believing that Christianity and Socialism go together, though they did not think that before you came." Think of a revival meeting strengthening the Socialist Party. Surely times are changing.

The sentiment of the Fellowship with regard to the religious situation appears in the following excerpts from the annual address of the general secretary:

"Capitalism in the church condemns it (Christian Socialism); politics in the church attempt to exclude it; Pharisaism criticizes and scoffs; Ignorance, prejudice and bigotry unite to protect the church from its invasion, but all to no avail. Like a contagion, it is breaking out everywhere.

"The time has come for Christians to abandon their selfish, heartless, godless system, or the entire working class, which is beginning at last to understand, will forsake the church, turning against it as a hypocritical, detestable tool of their masters, used to deceive the people and cover the infamy and perfidy of the class that loves only self and seeks only limitless riches, corrupting gov-

ernment, degrading commerce and destroying God's children physically and spiritually—even the helpless, innocent little ones, in order to get possession of the products of labor.

"Only the Christian Socialist movement can save Christianity from this fate. Thousands are responding to the call. Position, friends, business, persecution—nothing can keep them back. Preachers will lose pulpits rather than let conscience rot in cowardly silence. Business men will lose money and workers jobs rather than be partners with the devil in trade.

"This movement cannot be kept out of the church. We will speak out. The gospel of the kingdom shall be heard in the house of God. The cunning politician on the church board and the self-condemned capitalist in the pew shall not betray Christ and drive the prophet from the place dedicated to God and truth.

"To practice Christianity in an age of machinery and the collective method necessitates the complete socialization of the instruments of production and distribution. To civilize civilization and the Christianize christendom is the task for this age, and this can be accomplished only through Socialism."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: General secretary, Wm. A. Ward, St. Louis; general treasurer, W. D. P. Bliss, New York City; General Executive Committee—Carl D. Thompson, Milwaukee; George H. Strobell, Newark; Rev. Wm. A. Prosser, Pittsburg; Rev. E. E. Carr, Chicago; Edward Markham, West New Brighton, N. Y.; Rev. Albert Ehrigott, Portland, Ore.; Rev. Robt. Whitaker, Los Gatos, Cal.; Rev. James L. Smiley, Annapolis; Rev. Eliot White, New York City; J. P. Taylor, Winslow, N. C.; Horace Mann, Irvington, Iowa; John D. Merrill, Toledo; Solon T. Klotz, Toledo; Rev. A. O. Alexander, Millet, Canada; George H. Hall, Jr., St. Louis; Mrs. Elizabeth Moyer, Chicago; Bessie M. Womsey, Pittsburg; Rev. E. J. Helms, Boston; Mary B. Mason, Wattertown, Mass.; Rev. Ward Winter Reese, Salt Lake City; Rev. E. D. Martin, Des Moines; Harvey P. Moyer, Chicago; D. C. Sherman, Washington, D. C., and Rev. F. W. Allen, Paris, Mo.

Persons desiring lectures or information concerning the Fellowship, may address the general secretary, Wm. A. Ward, 3452 Giles avenue, St. Louis.

A WOMAN'S PLACE

By Robert H. Howe.

The following is the first of a series of articles treating of woman's place in the various stages of human development:

I. For many years the right of women to vote on an equality with men has been urged by women of advanced thought. These leaders have in the past been tagged with the label, "Strong-minded," or they have been called "Short-haired women" and classed with long-haired men. This is perfectly in accord with the policy of those who, unable to answer the arguments advanced by a speaker, try to bring her personality into the discussion and through ridicule becloud the message that the speaker tries to deliver.

During the past few years the movement for woman suffrage has made considerable headway and has succeeded in gaining its object in some of the newer commonwealths.

The query naturally arises: "Why does woman want to vote?" What use will she make of the vote if it is granted her? "Will she use it wisely, or will she, from the naturally conservative instincts of her sex, use it in behalf of reactionary legislation?" The old argument that many women own property upon which they are compelled to pay taxes without being permitted a voice as to what taxes shall be levied or how the money shall be spent after being collected, while sound in principle is not a sufficient reason for the wholesale enfranchisement of women.

There are relatively few women who own taxable property, and their economic interests are the same as the interests of the masculine property owners. There is no sex question involved in property rights that would divide the voters and no clash of interests between male property owners and female property owners.

