

Comrades,
Work for your
Own Press!

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

Comrades,
Work for your
Own Party!

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

OFFICE: 966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., MARCH 4, 1911.

Kinloch, Central 1577; Bell, Olive 4198.

No. 526

Saturday, March 4: Socialist Primaries.

In 13 Wards the Socialist Voters must Elect Delegations to the Official City Convention.

To the Socialists of the 1st, 2nd, 5th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 21st, 24th and 27th Wards.

COMRADES:—In accordance with the Election Laws of the state of Missouri the Socialist Party primary elections will take place this Saturday, March 4.

The primary polling places will be open from 1 o'clock p. m. till 8 o'clock p. m.

It is superfluous to again remind our comrades of the great importance of these Socialist primary elections.

Every Socialist voter in the wards above named should make it his duty to go to the primary polling place of his district and deposit his vote for the delegation to the Socialist City Convention (which will be held Monday evening at 966 Chouteau Ave.).

Our own Socialist Party members will act as judges and clerks in the primary polling places.

With these primary elections the liveliest municipal campaign in the history of the local Socialist movement will open, and every comrade will contribute his best efforts to make this Socialist work a success.

The following is the official call for the Socialist primaries issued by the Board of Election Commissioners:

Official Call for Socialist Primaries.

Socialist Primary Elections

Office of Board of Election Commissioners.

Pursuant to notice given by the City Central Committee of the Socialist Party of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, being the managing and controlling committee of said party in said city, the Board of Election Commissioners will hold a primary election of said party on March 4, 1911, between the hours of one o'clock and eight o'clock p. m., in the various primary districts, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Socialist Party Convention, to be held at 966 Chouteau Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, on March 6, 1911, at 7:30 p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, to be voted for at the election to be held on April 4, 1911, to-wit:

Six members of the City Council, four members of the Board of Education and twenty-eight members of the House of Delegates. Said delegates shall also transact such other business as may legally come before the convention.

The number of delegates from each ward shall be as follows: Ward 1, 3 delegates; Ward 2, 3 delegates; Ward 3, 3 delegates; Ward 4, 2 delegates; Ward 5, 2 delegates; Ward 6, 1 delegate; Ward 7, 2 delegates; Ward 8, 4 delegates; Ward 9, 6 delegates; Ward 10, 9 delegates; Ward 11, 5 delegates; Ward 12, 4 delegates; Ward 13, 4 delegates; Ward 14, 4 delegates; Ward 15, 3 delegates; Ward 16, 1 delegate; Ward 17, 1 delegate; Ward 18, 2 delegates; Ward 19, 1 delegate; Ward 20, 1 delegate; Ward 21, 3 delegates; Ward 22, 1 delegate; Ward 23, 1 delegate; Ward 24, 4 delegates; Ward 25, 1 delegate; Ward 26, 1 delegate; Ward 27, 5 delegates; Ward 28, no delegates.

The Board of Election Commissioners hereby designate the following polling places for said primary election:

Ward 1.
First District—Precincts 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14. Polling place, No. 2048 E. Prairie Ave.
Second District—Precincts 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13. Polling place, No. 6106 Prescott Ave.

Ward 2.
The two districts are combined. Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14. Polling place, No. 3501 N. Ninth St.

Ward 5.
First District—Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. Polling place, No. 917 N. 11th.
Second District—Precincts 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20. Polling place, No. 1530 Wash St.

Ward 8.
First District—Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10. Polling place, No. 1800 S. 10th.

Second District—Precincts 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16. Polling place, 1407 S. 14th.

Ward 9.
First District—Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13. Polling place, No. 1006 Victor St.

Second District—Precincts 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16. Polling place, No. 1210 Sidney St.

Ward 10.
First District—Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11. Polling place, No. 1959 Cherokee St.

Second District—Precincts 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15. Polling place, No. 2636 Cherokee St.

Ward 11.
First District—Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Polling place, No. 3948 S. Broadway.

Second District—Precincts 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. Polling place, No. 3103 Cherokee St.

Ward 12.
First District—Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11. Polling place, No. 6810 E. Broadway.

Second District—Precincts 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13. Polling place, No. 3669 Robert Ave.

Ward 13.
First District—Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10. Polling place, No. 3847 Compton Ave.

Second District—Precincts 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Polling place, No. 3840 Shaw Ave.

Ward 15.
First District—Precincts 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11. Polling place, No. 1609 S. Jefferson Ave.

Second District—Precincts 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14. Polling place, No. 2729 Park Avenue.

Ward 21.
First District—Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 6. Polling place, No. 3900 N. Grand.

Second District—Precincts 5, 7, 8, 9, 10. Polling place, No. 4444 Penrose St.

Ward 24.
First District—Precincts 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 13. Polling place, No. 2629 S. Kingshighway Ave.

Second District—Precincts 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12. Polling place, No. 5109 Daggett.

Ward 27.
First District—Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Polling place, No. 5347 Theodosia Ave.

Second District—Precincts 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Polling place, No. 5562 Easton Ave.

In testimony whereof, the said Board of Election Commissioners has caused this notice to be signed by its chairman, attested by its secretary, and its official seal affixed at office in St. Louis this 11th day of February, 1911.

HENRY KORTJOHN, JR., Chairman.
HENRY W. BLODGETT, Secretary.
JOSEPH W. JAMISON, Members of the Board.

Attest:
H. G. BEEDLE, Secretary.

\$50 for Campaign Fund

BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' UNION NO. 6 GIVES FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO SOCIALIST PARTY.

Donation Will be Appreciated by Party Members.

Brewers' and Maltsters' Union No. 6 never believed in empty resolutions.

A few minutes before this paper goes to press we are informed that No. 6, at last Sunday's meeting, decided to contribute \$50.00 to the Socialist Party Campaign Fund.

This donation will be appreciated by our party membership and the first chance to "pay it back with interest" will be on Saturday, March 25, when Union No. 6 will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary at New Club Hall, on Chouteau Avenue and Thirteenth Street.

Local Party News and Notes

BREAKING THE RECORD.

February is a short month, but it broke the record for due stamps sold in one month. The fact that more due stamps were sold in February than in any previous month in the history of our party in St. Louis indicates a healthy, growing condition.

New members are pouring in at such a rate that the General Committee has found it advisable to change the manner of passing on applications, in order to expedite matters.

The Campaign Fund continues to roll in and almost touches the \$600.00 mark this week. The new campaign lists are now out, and should be vigorously pushed in the next few weeks. The tide is with us, and every pound of energy expended now will help to swell the tide into a flood. Get on the job, comrade, and let us move on to victory!

BRANCH ITEMS.

The new branch in the Eighteenth Ward is getting down to solid work in fine shape. Their order for the People's Voice is a good sign that the vote in that ward will take a jump upwards.

Comrades in the Twelfth Ward that live along Gravois Avenue became tired of seeing no agitation in that neighborhood, and have organized a branch to look after the work in their vicinity. They have placed an order for 1000 People's Voice as a starter and will increase it as they become able. Last fall we had eighty votes stolen in Precinct 6 of Ward 12. With a square count and the additional agitation of the west branch the Twelfth Ward ought to make a good showing on April 4.

The Tenth Ward continues to lead in the matter of membership and all-round agitation. At its last meeting the branch decided to use show cards and other literature in addition to the regular distribution of the People's Voice. The general sentiment can be summed up by saying, "We are going to win!"

A serious loss to the Jewish Branch is the removal of Comrade Joseph Miller from the city. However, the remaining members, with the able assistance of Comrade Litman, will do their level best to have every Jewish citizen cast a Socialist ballot on election day.

Last fall there was almost no work done in the Seventh Ward. Now we have a promising branch in that ward. They have ordered 2000 copies of the People's Voice for the first issue and will take more as they may be financially able.

THE PEOPLE'S VOICE.

The advance orders for the first issue of the People's Voice indicate that 50,000 copies will be required to fill the demand. The succeeding issues will be even greater.

Some of the branches are crippled because of a lack of funds. The remedy for this condition is to push the campaign lists. Every party member should keep a list in his or her pocket and collect every possible nickel and dime—not overlooking the dollars, either.

A subcommittee of the State Committee of Maryland, appointed to canvass the vote of a recent referendum, reports the election of A. B. Claton, Hyattsville, as State Secretary and Oswald Weber, Cumberland, as member of the National Committee.

Busch's Son-in-Law

Lieutenant Scharrer Wants 500,000 Army

"YOU NEED MORE AND BETTER RESERVES TO QUELL STRIKERS!"

Exclaims the Prussian Lieutenant of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company.

Last Saturday's St. Louis Times published the following news item, which may be of special interest to the United Brewery Workers and to Organized Labor at large:

LIEUTENANT WHO WON MISS BUSCH RETURNS.

Eduard Scharrer and Wife Will Attend Brewer's Golden Wedding.

Lieut. Eduard Scharrer of Germany, who married Wilhelmina Busch four years ago, after an elopement, returned to St. Louis with his bride Saturday for the first visit since their marriage four years ago.

"Lieut. Scharrer and his wife will depart Wednesday for California, where they will participate in the celebration of the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus Busch, parents of the bride.

LIEUT. SCHARRER THINKS THE STRENGTH OF THE STANDING ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES SHOULD NOT BE LESS THAN 500,000. At present the standing army is 76,911, while Congress has ruled the strength in times of peace shall not exceed 100,000.

"YOU NEED MORE AND BETTER RESERVES TO QUELL STRIKERS," SAID LIEUT. SCHARRER, AT 1 BUSCH PLACE, SATURDAY. "I am impressed with the marvelous residences in the West End, through which I drove Friday."

Lieut. Scharrer is a Prussian army lieutenant. We see no reason why this snub of a parasite should not be made general slave driver at his father-in-law's big beer brewery.

Snubs of his caliber make excellent drivers. In view of the fact that his father-in-law has unlimited means, Lieut. Scharrer could beautify the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co.'s plant by organizing a private army of soldiers—cossacks, of you please!—and station them all over the immense establishment. They might be called the Anheuser-Busch Hussars, of the Anheuser-Busch Cossacks, and Lieut. Scharrer could then be the commander-in-chief.

Thus the aspirations of the Prussian lieutenant will be satisfied.

In case the Brewery Workers should go out on strike, as they did some two or three years ago, Lieut. Scharrer could then "quell the strikers."

We see no reason why Lieut. Scharrer should not submit this military organization to his father-in-law during the golden wedding celebration in Pasadena.

New Subscribers

Have been received by the following comrades and friends:

George Knittel	2
De Witt Rice	2
F. J. Heuer	3
Fred Steiner	1
Anton Ortner	2
O. Pauls	4
Ad. Dambacher	1
W. F. Crouch	3
S. Bernstein	2
F. J. Kloth	2
Fred J. Fischer	1
Robert Haul	1
J. J. Leuenberger	2

David Goldstein

Emma Goldmann Wm. M. Reedy

THESE ENEMIES OF SOCIALISM ARE LIBERALLY TREATED BY THE CAPITALIST PRESS.

Emma Denounces Socialists at Odeon Meeting.

Dave Goldstein of Boston, Martha Moore Avery's affinity, was brought to St. Louis to speak against Socialism and the Socialist movement.

Dave, the ex-De Leonite, ex-Socialist, ex-Jew and now converted Catholic, came to St. Louis to kill Socialism by his lectures on "free love," a subject which he deals with from his own experience.

The capitalist papers heralded Dave as the biblical David who would come to make an end to the Goliath of Socialism.

He came, spoke, left, and the St. Louis Socialist movement goes merrily on with its good work, while even the Catholic workingmen wonder why it is that some of the would-be clerical leaders could get caught by such "free love" apostles as Dave Goldstein.

That St. Louis is in the midst of a political campaign was brought to the attention of the public by the presence of Emma Goldmann in St. Louis. As regularly as clockwork "somebody" will get Emma to St. Louis during political campaigns.

As far back as 1893 Emma Goldman came to St. Louis during political campaigns to break up Socialist campaign meetings. In the spring of 1893, Emma, assisted by a gang of Democratic politicians from the old Fourth Ward, almost succeeded in breaking up a big Socialist mass meeting at the old Central Turner Hall, on Tenth, between Walnut and Market streets.

During the last ten years this apostle of anarchism has been brought to St. Louis in almost every campaign, and "Red Emma" never missed her chance to denounce the "Socialist politicians."

Queer as it may seem, Emma has never much to say against the capitalist political parties, which may be due to the fact that her admirers are, as a rule, closely lined up with old party politics, as, for instance, her old bosom friend, William Marion Reedy, publisher and editor of The Mirror, the "society paper" par excellence, the same paper that was swallowed up body and soul by the "Big Interests" during the recent City Charter campaign.

Last Sunday Emma Goldman spoke at the Odeon building, in the aristocratic West End. As usual, and in accordance with the wishes and desires of her "admirers and patrons," she again paid her respects to the Socialists. According to the Globe-Democrat

"Miss Goldman concluded by declaring the Socialists were desirous of removing politicians from office, only to fill their places with other politicians."

Thus the Socialist movement is moving onward, merrily and irresistibly, in spite of all the Goldsteins and Goldmans and other worthies.

We take it for granted that the next great anti-Socialist light brought to St. Louis will be No. 3 of the trio, Dave's affinity, Martha Moore Avery!

EMMA GOLDMANN

Banquetted by Democratic Politicians at Cicardi's Restaurant.

CIVIC LEAGUE SECRETARY R. N. BALDWIN AND OTHER BIG CINCH MEN ATTEND BANQUET.

Emma Goldmann, who denounced the Socialist Party at her Odeon meeting on Sunday afternoon, enjoyed a banquet at Cicardi's restaurant last Monday evening, given by Frank P. Crunden, Democratic politician and member of the City Council. Among those present were: Roger N. Baldwin, secretary of that Big Cinch organization known as "Civic League;" E. M. Grossman, attorney of the School Board; William Marion Reedy and other gentlemen and ladies prominent in capitalist politics and society.

HAVE YOU MOVED? If you have moved since registration day, then you must go to the City Hall and be transferred on the registration books.

Do not forget this! In a political battle the weapons are ballots. Do not be a non-combatant.

The Socialist Flag

Sign of Brotherhood Says Mayor Gaynor

NEW YORK'S MAYOR ORDERS POLICE NOT TO INTERFERE WITH "INTELLECTUAL PROPAGANDA."

Comments on Socialism and Says that Red Flag Represents Brotherhood.

New York, Feb. 28.—In a message to the Board of Aldermen, Mayor Gaynor delivered himself of some thought regarding police interference with Socialist propaganda, and the arrest of strikers. Said Gaynor, in part:

"I have particularly made the police authorities understand that those who entertain views of government, of an economic or social order, different from ours, are not to be interfered with, or denied the right of freedom of speech and of assembly on that account.

"A propaganda by intellectual persuasion and peaceable means for changes in form of government or in the economic or social order is lawful and not to be meddled with, much less oppressed, by the police. The Socialists do not believe in individualism, but in collectivism. In place of having the present condition of individual ownership of property, they would mass all land and chief products and the principal means, tools, and machinery of production under the control and operation of the state, in order, as they claim, to bring about distributive justice, namely, a just division of the total product of industry among all those who contribute to produce it by their physical or mental work, after first providing for the non-productive aged and infirm. That it clearly appears to the rest of us that this scheme would be doing away with incentives to individual exertion, greatly reduce production, and thereby increase poverty and distress, is no reason for denying to those who advocate it rights secured to every one by our system of government. And that their flag is red, instead of blue or yellow or green, does not annoy or alarm intelligent people.

"They chose the color red for their emblem, not to signify that they favor violence or the shedding of blood, as the unintelligent suppose, and as actions of those in official authority often lead people to believe, but for the purpose of typifying the common brotherhood of all men of all nations through the same red blood which flows through the veins of all, and to the end that all war and violence shall cease. Let the fundamental rights of all on which free government rests be denied to no one. Those who want to work changes peaceably through the ballot box have the right to try to do so. They may light fire in on them. As John Stuart Mill says, that which seems the height of absurdity to one generation often becomes the height of wisdom to the next.

Socialist News

Comrade Lanfersiek, State Secretary of Kentucky, reports fine progress in his state. The dues for January of this year more than doubled those of the same month last year. Three new locals were chartered during January. He also reports that Locals Louisville and Covington have been growing so rapidly that they have been compelled to seek larger quarters.

The Bohemian comrades of New York are publishing a weekly Socialist paper, entitled "Obrana" (Defense) at 500 East Seventy-fourth Street, New York City. It is reported that this paper is doing fine agitation work among the Bohemians. Subscriptions should be addressed to the publication office. The price is \$2.00 per year.

ATTENTION!
Workingmen's Sick Benefit Society No. 265.

All members of the Workingmen's Sick Benefit Society No. 265 are hereby informed that the regular meeting, which should be held on March 18, will be held one week later, i. e., on Saturday, March 25, on account of the annual Socialist March festival and campaign demonstration, which will take place on March 18 at the New Club Hall.

AL. SIEPMAN, Secretary.

Sheet Metal Workers

OPEN MEETING WILL BE HELD THURSDAY, MARCH 9, AT DRUIDS' HALL.

Men Employed in Trade Invited to Attend.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, Local Union No. 247, will have an open meeting Thursday evening, March 9th, at Druids' Hall, corner Ninth and Market streets, for the purpose of more thoroughly organizing the sheet metal workers, such as are employed on stove, range and hotel work, automobiles, beer sinks and drainers. All non-union metal workers are invited to attend. Good speakers will address the meeting.

BEER DRIVERS' BALL.

No. 43 Will Give Grand Family Entertainment Saturday Evening.

This evening, Saturday, March 4, Beer Drivers' and Stabblers' Union No. 43 will have its "gala day" by giving its annual spring festival, consisting of entertainment and ball. Extensive arrangements have been made to have one of the finest crowds gathered at the New Club Hall that has ever been together at any festival of wageworkers. Fine music, a fine program, a fine time all around. That this will not be a water-wagon affair is natural enough, but at the same time we may assure the non-beer drinkers that they will also find a good supply of soda water, lemonade, ale, sarsaparilla, ice cream, pink tea and clear water there. So there is no excuse for anybody to stay away. Come and have a good time with the "Old Guard of No. 43."

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Union Electric Strike Vigorously Pushed

HOW POOR CHAS. CULLY WAS ELECTROCUTED—FARCE OF A CORONER'S INQUEST STRIKINGLY DESCRIBED.

How the Verdict Was Given as "Accident," While in Fact it Was Criminal Negligence.

The Electrical Workers are still on strike against the Union Light Co. for a 10 per cent increase and better working conditions.

In our last week's letter he told you how one of the unfair men, working for the Union Electric Light Co., met an untimely death by being electrocuted, while at work on a pole, on account of his inexperience at the business when employed by the Union Electric Light Co. at the time of our strike, and, secondly, on account of the company not having any practical men in any of the gangs to try and do something for their fellow man should he get "hung up."

We will now give you an outline of the inquest over the dead body of this poor unfortunate, Charles Cully; then judge for yourselves as to what chances the common people have with a corporation like the Union Light Co., or with the courts, after a "mock" inquest, as this was.

We had our picket, W. A. Shearwood by name, picketing this gang. They were working on Natural Bridge road and Newstead avenue. Brother Shearwood was standing in front of a saloon, northwest corner of Natural Bridge road and Newstead avenue, directly across the street from the pole on which Cully was burnt up. P. J. Bonner of 4328 Lexington avenue was also there. The foreman, Ed Tate, was over 200 feet north, on Newstead avenue, away from the pole on which this accident happened. The nearest man to Cully was Ed Bond, "another strikebreaker" (who came direct from the Missouri Pacific shops, at Ewing avenue and the Missouri Pacific tracks, where he had been scabbing on the Machinists, and who never worked a day at the business prior to our strike), who was across the street from Cully, going up a pole, with his back turned to Cully, and about fifteen feet above ground. No one saw the accident, excepting Mr. Bonner and a Mr. Klockman, who were together, and our picket, W. A. Shearwood. Foreman Tate ran to the pole and then hallowed for a pole ladder. He had to wait until one of the ground men brought the ladder to him; then he waited until one of the other so-called linemen came down from the pole and brought him a hand line. Foreman Tate then had to go up the pole and place this hand line in such a position that the other journeyman could lower Cully to the ground. Fifteen minutes' time was consumed in doing this. So it surely must appeal to every one who reads this that poor Cully was dead a long time before he was lowered to the ground. The accident happened at 10:30 a. m. the 14th day of February.

The coroner's inquest was held Wednesday morning, the 15th. At the inquest the policeman who made the report and the doctor, who was summoned after Cully was taken off the pole dead, testified, but outside of these two no one but employees of the company testified, and this in face of the fact that three men actually saw the accident and were present at the coroner's office at the time the inquest was held, but were not allowed or called upon to testify. General Foreman Fay and Assistant General Foreman Worthington testified, but they did not get on the job until forty minutes after the accident happened and the city ambulance had left on its way to the morgue with the electrocuted Cully. Mr. Fay never did climb that pole, regardless of his testimony before the coroner, unless he came back that evening and did so. Mr. Worthington climbed the pole twice. This was about one hour after the accident happened. The entire crew of Tate, including himself, testified, and not one man of them saw the accident, but the men that really saw the killing, for such it really was, were not allowed to testify—for what reason is best known to the coroner.

The verdict was accident, and this verdict will never be questioned, when in reality it was a case of criminal carelessness on the part of the foreman, who knew that he had not a single man working for him that understood the business, but will work any man sent to him, because the company asks him to. He will send them to their death. Surely the blood of this man Cully is upon the hands of Ed Tate, and the blood of several more of their hirelings and strikebreakers will be upon the hands of some of their other foremen, for the reason that the so-called linemen they now have can not do the work.

WM. POLLARD, Chairman Strike Committee.
JOHN T. KLINE, Sec'y.
W. A. SHEARWOOD, Picket.

Discrimination.

"What do you charge for your rooms?"
"Five dollars up."
"But I'm astute."
"Then it's five dollars down."—Cornell Widow.

Educational Value of Woman's Trade Union

By Francis Squire Potter.

The woman's trade union was bound to arise when masses of women went into industry. The precocity of its origin and growth is astounding. Economic pressure forced the woman's union to take form as economic pressure forced the men's union to take form. But it took men years after the introduction of machinery to organize their armies, while with women, the organization has been so rapid that the public generally is ignorant of its extent and its significance. It would seem that nature had given women wit to compensate for lack of muscle. This wit is notoriously quicker than is that of their slower brethren, and the grim struggle for self-preservation is sharpening the wits of our mill and factory girls to-day as it has that of every living thing since life became self-conscious. It is well worth while to examine how this struggle for existence through the union, is educating women in the industrial world, naturally, and in what ways this education can and should be supplemented and enriched.

The first thing which happens to a girl when she goes out of her home to work is a consciousness of independence and is corollary, self-respect. She is an individual. The first thing which happens to this same girl when she goes into a union is a feeling that she has merged her individuality into something larger than herself for the sake of gaining power. In her previous state as an independent worker she was to a limited degree a law to herself with nothing to consider but her own circumstances. But she was helpless to face the economic pressure which forced her wages down to the barely living or less than living point. In the face of this necessity she learned the force of a boasted independence which meant nothing really except the certainty of being bought at a fraction of her value. It was exactly like the independence of a small chicken that strutted out of the coop and is free to walk around its yard while a good healthy hawk at ease in the air overhead has its eye upon it. That chicken's free will exists only in its own mind.

The first effect, then, of the girl's joining the union is disciplinary. She sacrifices her independence and conforms to certain regulations, pays dues, submits to other incidental demands imposed by the collective will. She submits voluntarily and thus gets the first real discipline, perhaps, she has ever known. Her will is steeled, her judgment sobered, her knowledge founded on the rock bottom of vital personal experience.

The net effect of this discipline upon her is an enlarged consciousness. Her interests are identical with those of the hundreds and thousands in her union. It dawns upon her for the first time that it is in the long run a bad thing for her to climb up at the expense of someone else. If she can do it now, somebody else is going to do it at her expense later. She sees that it is a bad system where the few can enjoy a niggardly and short-lived prosperity while the many are correspondingly impressed. She sees the wisdom of raising the common standard, of raising the common interest, and there glimmers upon her, for the first time, that ideal which ages ago the struggle to live brought to the consciousness of the fowls of the air and the beasts of the field, that ideal of associated life, of which the bees and the ants are nature's most finished exemplars. I say, glimmers upon her, for the western world never has attained the perfection of the race above the pampering of individuals. For two thousand years it has played with, and shuffled around, and evaded the ideal of society, has made it an excuse for going on crusades, has dedicated property to it, which property thereby was free incidentally from taxation, and has done other things too numerous to pause upon. The crusades and the cathedrals are landmarks in our progress, but they did not realize the ideal.

The next effect upon the working girl after the disciplinary and the ethical is the mental. Her rudimentary idea of bettering her condition, of raising her wages, leads inevitably to a consideration of ways and means. She feels herself unequal to directing the combined force of which she is apart. She has to look for somebody who is equal to it, somebody with larger wisdom, wider experience, ability to face fearlessly those social powers before which she cringes. She begins to size up the superior spirits in her union. By discussing their relative endowments and assigning them to various positions of responsibility she learns her first politics. These officers have a certain function in the organization in relation to its members. They have another function as standing between the organization and the world. Bearing this in mind she takes an interest in elections. When the election is over she takes an interest in the successful candidate. And by an inevitable sequence her mind travels along the line of communication between her union through its representatives to the society in which her union is striving to better itself. She finds that her employers belong to another union. Then she realizes

that the power of money, which to her always had been the supreme power, is being threatened in these days by state control from above and by rebellion from beneath. Both the control and the rebellion must manifest themselves through legal channels. She sees that her union to get anywhere must get hold of the arm of the law. Now, at first, this "law" is something fast and nebulous, but the day comes when there is an issue between her union and its employers. Suddenly the law becomes something near and essential. Whether they arbitrate or negotiate or rebel, the members of the union must know what they may and what they may not do. They must conciliate public opinion. They must advertise the justice of their cause. They must be wise as serpents and harmless as doves. So our union girl, because she must, takes up a short course in law.

Then, very likely, without warning, all the wit, discipline, ethical and mental development of the union is put to the test.

A Strike is Called.

Those who say that women are exempt from fighting forget that the warfare of our day and country is industrial warfare, and that in very important ways its methods differ from the methods of military warfare. Its expression is antipodal to the expression of military warfare. Military warfare employs violence; industrial warfare passivity. Military warfare perpetuates an army of idlers; industrial warfare an army of workers. The military army is active in the transient period of war only, is inactive during the normal period of peace; the industrial army is active during the normal period of peace and is inactive only in the transient period of war. Lastly industrial war attains to its ideal as it resists the encroachment upon it of military methods, and therefore its ideal is one for which the talents and habits of women are peculiarly adapted. In the policy of waiting and doing nothing women are veterans!

Let us suppose that our working girl's union strikes and thus enters the field of industrial battle. The excitement rises. The work-day becomes suddenly a day of idleness. The organization becomes alert. It must have pickets, open air meetings. There is urgent demand for speakers. New figures rise into prominence whose abilities are forced into action unexpectedly. The feeling of daring, of adventure, sloughs off the old timidities. Leaders among the girls are blacklisted. Some of the girls become reckless. They overstep the legal line. It may be that they get on the wrong side of a fence, stand still while they talk instead of keeping on the move, forget to get a license to hawk their literature. A hundred little things may get them into trouble. Or they may get into trouble from lack of self-control. Or they may get into trouble from the deliberate intent of their opponents to crush them without mercy. Anyway they get into the police courts.

Now, it is a sad fact that the oftener one gets into the police court the less veneration one has for the law! That majestic institution, built up by centuries of sages who spent their lives trying to spoon up spilt milk—merely to clean up the floor, not to save the milk!—turns out to be a little rickety. Lots of people, very ordinary people, too, are trying to patch it up, re-shingle it, put on a bay window, open up a skylight, enlarge the cellar; above all, to drain it. And it is apparent that the carpenters are divided irreconcilably about the way to alter the same spot. The majesty of the law resolves itself relentlessly into a kind of blind oracle which any person is at liberty to interpret any way he can make it go. Now they have smart persons in the union, just as smart as the judges who lose their tempers and interrupt and speak a language which no longer awes the union girl. These smart ones get arrested, and their companions, forming an involuntary class in pursuit of legal knowledge, go to court as to a lecture room to hear the smart ones tried. They glory silently in the self-possession and resourcefulness with which the defendant answers questions and score their points. Cheerfully they pool their fines and go back a little better equipped than they were before to carry on their strike. Politics and law, the very subjects supposed by the heedless to be superfluous to a woman's education, are the first studies which the trade union develops in the working girl. And it is through this hard but sure school that the experienced union girl comes by human right to a few intellectual convictions.

Here they are.
Women who go to work in modern industry must combine if they are to receive economic recognition. Men, even with the ballot in their hands, have had to do this. Women must learn to work together, and to do this they must be self-controlled, fair-minded, wise in the selection of leaders. They must be proof against bribery and must learn to detect it in its most subtle forms. They must be proof against sophistry, diversion, intimidation. For the sake of self-preservation they must cultivate hon-

esty, penetration, concentration, and bravery.

When the working girl has passed through this school of experience she has learned that it is the highest economy to sacrifice everything in the present for the sake of an ultimate good. And indeed the sacrifice which is made by working girls on a strike is inconceivable to those who have not actually been in the midst of one. It means being prepared to go hungry, cold, shelterless, with the possibility of indefinite pauperism or worse. It means being black-listed against future chances in the old field. It means overwhelming depressions, touching the melancholy border lines. It means despondencies, periods of frenzy and utter despair. It is not to be thought that women who have been through such sacrifice as this and have risen above it triumphant have not learned a lesson in moral courage and strategic discernment which places them at one bound upon a far higher plane than ordinary life brings to many of us. Put it to yourself! Would you be prepared at a common call, with failure very possible at the end of it, to give up your last cent and your reputation? That is a part of the education which the organized union girl gets, and inasmuch as the danger of her sacrifice is greater, it inevitably follows that the strength she develops is correspondingly greater than is that of union men upon a strike. And this brings me to the next phase of her education.

The familiarity with organization, its public activities in dealing with other organized forces, with the law which decrees the rules of the game, with industrial war in which no quarter is given or taken, brings her facing the realization that she is denied the use of a weapon with which her antagonist is armed. She is without political meaning, political power. She is fighting in a twentieth-century democracy with the weapons of the Middle Ages. She has no voice in making the laws or in selecting the men who make the laws. She must work longer hours for less pay and her resources are correspondingly slender. Everything that comes to the man comes to her intensified. She may or may not see that there is a fundamental injustice in conferring the right of suffrage upon one sex and not upon the other, but she knows that her political impotence is a handicap to her in her struggle for existence which is well-nigh fatal.