The most common, and to those who offer them, the most convincing answers to all the claims of the women to equality with men at the ballot box are: "A woman's place is in her home." "She has enough to do if she looks after her home and her children." "Her place is at the fire-side. The person advancing these ideas is very much in the position of the man riding in a railroad car with his back to the engine—he never sees anything until he has passed it, and cannot see anything in the direction in which he is traveling.

And yet it is because it is true that a woman's interest still centers in the family that she is forced to take a position in public affairs in order to protect herself and her children.

The change in home life and home conditions and industries, caused by the industrial revolution of the past one hundred and fifty years, has brought new problems into existence, or rather brought old problems into a new aspect. The problems that confronted the wife and mother in the past were the same that confront her to-day, but the solutions then were simple as the life most people lived was a simple life. Our modern social and industrial processes are so complex and so different from the old life of a century or more ago that new methods must be evolved to fit the new conditions.

You cannot put new wine into old bottles. The old social order cannot contain the new wine of the modern industrial and commercial system in the midst of which we find ourselves. Old customs are giving way to new customs. Old habits of thoughts are being displaced by new ones. Old theories are being discarded and science and invention have transformed our whole social fabric. The old simple life has gone. The new, complicated life has taken its place. The woman, her children, and her home have all been involved in the change. To understand how vast has been that change, what caused it, and what woman can and must do to secure for herself and the race the greatest benefit from the past change, the past must be reviewed and the present understood, and then woman, with her newfound power, will surely take her place in the ranks with those seeking to establish a better and higher civilization than mankind has ever known.

(To be continued.)

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST LEAGUE.

First Annual Reception Was a Splendid Success.

The Young People's Socialist League held their first annual reception Saturday evening, May 13, at Grand Oak Hall. The festival was a grand success. A very jolly crowd gathered and all seemed to enjoy themselves, as the musicians were kept busy answering the encores.

Comrade Feik auctioned the cakes which were not used and the auction caused much laughter. Comrade

Who Throws Away His Vote?

By John M. Work.

The man who votes against his own interest is the one who throws away his vote.

If you vote the Republican or Democratic ticket, you vote against your own interest.

The Republican and Democratic parties stand for the continuation of the present capitalist system of industry, which robs you of most of your earnings. They are run in the interest of the capitalist class.

If you vote the Republican or Democratic ticket, you help to strengthen and perpetuate the rule of your enemies, so that they can continue to rob you.

Your ballot is a strong and heavy club.

If you vote the Republican or Democratic ticket, you hand that club over to the capitalist class, saying, "Please smach me over the head with that!"

And they smash you all right. If you vote the Socialist ticket, even if it is not elected, you strengthen and build up the party which is destined to emancipate you.

The only way you can avoid throwing away your vote is by voting the Socialist ticket.

The only way in which you can make your vote hasten the day of your deliverance is by voting the Socialist ticket.

To vote any other ticket is to vote to make your chains heavier.

IRON WORKERS EXTEND BERGER VOTE OF THANKS.

When Victor Berger, the first Socialist Congressman, said in an address at Carnegie Hall that he represents the working class of New York as much as he does the working class of Milwaukee though it was the Milwaukee vote that sent him to Congress, there was one organization that took Congressman Berger at his word.

That was the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

At a meeting of the District Council of Housewrights and Bridgemen of New York and vicinity, at 346 East Thirty-fourth street, the delegates to that body, representing close to 4,000 men, voted unanimously to extend a vote of thanks to Victor Berger for his resolution in Congress calling for an investigation into the kidnaping of the McNamara brothers and their railroading to Los Angeles on a charge of having dynamited the Los Angeles Times.

With the vote of thanks went also a letter asking Berger to keep up his work and agitation in behalf of the kidnaped labor leaders and see to it that his resolution is given consideration.

The labor men will do all in their power to have Congress act on the Berger resolution. Each member of the District Council will be instructed to write to his Congressman asking him that he support Berger in his effort to get an investigation of the kidnaping of John J. McNamara and his brother, James M. McNamara.

With the vote of thanks went also a letter asking Berger to keep up his work and agitation in behalf of the kidnaped labor leaders and see to it that his resolution is given consideration.

MASS MEETING.
Working Men's Co-Operative Society "Forward."

The Workingmen's Co-Operative Society Forward will hold a public mass meeting Sunday May 21, at North St. Louis Turner Hall, Twentieth and Salisbury streets, in order to also give to the citizens of North St. Louis a change to become acquainted with the aims and objects of the society. Admission is free.

FRANK WITTE, Secretary,
4297a Ashland avenue.

Business Booming In Milwaukee

By Carl D. Thompson.

"Milwaukee's building boom is growing. Permits were secured at the Building Inspector's office Tuesday for three structures, to cost a total of \$257,000."—Milwaukee Journal, May 9, 1911.

Some more capital scared away from Milwaukee on account of the Socialist administration, we presume.

About a week ago the Milwaukee papers reported the fact that the amount of building of new factories and industrial concerns of various sorts had been greater during the past three or four months by thousands of dollars than ever before, in a similar period in the history of the city. The Journal regarded this with amazement, and, in fact, the business prosperity of the city is rather amazing.

And yet at the very time that these facts were being reported in the local press in Milwaukee the capitalistic papers in various parts of the United States were reporting a terrible financial depression, an industrial crisis, and all kinds of calamities in the commercial world in Milwaukee. Capital was being threatened away from the city, according to these reports; the factories were shut down, and vast hordes of the unemployed were tramping the streets and begging pitifully for bread.

Because Socialism frightens capitalist away.

But, as a matter of fact, the Minn Billiard Company, whose plant was recently destroyed by fire, will build a new two-story fireproof building at the cost of \$40,000 on the old site.

The Hummel & Downing Company will spend \$170,000 for a board mill and paper box factory.

The Northwestern Malleable Iron Company took out a permit for a two-story brick building, to cost \$40,000—all in one week.

What cheerful liars these capitalist papers are.

FOUNDRY LABORERS

Attention! Mass Meeting, May 20!

The International Brotherhood of Foundry Employes has arranged a mass meeting for Saturday, May 20, 8 p. m., at Loebig's Hall, 1832 South Broadway.

All foundry laborers are invited to be present. Both Union and non-union men are welcome.

A number of able speakers will address the meeting.

The committee, consisting of L. M. Eckrich, M. F. Payer, Hy, Fredericks, Thos. Phaff and Aug. S. Lamkiewicz, is working hard to improve the condition of all who work in foundries. Refreshments will be served. Come one, come all.

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MASS MEETING.

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4297a Ashland avenue.

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PRINTERS FOR TIME WAGE BASIS.

St. Louis Typographical Union Seeks Law Change to Bar Piece Work.

Printers of the St. Louis Typographical Union Wednesday voted to work for the amendment to the general laws calling for wages on a time basis, rather than piece work. Officers for the local union were elected.

There was no contest for president and Charles Hertenstein was re-elected. For vice-president, secretary and treasurer, members of the Board of Trustees, Finance Committee, Relief Committee and sergeant-at-arms there were no contests.

Seven candidates were out for the Executive Committee, of whom four were elected. They were John G. Knight, Alexander Lelker, C. Ed Clarke and F. G. Copeland. David W. Davis, Richard Goodenough and Clarence W. Satterfield were named on the Investigating Committee.

The delegates selected to attend the convention of the International Typographical Union are: George H. Buerkle, Charles G. Daly, Frank A. Hill and William H. McKenzie.

The proposed amendment relative to the manner in which printers shall be paid for work carried by 450 votes to 392.

The clause reads: "No member shall be allowed to accept a bonus based upon the setting of so many thousand ems, and no local union shall sign, or allow its members to work under a scale of prices based upon the piece system, or providing for a bonus based on quantity of type produced."

National Headquarters Socialist Party.

Chicago, Ill., May 13, 1911.

In the election held in Oakland, Cal. (second ballot), the Socialist candidate received 9,532 votes, being beaten by only 2,200 in a poll of 21,338.

Comrade Louis Kopelin, in charge of the 'National Socialist Press' news bureau at Washington, D. C., is supplying articles to 203 papers—eleven daily papers with a daily letter and 192 weeklies with a weekly news letter. Comrade Frank E. Wolfe has been assigned for similar service in Los Angeles, Cal., on the McNamara case.

By a recent referendum in North Dakota, Comrade Arthur Bassett, of Fargo, was re-elected State Secretary. The same referendum decided upon Minot as the location for the state headquarters.

A new Socialist paper, entitled "Truth," is published at Paducah, Ky. The comrades solicit subscriptions from everywhere, but especially from members and sympathizers in Kentucky, with hope of benefitting the state organization. Subscription price, 10c a month; three months, 25c. Publication address, 310 South Third street, Paducah, Ky.