She Wants the Ballot, because she must have it to survive. She feels that her plight is an argument for it, and that every man and woman of intelligence and honor should help her to get it.

Undoubtedly the woman's movement is the greatest movement of this age. The industrial development in the woman's movement is its most significant phase. Its effect upon the character of women is more important, I believe, than is that of any other influence of our time. The woman's trade union is its school and its hope, a clear and definite contribution to the realization of the democratic ideal. And as the natural education of the trade union is supplemented by that conscious education of which I shall speak in a later paper, one sees in promise the rise of a people's university whose curriculum well may challenge the thought of serious educators the world over.

Milwaukee Notes And Comments

JOHN I. BEGGS TO BE SHIPPED TO ST. LOUIS.

"St. Louis Has Our Sympathy!" Exclaims Social-Democratic Herald.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 26.—John I. Beggs will leave Milwaukee for good. He will "settle down" in St. Louis.

Anyway, Mr. Beggs might sprinkle between the tracks before he goes, just to acknowledge his defeat in court on that proposition.

Mr. Beggs is a lucky man. He has lived in Milwaukee seventeen years and has never been in a street car accident. He must bear a charmed life!

The Herald stands corrected. We ramed January 1 as the time of Mr. Beggs' departure from the city. Mr. Beggs now admits he will leave, but says it will take place April 1. Now it will be St. Louis that will have the "best street car system." St. Louis has our sympathy.

Rose is gone, Beggs is going—but the last of the once powerful triumvirate, John T. Janssen, still holds the fort. Do you mind the old days when the chief sighed virtuously and made the excuse that Rose was the head of the police department and that he had to carry out his red-light policy?

The St. Louis Socialists are justly jubilant at the signal defeat of the proposed "reform" charter, says the Social Democratic Herald. It was a dirty dollar affair masquerading as something particularly needed in the interests of good government. The Socialists did good work against it and made themselves felt. In Seattle on a recall the sitting mayor was ousted from office for running a vice administration of the city by some 4,000 votes, just about the number,

in fact, that the press agrees that the Socialists cast against him.

Last Sunday the Milwaukee Socialists made a house-to-house distribution, covering the entire city, of a special bulletin, under the title, The Voice of the People, giving facts and figures relative to local city income and expense and showing that the administration has had nothing to do with the prevailing rate of taxes. Also an exposure of almost unheard-of newspaper lying—deliberate fact distortion—in regard to administration matters was made, and the actual facts given to show the falsity of a lot of stuff put out by one Alderman Bogk, a holdover from the gang days. As this special bulletin gives just the facts out-of-town Socialists are after, to meet the lies printed in the capitalistic press dispatches about Milwaukee's Socialist administration, we would suggest that they also make use of it. Send a 2-cent stamp for a copy to Edmund T. Melms, county organizer, Brisbane building, Milwaukee.

Polish Socialists Join Socialist Party

IN THIRTEEN STATES EIGHTY-TWO BRANCHES WILL AFFILIATE WITH SOCIALIST NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

Secretary Barnes Issues Statement.

National Secretary J. Mahlon Barnes has sent out the following letter:

"Chicago, Ill., Feb. 24, 1911.
"To the National Executive Committee:

"Dear Comrades—The Polish Section of the Socialist Party makes application for payment for its translator and submits the following facts: They have eighty-two branches in thirteen states, with a total membership of at least one thousand. They have entered into an arrangement with nine of these states which will permit them to conduct their business, especially in the matter of handling dues stamps, by exactly the same methods as employed by the Finnish Translator's office.

"I have gone over their correspondence and find the following state organizations are parties to the agreement: Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Wyoming. The proposition contemplates purchase of dues stamps by the Polish translator from the National Office and the sale of the same to the respective Polish locals and branches in the several states, the Translator submitting a monthly report to the same offices and remitting at the same time the amount

due to the state organizations. By this arrangement the Polish Section also secures a rebate from most of the states.

The present membership of the Polish organization will represent a payment of \$50.00 a month to the National Office. I, therefore, suggest that that amount per month be allowed the Translator until the next meeting of the National Executive Committee, or until further action is taken upon the subject. Fraternally submitted,

"J. MAHLON BARNES,
"National Secretary."

Fruitless Struggle.
"I understand that after waiting twenty years, she married a struggling man?"
"Yes, poor chap. He struggled the best he knew how, but she landed him."—Brooklyn Life.

Reassuring.
Nervous Party—The train seems to be traveling at a fearful pace, ma'am.
Elderly Female—Yus; ain't it? My Bill's a-drivin' of the ingen, an' 'e can make 'er go when 'e's got a drop o' drink in 'im.—Tit-Bits.

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Woman's Enfranchisement

By Anna A. Maley.

When we have given the women the ballot, we shall have elected them to a place on the world's board of management.

Heretofore it has been held that the duties of wife and mother were sufficient for the woman. Let father manage the world.

The duties of the mother—do they cease when she has given her baby to the kindergarten? Does the child not go into the world—to the school, the factory, the office, into commerce, industry and war?

The cow's duty to the calf is done when she has nourished him and started him on his way to the slaughter pen, and the cow must be satisfied. But it is a poor sort of human mother who is willing to labor to make her boy sturdy and fine that she may relinquish him to the world's industrial and military slaughter pens, in the management of which she has nothing to say.

Last month we noted the destruction of our boys in war. "Peaceful industry" in America devours almost 600,000 workers yearly. Nor does this record take account of the thousands who die of disease contracted at their work.

We cannot too strongly insist that since industry in one form or another takes up the greater part of the lives of the majority, its conditions determine the conditions of the common life.

Are our industries safe? Are they organized for the protection of health or the promotion of intelligence? Is workshop, factory and store well ventilated? Are the lives of railroad men and miners adequately safeguarded? Is the rest time sufficient to keep the bodies strong and the minds wholesome, and is the wage enough to insure to the worker a comfortable home and abundant food and clothing? Is child labor permitted? Are the wages and working conditions for young women such as will save them from the temptations of the street?

All of these are questions in which the women of the country are concerned; and yet, work as we may as housekeepers and mothers, our labors will not affect the law of the land, and the law of the land governs industrial conditions.

"Yes," comes the objection, "but the mother's influence in the home is felt in the son's vote." The boy sees his mother always cooking, washing, sweeping, tending babies, and the question naturally occurs to him, "What does this creature of brooms and dishrags and cradles know about public affairs? Why should I seek her advice as to how I should vote?"

A good mother with whom the writer recently talked had labored faithfully to teach her boys the principles of human equality. Her eldest boy returned home after his first term at a university. The subject of equal rights was one day under discussion, and the boy said: "Mother, I don't believe in equal suffrage now. Since I have been away I have come to believe that the woman's place is in the home, and that she can best influence politics by properly teaching her boys." His mother answered: "If I had ever held that belief, you would be the best proof that I was wrong. I have taken more

pains than most mother do to teach you the principles of equal political rights. My influence of twenty years is destroyed by our first six months at the university. Perhaps if I and other women of like mind had something to say about your course of study at school, our influence upon you might be more lasting."

No, you may teach Johnny all you know—all that your baking, washing, scrubbing, sewing and nursing will permit you to know—and it will not save him from the slavery of the factory, mine, railroad or office—to which he must go to get his living.

You may scrub Katie until face and frock shine again—girls as good as she, as well-trained as he, stand by thousands behind the counters of the department stores of America, half paid and half fed, the natural prey of men who have money to invest in the flesh of the working-class daughters of the land.

Far better that you should understand that we need good housekeeping in the city and state even more than we need it in the household; that if the money produced by the workers, which is wasted on the luxuries of the rich and worse than wasted in filling Lorimer jackpots—if his money could be devoted to running people's laundries, bakeries, etc.—you would have more time to learn about the great world's work and to teach Johnny the things he ought to know.

Also we must not forget that low wages and lack of opportunity to get work prevent many men from marrying, and that young women who would otherwise be their housekeepers must find employment outside of the home. The woman in the home may be represented in some fashion in politics by her husband, but there is no longer the shadow of an excuse for withholding the ballot from the women in industry. No husband supports her, and the only man who represents her politically is the boss who hires her. He is interested in keeping her wages low, and accordingly he votes for such laws and lawmakers as will be most likely to cheapen labor.

The women of the working class have but little to gain by possession of the ballot unless they will use their votes for the protection of their own class. The workers, men and women, must bear their chains as long as their means of labor, the land, mills, mines, factories and railroads, are privately owned and operated for profit.

Our lesson last month set forth that there can be no peace until industrial justice is established. So, now, must be held that there can be no freedom for women until there is free opportunity to get bread.

At the root of all forms of tyranny lies the right of the master to control the bread of the slave. Whether the woman be a sex slave in some man-controlled home, or an industrial slave in a privately-owned shop or factory, there is for her but one road to release and that is through Socialism, the hope of the world.

Let us work for it to-day with such means as are in our hands; and let us work for the ballot, that we may better serve the cause which means our freedom.

Livingston Socialist Adopt Platform

An Energetic Campaign Will be Carried On.

The Socialist Party of Livingston, Ill., will take an active part in the coming town elections, and for this purpose adopted the following platform:

"The Socialist Party of Livingston, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles of the International Socialist Movement as the party of the working class, with the aim of ultimately abolishing the wage system and ending the exploitation of the wage workers by the capitalist class.

"We appeal to all working men and women, and also to all citizens in sympathy with the noble aim of the Socialist Party, to support our movement.

"The working people have nothing to hope for at the hands of the ruling little clique which has control of all municipal matters and succeeds in keeping the large number of working taxpayers in the dark on the financial condition of our community and in ignorance regarding the work of our trustees.

"We, therefore, solicit the support of all good, progressive citizens for the following measures:

"Improvement of streets.
"Municipal lighting plant.
"Better sanitary regulations.
"A public park.
"Improvement of the public school.
"Free school books.

"Abolition of contract system; all work to be done direct by the village.

"All work to be done under union conditions by union men.

"Quarterly financial reports on all receipts and expenditures and publication thereof.

"Publication of records of the meetings of the Village Trustees.

"Referendum on important questions.

"We furthermore pledge that our candidates will support any measure intended to improve the condition of the working class and bring it near to a realization of complete emancipation from the exploitation of the capitalist.

"Issued by authority of the Socialist Party of Livingston, Ill.
"THE COMMITTEE."

Apponyi-Hungarian Czar

TOURING AMERICA TO TALK INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 21.—Count Albert Apponyi, the "peace angel" from Hungary, who was invited to America by a lot of silk-stockinged gentlemen who are very partial to titles and hurl heiresses at the foreign adventurers at every opportunity—along with millions of wealth produced by the workers who revere the names of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln—was in our midst last Saturday.

The count, or no-account, spoke in Engineers' Hall on international peace, and the automobiles and carriages in that neighborhood were so plentiful that the streets were almost impassable.

Not being partial to the count or his title-worshipping votaries in this community, we are bound to say that the record of this "peacemaker" is typical of the canting humbugs who are around on this mission in such numbers to-day to gain a bit of notoriety.

Apponyi's career is one of the worst and most reactionary in Europe. The friction that always exists in the Balkan states because of the unscrupulous greed of the Great Powers, and the tyranny of Austrian, Russian and German rule, affords endless opportunities for politicians to make trouble. Apponyi represents the Agrarian party in Hungary, and when his party was on the eve of defeat he fostered the talk of war with Serbia, in order to snatch a moment's popularity and divert attention from his party's misdeeds.

In the whole of Hungary, where political decency is unknown, there is no more unprincipled or selfish politician than Apponyi. Representing the landed interests—which ruined Poland and would ruin Hungary—he establishes, in his infamous border police, an exact counterpart of the Czar's Cossack troops. He did his utmost to crush the trade unions, and made it almost impossible for the half-starved agricultural workers to reorganize, imprisoning the leaders of the working class movement.

In accordance with imperial policy, he secured the passage of laws that gorged the passage of laws that forced the various nationalities under Hungarian rule to teach Hungarian to their school children to the exclusion of their own native tongues, and was an adept in stirring up race antagonism in order to make his rule secure.

It was Apponyi who forced through a law to give the landed aristocrats and employers the right to ply the lash upon the backs of their workers in the same manner that the

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slave owners beat their chattels more than half a century ago.

Apponyi it was who, when the demand for electoral freedom grew too great to deny it openly, undertook to carry out the reforms demanded only that he might the more safely keep the people in political subjection.

Having brought over Apponyi, let the snug hypocrites bring the Czar of Russia or Butcher Diaz next to preach "peace"—the kind of peace which means the enslavement of labor.—Citizen.

Capitalist Attack and Socialist Answer

THE MILWAUKEE ADMINISTRATION ATTACKED—THE SOCIALISTS ANSWER.

By Carl D. Thompson.

Last week a most surprising and vigorous attack was made upon the Milwaukee Socialist administration. Alderman Bogk (Republican), in an open letter published in all of the Milwaukee papers, and later sent broadcast over the country, makes grave and specific charges against the Socialist administration. Among them are the following:

1. He claims that the Socialists have increased the city pay rolls \$118,595 during the first six months.

2. That the new garbage incinerator has cost the city \$27,000 the first year of operation more than the old plant.

3. That the Socialists had to borrow \$1,130,000 at a cost of \$12,000 interest-charge.

4. That the Socialists had spent enormous sums of money for parks and land.

5. That they had discredited the financial standing of the city.

6. That ambition and greed are the friends and companions of the Socialist administration, their officials entirely lacking in experience, if not grossly incompetent.

Comptroller Dietz Replies.

Following closely upon this wholesale and sweeping condemnation of the Socialist administration came the reply of their Comptroller, Carl P. Dietz. In an open letter he took up each of the charges and made reply.

1. He said: Of course, the pay rolls have been increased, for the simple reason that the city has been doing its own public works, which had before been done by private contractors. The money that formerly went to the contractors now goes in wages to the city's employes, engineers and builders. And the city saves the contractor's profits.

2. In regard to the new garbage incinerator, Dietz replies: It was built by the former administration.

3. In regard to borrowing money, he says that under the present laws every administration is compelled to borrow money—this is the regular custom. The Socialist administration has borrowed no more than any other.

4. That the Socialists have discredited the financial standing of the city he denies. He points to the fact that there has been no difficulty whatever in disposing of all the bonds that Milwaukee had to put on the market, and that the rate was even a little better than other cities were able to secure, and quotes the Economist, a leading financial paper of the country, to show that the financial standing of the city was never better than now.

5. In regard to the expenditures for parks, he points out that former administrations had bought park land on twenty-year land contracts. The payments had been neglected from time to time, and several of the largest ones fall due this year. Under the law they must be paid or the land forfeited. The present administration, therefore, is compelled to assume the burden of the payments that former administrations had neglected to make.

SCHOOLS FOR CONSUMPTIVES

A school for tuberculosis patients, in which they may learn how to get well—that is the idea of a sanatorium advanced by Dr. David L. Sohn, of New York, in American Medicine (New York). We can isolate only a small number of our consumptives, Dr. Sohn says. There are a great army of them, and our few sanatoria are unable successfully to combat the disease. We must educate those whom we cannot treat—teach them how to live so that they may vanquish the malady by themselves. Isolation and education are his watchwords and the greater of these two is education—the greater because it must be our weapon with hundreds of thousands, while isolation can be effective with comparatively few. We read:

"Let us isolate those whom we can and educate those whom we can not. In order to accomplish the best results under the present trying circumstances, I advocate the establishment of schools for consumption, in which the patient will in three weeks derive the benefit of a practical

course of instruction at a sanatorium school devoted solely to this purpose.

"The sanatorium school I have in mind can be built within the city limits or in the suburbs. It should be an institution built and equipped as a modern sanatorium for the cure of consumption, suited for open air, rest, hygienic and dietetic treatment, and should be under the supervision of trained physicians and nurses who will carry out the most approved treatment of tuberculosis. There the patients will not only be kept and treated, but they will themselves be instructed in the various phases of sanatorium treatment. There they will be trained how to take care of themselves after they leave the sanatorium school. I may venture to say that after a course of three weeks in such an institution, a patient will be well able to take care of himself, no matter where he may go to continue his treatment for an ultimate cure. Furthermore, by these instructions, infection to other persons through ignorance and carelessness will be made almost impossible. We know that the untrained and uncared-for consumptive constitutes a great menace to his home and workshop. Very frequently he causes additional lives to be sacrificed because his presence and his ignorance constitute a dangerous environment for his associates."

We are beginning to learn, Dr. Sohn goes on to say, that it is unnecessary to go to the mountains to seek a cure for tuberculosis. Pure air is essential, but wherever we can find it constantly we are reasonably sure to obtain quick results, provided the patient understands his disease, or is under the supervision of a trained physician. To quote further:

"It may interest you to know that in every locality where sanatoria for consumptives are maintained the mortality from tuberculosis has markedly decreased among the villagers since the establishment of such institutions. The reduction in this mortality is to be explained by their imitation, voluntary and unconscious, of the cleanliness and sanitary precautions practiced in the institutions in their midst. Since a sanatorium has such a good influence upon the inhabitants outside the institution, what are we to expect from those inhabitants inside the institution who are anxious to be cured? A graduate from a sanatorium school will be able to go to any locality in the vicinity of his home where he can find pure air. He may even remain in his very home, where he may frequently be seen by relatives and friends who will inspire him with the hope and confidence so essential to the consumptive. Thus, this intelligent near-at-home treatment proves more advantageous, too, in that it does away with the homesickness and worry which are so often a great hindrance to recovery."—Literary Digest.

Disinfected.

An old darkey was among those Adams county vote sellers. Judge Blair said to him: "I'll impose on you a fine of \$5, six months in the workhouse and disfranchise you for five years. The workhouse sentence is suspended." "Old Mose left very much downhearted. To a friend who asked, 'How he came out?' he answered: 'I come out mighty po'ly. I gits only \$2 for ma vote, so I loses \$3 on date; den he gibs we a wukhouse sentence, an' on top of dat disinfests me for five years.'

A GIRLS' CLUB.

The secretary, quite a pearl, Wished to resign—Suggested that some other girl Get into l'ne.

Her dear companions balked at this—Declined to choose—Declaring that no other miss Could fill her shoes.

They meant well, as they all aver, But got 'n bad.

The secretary, at this slur, Was very mad.

She put both feet down on the spot, Both trim and trig, Asserting that her shoes were not So very big.

Apologies were lost. Gee whiz! She sailed away, And one girls' club went out of biz That very day.

—Kansas City Journal.

Suffrage for Swiss Women.

The women of Zurich Canton, Switzerland, have been granted the privilege of equal suffrage with the men. The measure was voted into force by an election of the people without opposition.

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PROMPT AND EMPHATIC ACTION ON THE PART OF UNION LABOR IS REQUIRED.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30, 1911. To Officers and Members of Organized Labor—Greeting:

Dear Sirs and Brothers—You are doubtless aware that through united demands of organized labor during the last session of Congress that the United States Senate and House of Representatives passed the naval appropriation bill as amended, "providing that the battleships and colliers authorized should be built under the eight-hour work day." The bill was further amended so as to provide that one of the battleships should be built in a government navy yard.

But the ship-building trust has many influential friends in high places at Washington, and a scheme has been devised by which they hope to abolish the eight-hour provision in the bill, and also to take the ship away from a government yard and give it out to contract. This is the scheme. A few months ago the Secretary of the Navy devised a new system of accounting at navy yards, so that in estimating the cost of a new ship 45 per cent of maintaining navy yards as charged to the ship.

Now, the navy yard where this ship was to be built has three miles of water front and 144 acres of ground, and, under the accounting system, if an improvement is made, 45 per cent is added as an indirect charge to the ship. By this method they try to make it appear that if the battleship is built in a navy yard it will cost \$1,500,000 more than by contract.

This is a bold, determined effort to kill the eight-hour provision in the bill and to wipe out government construction, so as to give the ship-building trust a monopoly of the business; that is being done right in the face of President Taft's message, in which he strongly recommends that the present eight-hour law be extended so as to apply not only to buildings and work upon public grounds, but also to ships, armor and large guns when manufactured in private yards and factories.

I am instructed by the above organization, which is composed of your constituents, to write and request you, as our representative in Congress, that you support and vote to retain the eight-hour provision in the naval appropriation, and that the ship authorized be built in a government yard.

Thanking you for past favors and appreciating an early and favorable reply, we remain respectfully yours.

Congressman and Senators, urging them to support and vote to retain the eight-hour amendment in the naval bill, and to insist that one of the battleships authorized be built in a government yard.

Don't place this letter on file, but act at once, as this matter will come up for a vote at an early date. Inclosed find sample letter. Write on our official paper in your own way.

Thanking you for your co-operation, we remain fraternally yours,
WM. H. JOHNSTON,
OWEN McELROY,
Legislative Committee.

Form of Letter to be Addressed to Congressmen and Senators.

Hon. M. C.:

Dear Sir—At the last session of Congress the United States Senate and House of Representatives passed the naval appropriation bill, as amended, "providing that the battleships and colliers authorized should be built under the eight-hour law and that one of the battleships should be built in a government navy yard.

We are reliably informed that an attempt is about to be made (at the instance of the Secretary of the Navy) to have Congress abolish the eight-hour provision in the bill, and also to take the battleship authorized away from the government yard and give it out to contract.

This is a bold, determined effort to kill the eight-hour provision and to wipe out government construction, so as to give the shipbuilding trust a monopoly of the business; that is being done right in the face of President Taft's message, in which he strongly recommends that the present eight-hour law be extended so as to apply not only to buildings and work upon public grounds, but also to ships, armor and large guns when manufactured in private yards and factories.

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Co-operative  Printery
966 Chouteau Avenue.

Our St. Louis Campaign Work

Every Socialist in St. Louis should now ask himself the questions:
"What must I do from now till April 4th?"
"What can I do to make April 4th the most memorable day in the St. Louis Socialist and Labor movement?"

The answer is plain and simple. No comrade can do everything, but every comrade can do something.

Every comrade should do—must do—all he can. More is not expected.

There are but four short weeks left to do an immense amount of Socialist campaign work. At least a half-million copies of campaign papers and other Socialist literature should be distributed.

Every Socialist can help in this work. Among his neighbors and friends, among his fellow workers in the union meeting, in factory and workshop—everywhere—he must distribute our campaign literature.

The Capitalist parties don't need any campaign literature; they don't want any, because they don't know what to write about without giving themselves away as the political machines of Capitalism.

With the Socialists the distribution of literature is imperative, because it is the most effective way of educating the people.

This literature costs money, hundreds and thousands of dollars. For this reason our comrades are called upon to furnish the finances for the campaign literature.

Who else should furnish them?

This week the campaign contributions almost reach the \$600.00 mark, i. e., up to last Tuesday. At the time this paper went to press (Thursday) another hundred dollars had been added, so that by Saturday we shall probably be over the \$700.00 mark.

Socialists, workingmen of St. Louis: To the Front!

Let us have a campaign that will make each and every one of us feel proud!

Let us do our duty, work day and night during the ensuing four weeks, and April 4 will be a glorious day in the annals of the Socialist Party and the entire labor movement of St. Louis!

Who would take a back seat when The People's Voice demands determined action and great work?

These are the times that try men's souls!

The great future of glory and victory must begin here and now!

Rome was not built in one day, Milwaukee was not conquered in one campaign. We realize these facts.

For these reasons we will get right down to the real work.

Not to-morrow. To-day, Comrades, to-day!

The St. Louis Union Movement

There are numerous jurisdiction troubles on in the American trade union movement. They are by no means confined to the A. F. of L. unions.

These jurisdiction fights are the unavoidable results of the rapid industrial developments and mechanical transformations going on under the pressure of steam and electricity—these wonderful forces of unlimited possibilities that propel human energy and ingenuity on to almost inconceivable activity.

New inventions and improvements, new mechanical devices, create new fields of employment. New trades, new occupations, appear, only to disappear within a short time.

The wage workers live as long as they have a chance to sell their labor power; none better than they understand the words of Shakespeare:

"You take my life
When you take the means
Whereby I live."

With a certain branch of industry demoralized, disappearing, so many people lose their work, their chance to sell their labor power for wages, they lose their means of life.

Unfortunately the organization of the wage workers is insufficient to cope with the situation. Instead of reaching out and broadening their form of organization, with a view of diminishing jurisdiction troubles, they get caught in the narrow channel that leads into a hopeless blockade of petty jurisdiction fights.

It is almost superfluous to say that an industrial center like St. Louis is also more or less afflicted with these unpleasant and dangerous quarrels. The troubles between the National Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. and the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the Electrical Workers' trouble, etc., also work into the St. Louis Trade Union movement, and unless sincerity and honest diplomacy, guided by the desire for solidarity and unity of action will get the upper hand, much harm can be done.

Experience tells us that time and some hard knocks administered by the capitalist class will get the movement over these troubles.

Above all, nothing should be attempted to disrupt the local trade union movement. May the members of the Central Trades and Labor Union, Building Trades, Carpenters' and Metal Trades Councils fully realize the great responsibility resting on them.

Don't permit the common enemy to divide the ranks of Organized Labor. What better could the enemy desire than weakening your forces by internal dissensions and divisions?

Take a broader view of the movement by wiping out some of the "trade demarcation lines" that make you fight for a job like dogs for a roun bone.

Common sense will prevail in the end. The time is not far distant when the Electrical Workers will be once more united under one banner

and when the Carpenters' brotherhood will again be the leading organization in the A. F. of L. Building Trades Department.
Meanwhile: Workingmen of St. Louis, unite!
Divided you fall!
United you will march to victory and success for the good and welfare of mankind!

Renegade Briand's Fall

Aristide Briand, the would-be Socialist and former "direct-action" man, whose treachery to the working class elevated him to the position of prime minister of the French Republic, has lost his fat job.

The same capitalist rowdies who stood bravely by him so long as he fought Organized Labor and the struggling proletariat, deserted their darling "Premier Briand" during the debates on Church and State. By a majority of but 16 he secured a "vote de confiance," which made him realize that his time was up. He resigned, and the resignation was accepted.

Such is the fate of renegades and traitors.

Criticism and Strikes

The recent Chicago Garment Workers' strike was one of the most remarkable struggles in the history of the American labor movement.

It was remarkable in many ways. In the first place, this strike was a spontaneous rebellion of tens of thousands of the poorest proletarians, who had been practically without any organization when the trouble began.

Most of the strikers were young boys, women and girls, who rebelled against the unbearable conditions of work enforced by the powerful clothing manufacturers.

It was no easy job for the United Garment Workers of America to take charge of a tremendous strike movement, in which from the very start 25,000 or more poverty-stricken, unorganized wage slaves were involved.

Weeks and months the great battle raged. A greater, nobler, more self-sacrificing battle than the Chicago Garment Workers' strike has never been fought by any class of Union people anywhere in this or any other country.

Neither the threatening starvation and general misery, nor the brutality of the police, nor the inhuman, damnable conspiracy work of the manufacturers and their allies could induce the strikers to give up the fight.

But there is a limit to human endurance. And there is a limit to charity and "charitable sentiment" in connection with great strike movements. The limit was reached in Chicago. In the midst of winter's pitiless cold the Shylocks of manufacturers used the capitalist press to check the wave of "charitable sentiment." False promises, deceptions, dishonest moves on the employers' part, had the tendency to demoralize the forces of the strike movement.

Under such conditions the strike came to an end. Neither side could claim victory; neither side could glory in a defeat of the other side.

But now comes the sad feature. NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS. Heroes appear in the arena after every successful movement, yet some of them may not have done very much heroic work.

Here is the other extreme: NOTHING FAILS LIKE FAILURE.

After every failure somebody is looking for scapegoats. So in the Chicago Garment Workers' strike. Certain labor leaders and newspaper writers are now charging the general officers of the United Garment Workers of America with all kinds of mistakes, errors and breaks in connection with the Chicago strike. Long speeches are made by certain people and labor papers are made the vehicles to carry the pronouncements all over the country, thereby doing little, if any, good to the general labor movement and much harm to the United Garment Workers of America.

Has there ever been a great strike movement where mistakes and errors have not been made? In case of success the breaks made are carefully polished over, while failure brings forth the old cry:

"Crucify! Crucify!"

Observations

Every comrade should circulate a campaign subscription list. Call on Secretary Pauls, 966 Chouteau avenue.

Annual Socialist March Festival at the New Club Hall, Saturday, March 18. Speaker: Senator Winfield Gaylord of Milwaukee.

Socialist Primary Elections this Saturday, March 4, from 1 to 8 p. m. Don't fail to vote. There are primary elections in thirteen wards.

Comrade James Maurer, the first and only Socialist in the Pennsylvania State Legislature, seems to be the right man in the right place. What could the wage slaves of Pennsylvania do with 100 working-class legislators like Maurer!

The Chicago Garment Workers' strike cost the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Women's Trade Union League \$65,167.12. Of this amount \$11,000 was raised through the efforts of the Socialist press. Organized labor donated \$40,809.11, and the remainder was received from the general public. In addition to this, the Jewish Conference, in which the Jewish Labor World played a prominent part, raised a fund of \$36,000 for meal tickets for the strikers. The average number of provision tickets for strikers' families was 11,064 per day. During the strike the Bakers' Union gave 62,000 loaves of bread, besides donating \$2,185. The commissary idea was pronounced a success and worthy copying by labor in future strikes.

Professor Thomas Carver's idea that large families among the rich and smaller ones among the poor would tend to lessen the cost of living and solve many pressing economic problems may be set aside. But there is one thing the professor says that is absolutely true, and that is: "Families think large families among the rabbits highly commendable. Those employers who want large supplies of cheap labor, those priests who want large congregations, those military leaders who want plenty of cheap food for gunpowder, and those politicians who want plenty of voters all agree in commending large families and rapid multiplication among the poorer classes." These reasons are right. The poor are urged to breed, for the mills and the army. A large family furnishes good raw material. But the working class has passed the point where it believes that the mission in life of the human being is to breed appendages to machines.—New York Call.