The first national convention of the Slovak Socialists of America will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, May 28, 29 and 30. The program is: 1. The Organization of the Slovak Socialist Party. 2. The Press. 3. Organization and Tactics. A letter has been received, addressed to the National Executive Committee, requesting the presence of a national party representative.

On Wednesday, May 10, the Circuit Court at Tampa, Fla., sustained the decision of the lower court by which Comrade Jose de La Campa, Britt Russell and Joseph Bartlum, members of the Joint Advisory Board of the Cigar Makers' Union during the great lockout, were sentenced to one year imprisonment upon the charge of conspiracy. A general strike resulted immediately after the decision was rendered. Six thousand cigar makers are involved.

CHARTER ISSUED.

Western Federation of Miners Granted Full Affiliation With the A. F. of L.

Washington, May 13.—President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners, under date of May 6, notified President Gompers that the canvass of the referendum vote overwhelmingly endorsed the proposition to accept the charter upon the conditions laid down by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at its meetings January 16-27. On May 9 the charter was issued.

COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS.

Employees of Western Union Telegraph Company to Go to an Eight-Hour Day With Increased Pay.

Washington, May 13.—Information seemingly authentic states that the key men in the employ of the Western Union will be granted an eight-hour day on the first of June, together with a substantial increase in wages. As near as can be learned, the increase amounts to from 5 to 15 per cent. The most pleasing feature, however, is the announcement that President Vall of the company has gone on record as being opposed

to any discrimination against telegraphers who belong to a union. At Taylorville, Ill., carpenters increased their scale of wages from 40 to 50 cents per hour and reduced hours from nine to eight.

STEEL TRUST EXPANDING.

Shipbuilding Plants Being Taken Under Control of the United States Steel Corporation.

Washington, May 13.—To make a complete monopoly is the end sought to be attained by the gigantic steel combination. Recently the Risdon Iron Works of San Francisco was taken over, and now the representatives of the trust are negotiating for the purchase of the Moran shipbuilding plant at Seattle. The steel trust is bitterly opposed to union labor. The Risdon company now employs union men, while the Moran company does not.

STRIKE OF UNORGANIZED.

Slavs Quit Work in Edged Tool Plant of the Collins Co. at Collinsville, Conn.

Washington, May 13. At Collinsville, Conn., there is in progress a strike of unorganized Slavs in the establishment of the Collins Company, manufacturers of edged tools. The company is an old one, and recently a new style of ax was introduced, in the making of which the grinders were virtually reduced in pay by the added work on it. This caused dissatisfaction and a number of the employes quit, followed by others. The Slavs are the seventh nationality employed by the firm, the employers in turn having displaced Yankees with Irish, then Irish with Germans, then French, then Dutch, then Swedish, then Finns, and finally the Slavs.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR PRINTERS.

De Vinne Press of New York City Enters Into an Agreement With Typographical Union.

Washington, May 13.—One of the

oldest and best-known job printing establishments in the country, the De Vinne Press, of New York City, will hereafter conduct its composing room as a strictly union department. James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, has just notified Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor of this important accession. Through the efforts of President Lynch and President Toole of No. 6 this desirable result has been attained. Beside other important and large contracts for printing held by the De Vinne Press, the Century Magazine and St. Nicholas is gotten out. Taken together with the recent settlement secured with the Butterick Publishing Company, the New York Typographical Union is indeed to be congratulated.

SILK MILL STRIKE WON.

Unorganized Employees Cease Work on Account of Intolerable Conditions Imposed.

Washington, May 13.—Information has just been received that the employes of the Eagle Silk Mill at Shamokin, Pa., after being on strike since April 10, have reached a satisfactory adjustment of their grievances and returned to work. The employes of this concern were not members of a union when they ceased work, but the conditions under which they worked became so aggravated that all the employes quit their employment. They were organized after they had been out for a time.

SEAMEN DETERMINED.

All Parts of Europe Is Represented by Delegates to International Conference in London.

Washington, D. C., May 13.—The Seamen's and Firemen's Union of Europe have delegates in attendance at the international conference now being held in London. Reports state that the delegates are in a fighting mood, and demand the establishment of a Board of Conciliation, so that their representatives may meet the representatives of the owners to adjust grievances. The owners have thus far flatly refused.

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BY THE

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