Comrade Eugene V. Debs addressed 2,500 people at the Auditorium in Houston, Texas. The Southwestern Farmer says: "Debs utters great ideas in noble speech. That 2,500 persons paid 25 to 50 cents each to hear him was proof of the rising popular interest in his theme. The way that big audience leaned toward him, listening intently, applauding swiftly his unanswerable arguments, proved the people feel the need of a change in our industrial system. Debs utters the deep desire of the human heart for growth, for larger freedom, for more loving kindness between man and man. In figure he is like Lincoln—tall, in a way ungainly, gifted with the powers of straight thinking and plain speaking, a maker of unforgettable phrases, in which he sums up volumes of truth, pointed with a keen humor that enables each phrase to penetrate our armor of indifference. Mankind moves onward and upward. Gene Debs is one of its great-hearted, far-seeing, prophetic leaders. This country has had no man in public life his peer since Abraham Lincoln, the boy born in a Kentucky cabin and reared in the backwoods of Illinois. Lincoln freed the black slaves; Debs is freeing the white slaves of an industrial order dominated by huge monopolies private owned and administered."

An appeal for help comes from little Roumania. A report from New York contains this information: After a lapse of over ten years the Roumanian Socialist party has entered the political field again. With the support of a strong working-class element the party was enabled to place candidates in the most important industrial centers of the country to contest for seats in the general election for parliament, taking place in the month of March. The more significance is ascribed to this campaign, as in the capital of Roumania, Bucharest, one of the candidates for parlia-

ment is Dr. C. Racovski. The working class hopes by a victorious fight to regain citizenship for their eloquent and active leader, shamefully deprived of it by the fraud and treason of the last government. The party has succeeded in accumulating a nice campaign fund, which would have enabled them, with their own resources, to carry on the campaign. But at the last hour the Roumanian government decided to levy an exorbitant tax to cover the printing of ballots and other expenses. Through cable they appealed to the Roumanian Socialist League of New York to remit them telegraphically any funds they are able to collect. Some money was forwarded on receipt of the appeal. The Roumanian Socialist League appeals to all Roumanian Socialists, as well as to other Socialists and sympathizers, to show their international solidarity and make generous contributions.

MASS MEETING.

Inside Workers of B. and S. Iron and Wire Workers in Live Organization and Propaganda Work.

Thursday evening, March 9th, the Inside Workers of the B. and S. Iron and Wire Workers, Local Union No. 62, will have a mass meeting at the New Club Hall, to which all men employed in this line of work are invited. Good speakers will address the meeting. Lunch and refreshments will be served free of charge. A good attendance is expected, and many new members will no doubt be secured. The brothers are gradually beginning to realize that without a strong organization they will never be able to improve their condition.

Eloquence of Creed

Winfield R. Gaylord

HOW THE BOARD OF TRADE SHARKS FOUGHT THE COLORADO EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

A few men in the legislature of the State of Colorado have been endeavoring to have enacted into law an eight-hour bill for women, but their efforts in that direction have been vigorously opposed by an institution known as the Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce is made up of real estate sharks, usurers, mercenary vultures with insatiable appetites and remorseless exploiters, to whom dollars are more priceless than the health and happiness of human beings, whose poverty dooms them to work for the pittance that keeps body and soul together. The orators of the Chamber of Commerce appeared before the legislative committee having the eight-hour bill in charge and painted the most gloomy pictures of the gloom that would shadow the prosperity of the great state of Colorado, if any bill was enacted into law, which would prevent the representatives of the gentler sex from working as many hours as they pleased. Great sobs and wails of anguish burst from the trembling lips of the profit-mongers, as the commercial Ciceros shrieked their horror in contemplation of the desolation that would blast and blight the future of the state, if the lawmakers should so far forget themselves as to place among the statutes of the State of Colorado a law limiting the labor of women to eight hours.

When the eloquent champions of long hours for women declared that Colorado was pleading for capitalists to come to Colorado to build up great industries, the covetous pirates of the Chamber of Commerce showed their deathless appreciation of the sputters, who uttered their tropical denunciation of a measure that might curb greed in its pitiless gallop for dividends that were squeezed from women that worked long hours. The orators of the Chamber of Commerce did not seem to realize that they were pleading to a legislative body to build the future of a state on the crushed hopes of women who must labor as many hours as a master class demands, in order that the appetite of the glutton for profit might be satisfied. If the prosperity of a state depends on the slavery of women who are doomed to toil from daylight to dark for the price of a miserable existence, then the sooner such a commonwealth becomes wrecked and ruined the better it will be for civilization.—Miners' Magazine.

Reverence of

The Constitution

(The Coming Nation.)

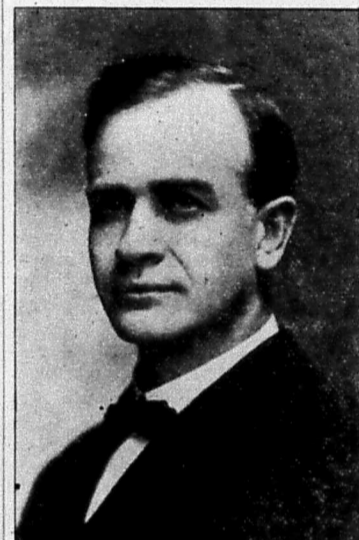
As a necessary support to false reverence for the courts the dominant interests have not failed to inculcate false reverence for the Constitution. That instrument, being open to distortion and misconstruction, has proved of inestimable service. Its interpretation has been wholly in the hands of the enemy. And its interpretation has thus made against democracy, against progress, against enlightenment.

As is the case with the judiciary, the value of the Constitution to the masters lies in the halo of respect with which they have been able to surround it. Not all their manipulation, not all their treachery, not all their thimble rigging, has wholly overcome the popular regard for the document which they have so carefully fostered.

But again their confidence in the strength of their position as protected by such creations is misplaced.

When the mighty body of the people, bound by this paper fetter, perceives clearly that it is but paper, that it is not essentially the embodiment of all wisdom, that the plunderers themselves flout it and mock it, it will cease to confine the gigantic limbs of a nation yearning for liberty.

What happened to the Constitution when the people rose embattled and said that the crime of human slavery should end? What happened to the Supreme Court when the peo-



THE SOCIALIST STATE SENATOR OF WISCONSIN

Will Address the St. Louis Socialist March Festival at New Club Hall Saturday, March 18.

The annual March Festival of the St. Louis Socialists will take place on Saturday, March 18, at New Club Hall, Chouteau avenue and Thirteenth street.

There will be a fine program for the concert, especially arranged for a family entertainment, such as our annual March festivals usually are.

Our comrades and friends will be pleased to learn that the principal speaker of the evening will be

Senator Winfield R. Gaylord of Wisconsin. Comrade Gaylord is no stranger among the St. Louis comrades, for he assisted our local movement in several campaigns.

Tickets are 10 cents a person. Every comrade should get a supply of tickets from Secretary Comrade Otto Pauls, 966 Chouteau avenue, and sell as many of them as possible among their fellow workers and friends.

The Committee of Arrangements held a meeting at headquarters last Monday evening. This year's March Festival will also be a successful campaign demonstration.

MEMBERS OF THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

The committee as selected for our Annual March Festival of Saturday, March 18, are as follows:

Bar—S. Bernstein, chairman; J. Luetzel, B. Brockmeier, M. Waage, W. Leopold, J. Devus, A. Klaus, Jos. Glader, F. Wedel, F. Bosshard, F. Franz, J. Vucenic.

Door—O. Kaemmerer, chairman; L. E. Hildebrand, F. J. Heuer, D. Onken, H. J. Morrison, W. P. Mason, W. H. Worman, W. E. Kindorf.

Lunch—J. A. Weber, chairman; J. Wekerle, M. Brosin, F. Wedel, Frank Six, H. Siroky, M. Belly, O. Zueffe, E. Ottesky.

Floor—W. M. Brandt, chairman; J. C. Siemer, O. F. Weber, C. W. Weber, Jos. Miller, J. J. Kloth, A. Michler, M. Finklestein, A. Litman. Ice Cream—Miss Rosenkranz, chairwoman; Miss Hoehn, Mrs. Teel, Mrs. Daniken, Miss Hausermann, Mrs. Rackow, Mrs. Boettger, Mrs. Hoehn.

Beer Chips—A. Stepman, chairman; G. J. Eckhoff, W. F. Crouch, Phil H. Mueller, F. Tellian, William Ruesche, G. A. Diers.

Literature—O. Pauls, chairman; W. E. Eckart, Mrs. Hunstock, C. Hirschenhofer, M. Wildberger.

A general meeting of the committee was held at our party headquarters, 966 Chouteau avenue.

Tickets, at 10 cents a person, are ready, and every comrade should provide himself with a supply of them.

ple cried with one voice that men should no longer be bought and sold?

Away went the Constitution. Away went the dignity of the Supreme Court. The people reasserted themselves, brushing such artificial restraint aside, and the prohibitions of oligarchical judges were drowned in the triumphant cry of awakened humanity.

Does anyone suppose that Constitution or Supreme Court can offer an effective barrier when the people decree that industrial slavery and political oppression shall go no further?

Cigars { PEN MAR - 10c
SUNRISE - 5c

Brandt & Stahl, 319 Walnut Street

La Maison du Peuple - The House of the People

By Thomas G. Connolly, in The Boston Transcript.

posed to this economic revolution, who wish the present system continued. The leading spirit in the Maison is Alphonse Octors, or Citizen Octors, as he is referred to generally. It would be Comrade Octors in the United States, of course. I inquired about that. And said Citizen Octors, who gave me parts of two afternoons: "Of course, the reactionaries fear us. Some of them are sincerely honest, while some others simply will not study what the Socialist movement stands for. Our program is printed in black and white, as it is in the United States, as it is everywhere. But they will not take the trouble to read. It is the same in your country, you say? Hardly fail to us, is it? To attack without understanding. Thus, Catholics have been warned in the church to keep away from the Maison du Peuple, from the central Maison and its branches. We are bad people here, they have been told. Now, however, they confine such attacks to the houses of the parishioners, and do not say it so much from the pulpit."

"Have some Catholics learned, however, just what the Social Democratic party—International Socialism—does really stand for?" I asked Octors.

"Oh, yes," and he smiled. "Some have been induced to come here by a Socialist friend, and, finding that we were not really so wicked after all, they have spread the word around among their Catholic friends."

Citizen Octors told me that he himself is a Catholic born, but as a result of study and thought has become quite indifferent to organized religion. A fine blond man is Octors, who you know instinctively could do no mean thing. Slow-spoken he is and kindly, and in my two long talks with him he never breathed a harsh word about any form of religion. He did not even criticize. He mentioned religion only to answer any question I put to him in my quest for information. His case is typical, in that his falling away from the church has grieved, and still grieves, his poor old mother intensely. "That is so painful," he said, "for I love my mother and she loves me. She is certain that I must suffer hereafter for my course. But, then"—and he looked over with something of appeal in his deep blue eyes—"I must be true to my conscience, is it not so, or else I shall be a coward?" He said it simply, but there was feeling enough back of his words, a wish to be understood.

The Way They Run the House.

It was this same Citizen Octors who supplied me with what follows. The board of directors, or administrative board, control the central Maison, its five branches and all the co-operative activities. This board is composed of Octors himself, who is general administrator; Emile Hubert, secretary, and Leon Dupont, treasurer. The general administrator and the treasurer each receive \$800 per annum, and the secretary, who is required to give only three hours a day to his official work, receives \$300. Not particularly large salaries for able and earnest men.

This board of three, through General Administrator Octors, are in charge of the entire movement. Their acts are subject to the approval of the general counsel, but the general counsel nearly always approves the actions of the board. Each section, as it is called—bakery, butchery, etc.—has a secretary of its own, who is responsible to the board.

All goods sold by the Maison du Peuple through its various stores are of the highest quality consistent with the prices charged, and at the end of every period of six months the co-operators are allowed rebates on the goods so purchased during that period as the following rates:

- Bread, 3-5 of a cent (American) on each loaf.
Groceries, 6 per cent.
Coal, 1 cent (American) the sack of about 100 pounds.
Clothing, shoes, etc., 5 per cent.
Meats, 2 per cent.

There is no rebate on food or drinks purchased in the cafes of the Maisons, and no come-back on moving picture shows attended. Most of the privately-owned bakeries in Brussels have had to follow the co-operative lead and give their patrons the 3-centime reduction per loaf.

Also each co-operator is credited at the end of each semester, for free medical services and medicines in accordance with the amount of his purchases for the period. Anybody is entitled to this free service if he has bought at least \$15 worth of goods in any of the sections named (excluding the cafes and the moving picture shows); and for every additional \$15 he is entitled to have another member of his family so doctor and medicined. This does not mean \$15 in each section, but a total of \$15 in any or all sections. For \$75 so spent, therefore, a man may have himself, his wife and three children looked after. At the end of the semester, then, medical cards are issued to the co-operators, on which are printed the names of practitioners to whom application may be made for relief. In case of accident any outside physician who has been called in will be paid by the Maison du Peuple. On this list are some twenty physicians, one oculist, one expert on nose and throat, one expert on ears, one dentist, one masseuse, twenty-three pharmacists, one "leech," and a dispensary," in charge of Cesar de Paeppe, with a staff of one

female and ten male physicians. Accommodations are extra. Women affiliated with the movement may, however, have a regular physician for this purpose on the payment of only \$4, or a midwife for 2\$. All along the margins of the Maison regulations, criss cross, up and down and every which way, the co-operators find much homely advice: "Do not send a child alone to the doctors," "Clean all bottles before you return them to the pharmacists," etc. Nothing is omitted, for our Socialist is a great man for detail. I inquired how many of these medical cards were being used, but the man in charge could not say off-hand accurately. He showed me a card with a number between forty-four and forty-five thousand. Of course, nearly that number are thus treated free, many having lapsed, but it serves to indicate the great number of people that have come within the Maison's influence.

The Maison du Peuple, now earning \$150,000 the year, was not always so prosperous. It took a long and hard struggle, from the time when the first co-operative bakery was started on January 3, 1882. In Brussels they had been having for many years the same trouble with bread that we know something of in New England. Raising the price by the simple expedient of decreasing the size of the loaves. Also quality had been getting steadily poorer. The growing popular discontent was crystallized by the demand of a radical newspaper, the Voice of the People, for a co-operative bakery. That was in April, 1881. The laboring organizations, too, had met with reverses and were much discouraged. So a few radicals among the workers met, formed a rough agreement and induced eighty-four families to join the movement. The first bakery was started in the cellar of a wine shop, with a capital of 600 francs and fifty bags of flour loaned by the sister co-operative, "Our House," of Ghent.

That first insanitary bakery has long ago been given up, and now there are two great bakeries as sanitary as human ingenuity can well make them. Citizen Octors laughed when he told me how it was necessary to break down the prejudice (rather surprising among Socialists) to the introduction of machinery for minding the bread. The board of counselors of the Maison at the time could not see how bread could be made other than by hand manipulation. It wasn't possible. So strategy had to be employed. The leading spirit, at an official meeting, passed around some bread which he said he had just bought. Wasn't it of good quality? They tried it and agreed it was, only to be told it was made by this new-fangled machinery to which they had objected. Whereupon the Brussels co-operative began to manufacture bread by a system of cogs and wheels.

The Spreading Branches.

The five branches of the Maison du

People, all but one started within the last five years, are distributed through the suburbs of Brussels; at Molenbeek, started in 1895, at Anderlecht, at Saint Gilles, at Schaerbeek and at Vilvorde. They cost on an average well over \$30,000 each. (The Central Maison is valued at \$300,000.) These branches, which are becoming more and more the resorts of the workers in their respective sections, have cafes, gymnasia, and halls for meetings and concerts. Local syndicates meet in them, and there also the members of the Young Socialist Guards of Brussels spend their evenings when they are free from their duty of distributing Socialist literature.

Out of that part of the profits reserved for the Socialist propaganda pamphlets and leaflets are printed to promote class-consciousness among the working men and women, to make army enlistments unpopular and to discourage alcoholism. The People, an important Brussels daily, the organ of the Maison, aids in all this work. The literary leaders of the movement help on these pamphlets. A typical one is that of sixteen pages by the internationally known Emile Vandervelde. Following the usual practice, it is printed in French and Flemish, the leading languages of Belgium. One paragraph reads: "We drink too much, and read too little, here in Belgium. In the United States, where the consumption is proportionately the least, instruction is the widest. Therein in part lie her industrial development and her prodigious economic expansion."

A House of the People for America?

American Socialists hope some day to copy the Maison du Peuple in this country. In this respect Milwaukee, with its heavy German population and class-conscious campaign for the last twelve years, is worth watching. Out in Malden, Mass., by the way, there used to be a small co-operative movement, which, however, simply aimed to secure for its members groceries at wholesale prices.

Up in my own room ten minutes later, as I leaned out to get a final breath of fresh air before going to bed, it was just in time to see the last of the singing brigade disappearing down the street on their way home vidently. They were still singing—the "Marseillaise," now so dear to all Socialists.

And that, according to Citizen Octors, chief spirit in the execution of this co-operative movement, indicates the real meaning of it all: Comradship and fraternity among the workers of Belgium and of the world, rather than any number of francs that may be gained by the sale of bread or beer. It stands for the human craving for brotherhood, almost inarticulate as yet, for economic conditions which will make it possible to live the Christian life. So say the intellectual Socialists of Brussels, the men who stand back of the House of the People.

Labor Legislation In Jefferson City

EIGHT-HOUR BILL INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 27.—Labor legislation is occupying much of the attention of the Missouri Legislature. The convict labor fight, which has been carried on for eight years, has resulted in the passage by the Senate of the bill abolishing the leasing system, and in the House the bill is up for final passage. In the fight against convict labor Representative Charles W. Fear of Joplin has taken a leading part, presenting petitions, and explaining the Federation of Labor bill to doubting members.

Mr. Fear has introduced another measure for the benefit of organized labor of the state in House Bill No. 1141, known as the bill providing for an eight-hour day on all public work and for the pay of the toilers employed thereon at the union rate of wages. The bill is as follows:

Eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work for all classes of employees in this state, except those engaged in farm and domestic service, unless otherwise provided by law. This section does not prevent an agreement for overwork at an increased compensation, except upon work by or for the state or a municipal corporation or by contractors or sub-contractors therewith. Each contract to which the state or a municipal corporation or a commission appointed pursuant to law is a party which may involve the employment of laborers, workmen or mechanics shall contain a stipulation that no laborer, workmen or mechanics in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor or other person doing or contracting to do the whole or a part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be permitted or required to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day, except in cases of extraordinary emergency caused by fire, flood or danger to life or property. The wages to be paid for a legal day's work as hereinbefore defined to all classes of such laborers, workmen or mechanics upon all such public works, or upon any material to be used upon or in connection therewith shall not be less than the prevailing rate for a day's work in the same trade or occupation in the locality within the state where such public work on, about, or in connection with which such labor is performed in its final or completed form is to be situated, erected or used. Each such contract hereafter made shall contain a stipulation that each such laborer, workman or mechanic employed by such contractor, sub-contractor or other person on, about or upon such public work shall receive such wages herein provided for. Each contract for such public work hereafter made shall contain a provision that the same shall be void and of no effect unless the person or corporation making or performing the same shall comply with the provisions of this section; and no such person or corporation shall be entitled to receive any sum nor shall any officer, agent or employee of the state or of a municipal corporation pay the same or authorize its payment from the funds under his charge or control to any such person or corporation for work done upon any contract which in its form or manner of performance violates the provisions of this section, but nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to persons regularly employed in state institutions or departments in clerical positions.

FOR SALE.

4116 Schiller Place. Two rooms and kitchen; gas and water. \$1,300. \$50.00 cash; balance, \$25.00 every 3 months. Inquire 2818 Wyoming st.

FOR RENT.

Four rooms, 1911 Penn street. low rate to good family. Inquire from Henry Krumm, 3447 Magnolia avenue. Telephone: Kinloch, Victor 2146L.

Abonnirt auf Arbeiter-Zeitung \$1.50 im Jahr

Annual March Festival

AND

Campaign Demonstration

OF THE

ST. LOUIS SOCIALISTS

ON SATURDAY MARCH 18TH,

8 P. M.

AT

NEW CLUB HALL, 13th Str. and Chouteau Ave

GOOD SPEAKERS

Entertainment and Dance. Admission, 10c a Person.

Mayor Gaynor on Socialism

In another column of ST. LOUIS LABOR we publish a report of the official attitude of Mayor Gaynor of New York toward the Socialists and the New York police department.

Editorially our New York party organ, The Daily Call, has this to say on the matter:

"Mayor Gaynor's message to the Board of Aldermen is characteristic of the man. An enlightened capitalist politician, towering head and shoulders over the general run of politicians, he is willing and even anxious to conduct the affairs of this city in a manner becoming a community of civilized men. He strives to reduce the number of useless and arbitrary arrests for petty and insignificant offenses, whether of citizens in general or of liquor dealers in particular. He has given orders to stop the practice of putting in the 'rogues' gallery' the pictures of persons convicted of no crime. He is trying to check the indiscriminate clubbing for which the police of this city have obtained an unenviable notoriety. He has stopped the illegal and forcible entry of houses by the police without a warrant, until recently a common practice here, although it is expressly forbidden by the Constitution of the United States. He has also stopped that amiable practice of the police of entering halls and breaking up peaceable and lawful meetings of 'undesirable citizens.'"

"The Mayor takes advantage of the occasion to express his respect for the Socialists and, inferentially, to serve notice upon the police and all other public authorities that the rights of the Socialists to carry on their peaceful propaganda must not be interfered with under his administration. Incidentally he imparts to our mostly ignorant police magistrates—the pets of our ignorant 'respectability'—a bit of useful information concerning the emblematic significance of the Red Flag. It is to be hoped that their narrow and shallow minds will be capable of absorbing the information thus imparted to them by the Mayor, and that henceforth the sight of a workingmen's parade led by the Red Flag will not inflame them with the lust for meting out long terms in jail or workhouse."

"Thus Mayor Gaynor has again shown himself immeasurably superior to our vile 'respectability,' as well as to most of his predecessors and subordinates in office. His message is in entire and perfect consistency with our estimate of him during the municipal campaign that resulted in his election. But again we feel bound to warn all workingmen, as we did during the recent express strike, that, as a capitalist politician, Mr. Gaynor 'is bound to render obedient service to his masters, who placed him in office.' He may render this service in a form less revolting than his predecessor, or Judge Lacombe. But render it he must, on pain of political extinction."

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Table showing Socialist Party, Soc. L. Party, and Total votes from 1888 to 1910.

Table showing State or Congress, Debs 1908, Straight Vote 1910, Highest Straight Vote 1910, and Per Cent over Debs 1908.

About the busiest house in busy Brussels is the great four-storied building facing a little circus up on Rue Joseph Stephens, almost around the corner from the colossal Palace of Justice. Board tram No. 22 down by the Gare du Midi, and seven minutes after the conductor has blown his go-ahead horn he will dump you off right there at the very door of the big building: The House of the People, or La Maison du Peuple, as they insist on calling it. A presumptuous title that, but not ill-fitting; for and decent night you will find the workers, many of them, accompanied on Saturdays and Sundays by wives and children, flocking to that same building, to take seats at the hundred little tables in the ground-floor cafe, there to drink their beer or wine or coffee, or bite into a ham sandwich. For this is the very heart of the great co-operative and Socialistic movement of Belgium, and the methods that have made this building so popular are studied by constructive Socialists everywhere. It is the leading Socialist co-operative in the world.

You will see little of despondency in this crowd, from the parents down to the youngsters of boys and girls, who are indulged in a cup of coffee or chocolate, a glass of hot milk, or perhaps a few sips of beer. And all kinds are here represented. Over in one corner you will likely see some dark-bearded one blathering in Russian, in another you will hear the German gutturals. Here is a group of Italians, and over there are some Hollanders; for in the Maison the radicals of many nations, either employed or traveling here, gather together to drink a social glass of something with their kind, or to talk over current topics or debate veing economic problems. It all aims for camaraderie, and camaraderie is a great aid to international Socialism.

Go outside, and climb up three flights and you will find yourself in a hall that seats 1,700 people comfortably, into which half as many again have been crowded on great occasions. Part with six cents American (children four) and you will enjoy a moving picture show the equal of which you cannot see in Boston for twice the money. On Sunday nights singing and amateur acting will be thrown in by the choral and dramatic members of the Maison, but the price now will be a dime. And, besides, you may have the satisfaction of knowing, as I did when I was there, that the profits of the entertainment are going to some syndicalists who have been 'locked out.' In this hall you will see family groups, fathers and mothers and young children, with much munching of little cakes, and, in the intermissions, large recessions toward the bar just off the stage.

Optimism Without Limit.

There is real happiness among those who resort to the Maison, for they are all Socialists or in sympathy with the movement, and the Socialists, whatever the outside world may think, insist on being cheerful when they get half a chance. Listen to them and you will hear little of pessimism, but a great deal of the good time that is coming, of the beautiful future when the toiler will be free. Fatuous? Perhaps.

The very cup and saucer which madame used for my morning coffee was a solid red, save for a few large white polka dots. She saw me examining the cup and saucer curiously on my first morning, and volunteered the information, in one-quarter English and three-quarters French, that they were a Socialist cup and saucer. It is red everywhere around the Maison, the Socialistic and humanitarian blood-red. "Would monsieur care for a set—only one franc and one sou." Monsieur fully intended to carry a set away, but at the last minute he forgot, and another minor tariff problem was saved for Mr. Loeb's men a month later.

On the second floor of the Maison, just over a big cafe, are many offices. Here, for instance, is the office of Camille Huysmans, secretary of the International Socialist Bureau. An important man is Huysmans, but, unfortunately, he was absent in Germany during my visit to Brussels. Painted on the doors and walls of this second floor you will see the names of scores of Belgian syndicals, or trade unions, which meet here officially. Stone cutters, bakers, clerks, metal workers, butchers, carriage makers, tanners, lithographers, plumbers, cabinet makers, gas fitters, candy makers, and so on. One needs a wide French vocabulary to make them all out.

Here, too, are the offices of the administrative board of the Maison du Peuple, with their dozen or so of clerks. And joyful clerks they are, stopping in their work to send down to the cafe for a cup of coffee or hot milk when they feel that way. From the highest down to the lowly there is real camaraderie, and when a stranger from the United States comes in to ask fool questions, especially if he be really looking for information, one is detailed to explain everything. And when the day's work is done—and they do their work, never fear—they take that American stranger to one side, abstract an English-French reader from somewhere, and throw at him all they have learned of his language in their leisure hours.

Octors, the Leading Spirit.

Naturally, however, the Maison is feared by churchmen, who are opposed

Summary table for Territories: Arizona (1,912), New Mexico (1,056).

City Platform OF THE Socialist Party of St. Louis

Adopted December 30, 1910, at New Club Hall Convention.

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

The people of this country are gradually awakening and recognizing the fact that too little attention has been paid to the management of the municipal affairs in most of the leading American cities.

The result of this deplorable state of affairs is general demoralization and political corruption, under the influence and guidance of capitalist corporation interests.

The old political party machines degenerated into instruments of graft until the term of public office became synonymous with private graft.

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

Both the Democratic and Republican parties have failed to provide the City of St. Louis with a really progressive municipal administration.

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

The Socialist Party, while realizing that Socialism in its final effects will benefit all the people, insists that no political party can represent the interests of all the people under the present capitalist conditions.

It is with this clear conception of our political mission that we enter this municipal campaign to bring about the reforms and improvements in the management of the public affairs of St. Louis, as outlined in our Municipal program, and to strengthen the political organization of the working class, with a view of increasing the power and influence of the great struggle for the emancipation of labor from the bonds of wage slavery.

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

Program.

- 1. Home rule for St. Louis.
2. The city to own and operate the entire street railway system.
3. While the street railway system is still under private ownership and management, we insist that the following rules be enforced:
(a) No seat, no fare.
(b) All cars to be kept in sanitary condition, well heated and ventilated.
(c) Eight hours to constitute a day's work for all street railway employees.
(d) No discrimination on account of union.
4. Municipal ownership of gas and electric light and power plant and other public utilities.
5. Public toilet and comfort stations in all parts of the city.
6. Extension of the public bath house system.
7. Rigid pure food inspection.
8. All grade crossings to be abolished, at the cost of the railroads.
9. Extension of the system of small parks and playgrounds in the residence districts.
10. A warm meal to be served for children at public schools during the noon recess.
11. Municipal lodging stations for the unemployed and homeless.
12. Municipal ice plant in connection with city water works.
13. Public employment bureaus; private employment agencies to be abolished.
14. All children in public schools to receive free medical attention.
15. A municipal loan office; private pawn shops to be abolished.
16. Free legal advice and service in suits for wages and against mortgage, garnishment and loan sharks.
17. City forestry department to have sole charge of planting and caring for shade trees along residence streets.
18. Residence building permits to be granted only on condition that dwellings be provided with modern bath and toilet facilities.
19. The contract system in all public work to be abolished; eight-hour workday under union conditions, and civil service for all municipal employees.
20. In order to relieve the serious condition of the thousands of unemployed wage-workers, we urge the inauguration of public works, thus enabling them to properly sustain themselves and those dependent

upon them without the bitter crusts falling from the tables of charity.

21. No more franchises to be granted, sold or leased to private individuals or corporations.

22. The establishment of public markets in the residence districts, where the farmers can sell their products direct to the consumers. In this connection, we recommend the Baltimore system of public market houses.

23. The abatement of the smoke nuisance; the railroads to be compelled to substitute electric motive power for coal-burning engines in the city.

Socialist Party Ticket for the April Elections.

City Council.

W. H. Worman, G. A. Hoehn, Max Stopp, Otto Pauls, W. E. Kindorf and Otto Kaemmerer.

Board of Education.

F. F. Zeller, L. G. Pope, J. A. Weber, W. P. Mason.

House of Delegates.

- Ward 1—Everett Ely.
Ward 2—L. F. Rosenkranz.
Ward 3—Henry Schwarz.
Ward 4—John Muraski.
Ward 5—M. Finkelstein.
Ward 6—T. C. Stephens.
Ward 7—Chris Rocker.
Ward 8—W. H. Kaufman.
Ward 9—Peter Ehrhard.
Ward 10—W. M. Brandt.
Ward 11—Edw. Ottesky.
Ward 12—W. M. Holman.
Ward 13—Fred Berkel.
Ward 14—G. Bolling.
Ward 15—W. F. Crouch.
Ward 16—Samuel Resh.
Ward 17—Mark Stanley.
Ward 18—P. H. Mueller.
Ward 19—F. J. Heuer.
Ward 20—L. E. Hildebrand.
Ward 21—Louis Krueger.
Ward 22—H. A. Spradling.
Ward 23—Henry Siroky.
Ward 24—L. H. Schwärze.
Ward 26—Edw. Kummings.
Ward 27—Hubert Morrison.

A Fighting City Attorney

By Carl D. Thompson.

The City Attorney of Milwaukee, Daniel W. Hoan, is making a remarkable record. He and his force of brilliant young attorneys is the fighting engine of the Socialist administration.

They have already become famous for their splendid battles in the interests of labor. Refusing to prosecute the striking garment workers, they brought about the settlement of the strike that was on some time ago. They have pointed out the legal and constitutional rights of labor and defended them. Acting upon their interpretation of the law, Mayor Seidel has insisted that the police should not use unnecessary roughness nor interfere with the rights of union laborers on strike.

But in another line the City Attorney's office has been doing effective service. Some time ago one of the public officials defaulted in the sum of \$25,000. The bonding company paid only a part of the loss. Mr. Hoan began suit against the bonding company, and has just won, thus saving the city \$12,000 that would otherwise have been lost.

Suit was begun against the street car company to compel them to sprinkle the streets. The case has been won and the company compelled, by order of the court, hereafter to sprinkle over and between their tracks.

In general the City Attorney's department is showing remarkable activity and efficiency in defending the interests of the city and the welfare of the common people against the encroachment of the corporate interests in all directions.

BOILERMAKERS LOOK FOR LONG STRUGGLE.

Company Already Rushing Strike-breakers to Western Shops.

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 25.—Strike-breakers are being rushed into the Collinwood railroad shops. Seventy-five men came on a special train from Chicago. A third of them were dropped at Collinwood and rushed into the boiler shop. The remainder were taken east and put to work at Ashabalu, Erie and Buffalo.

Joseph Chidley, master mechanic of the Lake Shore railroad, announced that the strike-breakers would be fed and housed, if necessary, in a work train.

"None of the strikers will be taken back," he said. "Their places will not be open for them. The new men whom we have taken will be retained."

Talk among the strikers of a sympathetic walkout of the 250 mechanics and 90 blacksmiths in the shops has already begun.

William Weber, local president, says there will be no trouble. Nine pickets are maintained at the shops.

Word comes from Kansas City that the strike will not extend beyond the New York Central lines. Joseph A. Franklin, president of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Shipbuilders, said that 2000 men would be on strike before the end of the day.

"We are prepared for a long struggle," he said, "and will stay out many months if necessary to force the abandonment of the piecework system."

Paul Singer

Paul Singer, one of the famous Socialist leaders in Germany, died last week in Berlin, where he was born in 1844 of Jewish parentage. In 1869 he and his brother started a cloak factory, which he operated for seventeen years. Singer accumulated considerable wealth and meanwhile became a careful student of social problems, resulting in his joining the Socialist movement, largely because of sentimental and philanthropic reasons. However, when Bismarck be-



Paul Singer.

gan his policy of persecution, Singer became a militant member, and used his funds liberally to fight the iron chancellor, and was elected to parliament in a working-class district of Berlin. Becoming very popular with the people, the ruling class feared Singer's growing influence and he was expelled from Berlin and compelled to live in Dresden for some years. Later, when the Bismarck coercion laws were repealed, Singer returned to Berlin and was re-elected to parliament, where he served constantly up to his death. Singer was neither an orator of the Bebel type nor a philosopher like Kautsky. He was more of an organizer, and disciplinarian. It was he more than any other man who placed the Socialist party in Berlin upon a strong financial basis and developed that magnificent organization which, in a few hours, can either place a leaflet in every home in the city or create a protest demonstration in the nature of a "pleasure" walk to the parks on the part of 150,000 persons.

Twenty years ago the passing of Singer would have been a great loss to the Socialist movement in Germany, and his death will be severely felt at present for some time, but the party is now in such shape that a dozen, yes, hundreds, of able men are ready to spring to the helm when a captain is swept into eternity. The body of the famous Socialist was laid to rest, according to cable dispatches, by the greatest concourse of people that ever turned out at a private funeral. More than 10,000 persons marched behind the hearse to the grave of Paul Singer, a real patriot—Citizen.

Paul Singer, like Marx, Lassalle, and many another active and devoted comrade in the cause, was a Jew. He was likewise an active and successful man of business, giving up his position in his well-to-do firm a quarter of a century ago because he found, as he expressed it himself to a well-known English comrade, that "A man cannot serve two masters." His whole-hearted devotion to our great cause was universally recognized, and was second to that of none of the men with whom he worked. His general judgment of affairs was excellent, and he had a powerful weight not only as chairman at public meetings and as a strong and convincing speaker, but as a strong and dominating influence in favor of that policy of steady, pacific advance which has resisted all the calculated attempts of the German government to provoke Social-Democrats into open

resistance to police provocation and military arrogance.

These qualities he and his coadjutors displayed to a marked degree during the whole period of the anti-Socialist laws, when no less a man than Prince Bismarck found himself completely foiled by the determination, coolness and sagacity of the leaders of the Social-Democratic party with their subterranean post, organized and managed by our late Comrade Motzler.

As a member of the Reichstag he held a unique position, which it will be difficult for anybody adequately to fill. Not possessed of Bebel's oratorical power, or Liebknecht's extraordinary faculty of summing up a complex situation in clear and easily intelligible language, Singer's knowledge of affairs and thorough mastery of the political situation, gave him a position in that assembly which men of all parties were ready to admit.—Justice, London.

Twenty-first Ward Socialist Club.

The comrades of this ward meet every second and fourth Thursday at 4444 Penrose street.

At last Thursday's meeting the work for the municipal campaign was mapped out, and the comrades are preparing for an energetic and systematic propaganda.

The branch decided to distribute 3,000 copies of each special campaign edition in the ward.

The members are convinced that with this kind of work success and victory at the polls will soon be achieved.

One new member was initiated and four applications for membership received.

All Socialists living in the Twenty-first Ward are urged to join this branch.

The Anheuser-Busch Employees' Relief Association

Will give its grand annual masquerade reception at Concordia Turner Hall, Thirteenth and Arsenal streets, this Saturday, March 4th. It is superfluous to assure all who wish to attend this festival that they will enjoy a most pleasant evening. Tickets are 25 cents a person. Handsome souvenirs will be given to the ladies. Committee of Arrangements.

Too Slow Rising.

Sammy's parents were trying to encourage him to form a taste for solid reading. With this end in view, they induced him, by the promise of a substantial reward, to read a certain number of pages every day in Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic."

He began it bravely, and for several weeks stuck to his task without murmuring. Then he began to lose interest in the book. For a boy of his age this immortal work was rather heavy reading, and he asked if he might not be permitted to skip it every other day.

"What is the matter, Sammy?" asked his father. "Don't you find it interesting?"

"It's kind o' monotonous," he answered.

"Then suppose you read just one page a day."

"No; I'm tired of readin' about the rise of a republic. Let me try the 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire' for a while."—Youth's Companion.

No Rest.

"Are you in favor of woman suffrage?" she asked.

"Oh, yes! Enthusiastically," he replied.

"Now, I wish you would tell me why you think women ought to forget their children and their household duties, and get out into the world to mix up in political affairs. If you know of any good reason—"

"Good heavens! I beg your pardon. I merely said I was in favor of it to avoid arguing with you. Can't a man be safe on any side any more?"—The Housekeeper.

Irreverent.

Robert, aged ten, was playing with the other boys on the corner of Nineteenth and Tloga streets, when his mother, who had been listening to his conversation, called him. "Robert," she began, in a grieved

tone, "I never thought I'd hear you swearing."

"Why, I wasn't swearing, mother," the boy defended himself. "I only said 'the devil.' That isn't swearing."

"Well," replied the mother quickly, "maybe it isn't exactly swearing, but it is making light of sacred things."—Philadelphia Times.

A Domestic Serial.

Mrs. Littleton—This magazine looks rather the worse for wear." Mrs. Neartown—Yes, it's the one I sometimes lend to the servant on Sundays."

Mrs. Littleton—Doesn't she get tired of always read'ng the same one?"

Mrs. Neartown—Oh, no. You see, it's the same book, but it's always a different servant."—Suburban Life.

Warning!

Under the name of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen several men are soliciting advertisements for a supposed book of proceedings of the Brewery Workers' convention. The union has exclusive right to publish its proceedings. Fraudulent attempts should be reported to the union's headquarters at Cincinnati, Ohio.

His Money's Worth.

"Sixtane shilluns a da' did they charge me for my room at the hotel in Lunnon!" roared Sandy, indignantly, on his return to Croburgh Burghs from a sight-seeing expedition.

"Ou, aye, it wasna cheap," agreed his father; "but ye must 'a' had a gey fine time seein' the sights."

"Seein' the sights!" roared Sandy. "I didna see a sight a' the time I was in Lunnon. Mon mon, ye dinna suppose I was going to be stuck that much for a room, an' then no get the porper use o' it!"—Tit-Bits.

MEETING DIRECTORY

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

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.

21st WARD SOCIALIST CLUB.

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

CHAS. BUTLER, Secretary.

WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY "FORWARD"

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

PETER KIEFER, Secretary, 5116 Cologne Avenue.

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

HELP THE BARBERS who are struggling to maintain these conditions and build up their organization. This is the only Emblem of our Craft recognized by the A. F. of L. JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 102.

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

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Modern War.

"Your soldiers look fat and happy. You must have a war chest." "Not exactly, but things are on a higher plane than they used to be. This revolution is being financed by a moving picture concern."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Forest 3797. Delmar 2148.

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and 7 to 8 p. m.

Phones: Kinloch, Central 8056;

Bell, Sidney 268.

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August Bebel--An Appreciation

By Albert Thomas in Socialist Review

On February 22, 1910, the German Social Democracy was en fete...

Perhaps some Comrades may find in this fete a matter for criticism...

But from the day when, having become a first-rate worker in turnery...

The first effort of liberation and of conscience extended from February...

The last formula has grown old. It marked, however, the birth of a class party in Germany.

With Engels and with Liebknecht, Bebel was one of its recognized chiefs...

Thus it will venerate and fete all the more fraternally the leader, the beloved guide...

ALL FOR THE CAUSE. By William Morris. Hear a word, a word in season...

The PROGRESSIVE WOMEN PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE SOCIALIST WOMAN GIRARD, KANSAS.

tasks which the daily contest imposed upon him. It is that he has learnt at every age...

He had thought, about the year 1893, that trade unions would only play a limited part in the proletarian revolution.

But we should be in fault, we Frenchmen, not to be able to recall at this time the efforts and the devotion of the heroic militant...

He and Liebknecht alone, on July 21, 1870, abstained on the vote for borrowing 120,000,000 thalers for the expenses of the war...

The International, stronger to-day, finds itself more capable of speaking and appeasing the conflicts...

Thus it will venerate and fete all the more fraternally the leader, the beloved guide, who, forty years ago...

ALL FOR THE CAUSE. By William Morris. Hear a word, a word in season, for the day is drawing nigh...

The PROGRESSIVE WOMEN PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE SOCIALIST WOMAN GIRARD, KANSAS. SUBSCRIPTIONS RATES:

Some Historic Court Decisions

Charles Sumner, one of the bravest champions of human liberty ever heard in the United States...

"I hold judges and especially the Supreme Court of the country in much respect," but added that he did not regard them "with any superstitious reverence..."

"A judicial tribunal condemned Socrates to drink the fatal hemlock, and pushed the Savior barefoot over the pavements of Jerusalem...

"It was a judicial tribunal which, against the entreaties of her father, surrendered the fair Virginia as a slave--which arrested the teachings of the great Apostle to the Gentiles...

truth he had disclosed, that the earth did not move around the sun.

"It was a judicial tribunal which in rance, during the long reign of her monarchs, lent itself to be the instrument of every tyranny...

"It was a judicial tribunal in England, surrounded by all the forms of law, which sanctioned every despotic caprice of Henry VIII..."

"And it was a judicial tribunal in our country, surrounded by all the forms of law, which hung witches at Salem, which affirmed the unconstitutionality of the Stamp Act...

Seeking to Shackle Labor

San Francisco, Feb. 25.—Ranking next in viciousness to the infamous prison-labor measure and the two-thirds jury verdict is Senate Bill No. 918...

Thanks to the efforts of certain professional "friends" of the workingman, the real purpose of this proposed law has, to some extent, been clouded.

The sleek and well-groomed lips-sters who almost bleed and never die for the toilers pretend that, in this controversy, they are opposed to both capital and labor...

Such sophistry is not only futile; it is puerile. There is no such thing as a third party in this class struggle.

And the alleged disinterested advocates who profess such regard for the mythical "third party" know that here is no such party.

The avowed enemies of the unions are frank enough to declare that they favor "compulsory arbitration" because they are confident that, under such a system of slavery, the slaves alone would bear the burden.

It is with pleasure that Organized Labor notes and reproduces the eminently well-grounded resolutions adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council...

"Whereas, Senate Bill No. 918, introduced in the legislature of California in February, 1911, seeks to take from the workers in certain industries their right to cease labor...

"Resolved, by the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session as-

sembled, February 10, 1911, that the proposed measure is inimical to the interests of labor in that it seeks to deprive the workers of their final resort in compelling fair and respectful treatment...

"Resolved, That the premises upon which the proposed legislation is based--superiority of public interests to that of the workers employed by public-service corporations and efficacy of public opinion in settling disputes--would, if admitted to be true, justify enforced labor on the part of all persons employed by public-service corporations...

"Resolved, That the contrary of these premises is true; that the condition under which labor shall be performed is and must continue to be the chief consideration in the settlement of labor disputes...

"Resolved, That the enactment of the proposed legislation would establish a precedent for the extension of the policy therein defined, both in the matter of the industries embraced and the conditions imposed upon the workers, upon the obvious ground that there is no limit to the number and character of industries in which the public interest is involved...

"Resolved, That for the reasons herein stated, we are emphatically opposed to the proposed legislation as dangerous, unnecessary and impractical, and, while favoring the settlement of disputes by conciliation rather than by strike, we insist upon the maintenance of the right to quit work without let or hindrance in any quarter or of any kind as absolutely essential to the preservation of personal liberty and free society."—Organized Labor.

Buck Stove & Range Co.

THIS FIRM IS NOW FAIR AND ENTITLED TO PATRONAGE OF ORGANIZED LABOR.

To All Organized Labor—Greeting: It is but fair to the present management of the Buck's Stove & Range Company that all organized labor and friends be thoroughly informed that the company could not, by anything it could possibly do, put an end to the cases pending in the United States Supreme Court...

Stove & Range Company and organized labor have for months been amicably and satisfactorily adjusted, and our fellow trade unionists and friends should, in every way possible, show by their patronage and encouragement that we appreciate the value of fair dealing and friendship...

No matter what the outcome may be in connection with the cases now pending in the United States Supreme Court, which were started in the name of the Buck's Stove & Range Company, labor is on the most friendly and cordial terms with the management of that company...

It was at our request that they were not withdrawn, as we wished to have the legality of our position tested and tried to a finish. The continuance of the cases in the name of the Buck's Stove & Range Company places them in the position of appearing to prosecute, and their

Socialism and Collegians

By Morris Hellquit.

It seems to me there are two extremes to be avoided. One must remember first of all that the Socialist movement is a proletarian movement. When I say this I do not mean that the Socialist movement should consist only of the horny-handed sons of labor.

What I mean is that Socialism makes its appeal almost directly to those who are in the first instance interested in its promises; and that for that reason it must be borne primarily by the masses. Such has been the case in every country where Socialism has made progress. The spirit of Socialism can accomplish no fundamental change unless the masses are consciously and to a considerable extent intelligently behind it.

Then there is the apologetic attitude. Sometimes we find that college men and women come into the Socialist movement with an apology for their greater opportunities, their better education, or their better mode of life.

The Socialist movement in America is at last beginning to be a mental part of the country. Its general ideas and its philosophy can be widely expounded and discussed.

friendly action in not withdrawing their attorney should be fully and thoroughly explained to all workers and friends. Justice and right demand that all be informed that the Buck's Stove & Range Company is entitled to the encouragement and patronage of all Labor's friends and sympathizers.

Please give every possible publicity, in every way, to Labor's present friendly relations with the Buck's Stove & Range Company. Yours fraternally, SAMUEL GOMPERS, President American Federation of Labor. Attest: FRANK MORRISON, Secretary A. F. of L.

There is a tremendous field for you college men and women. You bring to the movement that which is at least as essential as mere enthusiasm. You bring to it intellectual training and education.

Look Out For Cossacks!

In a recent issue of Collier's Weekly, John H. Craig warns Ohio unionists of an attempt to establish the Cossack system in this state. Mr. Craig is not a unionist, and in his attempt to arouse organized workers against these uniformed thugs and blacklegs, he says it is an open secret that the Pennsylvania constabulary received a large rake-off from the Pressed Steel Car Company during the McKees Rocks strike.

Mr. Craig insists that Ohio will be the next state afflicted with this scourge, if workers are not alert.

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MARTIN C. SEEGER, Clerk. C. J. ANDERSON, Attorney.

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PHONES: Kinloch, Central 5076; Bell, Olive 2123

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.

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Central Labor Body Holds Short Session

BUSINESS TRANSACTED AND ADJOURNMENT REACHED BEFORE 3:30 O'CLOCK.

Everybody Seemed to be "Under the Weather."

BARBERS SEND LETTER IN CONNECTION WITH THE KOKEN BARBERS' SUPPLY CO. BOYCOTT.

Last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union was one of the shortest in the history of that body.

What was the cause of it no one seems to know. Whether the disinclination to stir up enthusiasm was due to Secretary Kreyling's attack of "Madame la Grippe," or to Jim Conroy's almost forgetting about the meeting, or to the alleged fact that Jim Shanessy had forgotten to get shaved, or to the sudden reappearance of Hoppenjon—nobody was willing to give the final explanation. Yet there was a good attendance, but everybody seemed to be "under the weather" and anxious to get away.

New delegates from the Electrical Workers, Teamsters, Theatrical Brotherhood, Wood Workers, Photo-Engravers, Brewers' Council, Steel Workers, Bill Posters, Sprinkler Fitters and Machinists were seated.

Gem Restaurant Unfair.

Secretary Kreyling's report was short. He reported that no satisfactory settlement of differences with the Gem Restaurant, 710 Pine street, could be made. The central body, by unanimous vote, placed this restaurant on the unfair list.

Employers' Liability Bill Has Poor Chance.

The secretary also reported of his visit to Jefferson City to attend the public hearing on the Federation's employers' liability bill. Esbridge of the Molders and other labor representatives were present at the hearing. According to Brother Kreyling's statement, the bill has little chance, since it has been unfavorably reported by the Senate committee. The Citizens' Industrial Alliance has been lobbying against this bill, and it seems the capitalist influence on the state legislators is still more effective than the influence of the working class.

Other Labor Bills Pending.

During last week many petitions in favor of pending labor bills were mailed to the state legislators in Jefferson City by labor union officials.

A Koken Co.'s Barber Shop.

In a lengthy communication, Barbers' Union No. 102 called the delegates' attention to the unfair Moutjoy barber shop, 1921 Penrose street. For the last six years this place has been on the unfair list. The letter contains the complaint that a number of union men are patronizing this shop, which was fitted up by the boycotted Koken Barbers' Supply Co. According to the information conveyed by Secretary Fred A. Heller of Union No. 102, practically everything in the Moutjoy barber shop is non-union, including the supply of cigars. The appeal of the Barbers' Union goes on to say that the proprietor "makes the proud boast that it is the members of organized labor who support him. He has led them to believe that the Barbers' Union did him a great injury at one time. This grievance, if he ever had one, dates back to 1900, when Mr. Frazee was secretary. The delegates of this body know full well that men who take such a decided stand against organized labor must use some subterfuge for doing so. It makes no difference what statement he may make to the would-be good union men who patronize him, the fact remains that Mr. Kreyling and our former secretary, Mr. Shanessy, waited on said gentleman and did everything in their power to have him organize his shop, but he refused point-blank to do so, stating that he would not, under any circumstances, sign a contract with any union. We, therefore, most earnestly appeal to the officers and delegates of your body to assist us in making Mr. Moutjoy recognize that we have a just grievance against him."

The request of the Barbers' Union was complied with, and union men of that neighborhood should remember that the Moutjoy barber shop is a place which they cannot frequent without loading the stigma of scabism on themselves.

Hill Grocery Co. Signs Up.

Carpenters' District Council reported that the Hill Grocery Co. will henceforth have all work of construction, repairs, etc., done by union labor.

Kewanee Boiler Co. Unfair.

The locals of Boiler Makers' Union have placed the Kewanee Boiler Co. on the unfair list. In accordance with the by-laws of the central body, Secretary Kreyling will investigate the grievance and report at the next meeting whether the boycott shall be endorsed.

New Union Livery Firms.

The Cullen & Kelly Livery Co. and the Paschedag Co. have signed up with the Carriage Drivers' Union No. 405, according to official reports submitted to the central body.

The Metal Trades Council, in a communication, notified the central body that for the time being they would not send delegates. This withdrawal is based on the refusal of the C. T. and L. U. to accept as delegate a member of the Electrical Workers not affiliated with the A. F. of L. at present.

Police, Hands Off!
Delegate Seegers of the Garment Workers, who is also clerk of the St. Louis Workingmen's Protective Union, reported that the Police Board issued instructions to the men on duty not to make any more arrests for picketing, in future, so long as the pickets or awtchers are not disturbing the peace or violating the law in any other way.

Assist Metal Polishers!
Metal Polishers' Union requests all musicians to buy only union-made instruments bearing the union stamp. There are two union establishments in existence now—Elkhart Musical Instrument Co. and Martin Band Instrument Co.

The next meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union will be held on Sunday, March 12.

Editor's Note.—The editor of ST. LOUIS LABOR has been repeatedly asked by readers whether the meetings of the central body are open or executive. In answer to any further inquiries we wish to say that all the sessions of the Central Trades and Labor Union are open to the public. Within the last twenty years the local central body had but one executive session.

Brewers' Jubilee

LOCAL UNION NO. 6, BREWERS AND MALTSTERS, WILL CELEBRATE MARCH 25.

A Memorable Day for Local Labor Movement.

Brewers' and Maltsters' Union No. 6 is making arrangements for its twenty-fifth anniversary, which will take place Saturday, March 25, at New Club Hall.

Twenty-five years of history of the oldest St. Louis union of brewery workers will be celebrated that day. In fact, it means twenty-five years of the general labor movement of this city, for "No. 6" has always been found in the front ranks of Organized Labor and weathered every storm in the local movement.

No effort will be spared to make this celebration the greatest and grandest affair ever held by the brewery workers of St. Louis.

Details as to program, speakers, etc., will be announced later. Prepare for the occasion!

ATTENTION!

Workingmen's Sick Benefit Society No. 71.

All members of the Workingmen's Sick Benefit Society No. 71 are hereby informed that the regular meeting, which should be held on March 18, will be held one week before, i. e., on Saturday, March 11, on account of the annual Socialist March festival and campaign demonstration, which will take place March 18 at the New Club Hall.

PHIL. H. MUELLER, Sec'y.

Fowls of the Air.

"When I order poultry from you again," said the man who quarrels with his grocer, "I don't want you to send me any of those aeroplane chickens." "What kind do you mean?" "The sort that are all wings and machinery and no meat."—Good Housekeeping.

The Lexicon of Sport.

"Pa, what is a football coach?" "The ambulance, I suppose."—Pittsburg Observer.

Works Both Ways.

"He knows all the best people in town." "Why doesn't he associate with them, then?" "They know him."—Cleveland Leader.

Her Fault.

A certain Scotch professor was left a widower in his old age. Not very long after he suddenly announced his intention of marrying again, half apologetically, adding, "I never would have thought of it, ifizzie hadn't died."—Harper's Magazine.

St. Louis Socialist Campaign Fund

Brewery Firemen's Union No. 95 decided at its last regular meeting to contribute \$5.00 to the Socialist Campaign Fund.

Owing to the preparations for and the work in connection with to-day's (Saturday) primary elections, quite a number of comrades could not give the attention to the Socialist Campaign Fund which they would otherwise have given.

During the week ending Tuesday, February 28, the following contributions have been received for the St. Louis Socialist Campaign Fund:

Emil Simon	1.00	J. Dettling . . . . .	.25	A. M. . . . .	.10	S. Bartolph, List 49:	
Fourteenth Ward	2.00	John Weber . . . . .	.25	H. H. Niederloh . . . . .	.10	Edw. Carlin . . . . .	.10
Emil Kiefer . . . . .	.50	Frank Gerber List:		H. Delius . . . . .	.25	F. J. Brudner . . . . .	.50
W. Nestel	2.00	Frank Gerber . . . . .	.50	M. DeWitt . . . . .	.10	Mike Auer . . . . .	.25
J. Celowski, O'Fallon,		Jos. Greif . . . . .	.25	J. B. . . . .	.10	R. Scheydula . . . . .	.50
Ill. . . . .	.60	Max Kurz . . . . .	.25	J. Mustetter . . . . .	.10	Jacob Bultz . . . . .	.25
J. Richarz	1.00	E. Wunderlich . . . . .	.25	J. Rudde . . . . .	.10	Peter Unger . . . . .	.50
Nic Kiefer	1.00	Albert Lenz . . . . .	.25	V. A. Becker . . . . .	.25	Frank Schubert . . . . .	.50
E. A. Kaerber . . . . .	.50	Wm. Burger . . . . .	.25	P. Young . . . . .	.10	Christ Weber, List 96:	
Floriant Meier . . . . .	.50	Hans Rauche . . . . .	.25	Cash . . . . .	.10	C. Weber . . . . .	.50
Brewery Firemen No. 95	5.00	John Marlin List:		N. Heinkel . . . . .	.10	C. F. . . . .	.50
F. Steller, Alton, Ill.	1.50	John Marlin . . . . .	.50	F. Otting . . . . .	.10	D. S. . . . .	.25
J. Dialer, Alton, Ill.	1.50	F. Gillerto . . . . .	.25	R. Kramer . . . . .	.10	L. P. . . . .	.10
S. Weiss, Alton, Ill.	1.50	H. A. Reed . . . . .	.25	J. Roth . . . . .	.05	Friend . . . . .	.10
J. Wohlstrom, Alton, Ill.	1.09	M. Hosang . . . . .	.50	Jon. Metzger List:		T. Barrett . . . . .	.10
Peter Fritsche . . . . .	.25	Paul Repp . . . . .	.50	Jos. Metzger . . . . .	.25	G. B. . . . .	.25
G. A. Hoehn List:		W. H. Bompert . . . . .	.50	Cash . . . . .	.10	J. P. B. . . . .	.50
G. A. Hoehn	1.06	Thos. Wood . . . . .	.25	Ed Betz . . . . .	.15	H. N. . . . .	.25
Young Socialist . . . . .	.25	E. P. Norris . . . . .	.25	W. Willem . . . . .	.25	A. N. . . . .	.25
W. F. Crouch List:		A. L. Pratte . . . . .	.25	F. Lang . . . . .	.15	A. G. . . . .	.15
H. F. W.	1.09	G. O. Walker . . . . .	.25	V. Schneider List:		W. B. . . . .	.25
M. Lux . . . . .	.25	Vance Murphy . . . . .	.25	M. K. . . . .	.50	E. Z. . . . .	.25
Geo. Gauruder List:		J. Nevin . . . . .	.25	Jos. Sch . . . . .	.13	T. Prendergast, List 46:	
A. Kirchner . . . . .	.25	Chester Clawson . . . . .	.25	John Karner . . . . .	.10	C. Prendergast	1.00
F. Lautenschlager . . . . .	.25	R. Clawson . . . . .	.25	John Clemens . . . . .	.10	N. Schmall . . . . .	.25
F. Rousch . . . . .	.25	Jos. McMichael . . . . .	.25	R. Sch . . . . .	.50	R. Pickup . . . . .	.25
George Held . . . . .	.25	R. A. Leahay . . . . .	.50	Louise Schneider . . . . .	.50	T. Prendergast	1.00
Alois Starz . . . . .	.25	X. Reandeau . . . . .	.25	F. Counseling . . . . .	.50	W. E. E. List:	
F. R. . . . .	.25	First Ward List:		Ludwig Kroll . . . . .	.50	Chas. Mund . . . . .	.25
Geo. Gauruder	1.00	Everett Ely . . . . .	.50	T. M. . . . .	.50	H. Wolf	1.00
John Sturm List:		J. Brunsteiner . . . . .	.30	E. F. Moser . . . . .	.25	W. E. E. . . . .	.50
A. Baumann	1.00	W. Humberg . . . . .	.25	J. Schomogy . . . . .	.25	Emil Nagel List:	
S. Hauser . . . . .	.50	W. Babl . . . . .	.50	Chas. Schulz List:		E. Nagel . . . . .	.50
P. Birkner . . . . .	.25	R. A. Schmidt . . . . .	.50	Chas. Schulz	1.00	Ad. Gocker . . . . .	.50
George Wilhelm . . . . .	.25	Frank Fronius . . . . .	.25	Chas. Helms . . . . .	.25	Karl Duerr . . . . .	.50
H. Dietrich . . . . .	.25	Frank Muehlbauer List:		Jacob Irrgang . . . . .	.25	E. Mehle . . . . .	.50
John Sturm	1.00	W. Schallert . . . . .	.50	Lorenz Backoff . . . . .	.50	Anton Guttman List:	
Ludwig Molk List:		F. Muehlbauer . . . . .	.50	Al. Schlaudener . . . . .	.50	A. Guttman . . . . .	.25
E. Westphal . . . . .	.50	Chas. Rottl . . . . .	.25	F. H. Sch . . . . .	.15	Sig. Woltz . . . . .	.50
L. Molk . . . . .	.50	V. Krobath . . . . .	.25	Aug. Fuchs . . . . .	.25	Geo. Flerer . . . . .	.25
Tony Kiensl . . . . .	.25	B. Kamperschoer . . . . .	.25	H. Leh . . . . .	.25	Wm. Metz . . . . .	.25
V. Pretterhofer	1.00	Jos. Prohaska . . . . .	.25	John Bergmann . . . . .	.25	Chas. Ploeser . . . . .	.50
John Pfennel List:		Ernst Irwin . . . . .	.50	Jos. Zollmann . . . . .	.25	Alfred Rinderer . . . . .	.25
J. Pfennel	1.06	Frank Stoehr . . . . .	.25	B. Joekmeyer List:		Mike Manhart . . . . .	.25
Jos. Wutte	1.00	A. Fritsch . . . . .	.25	Fred Bosshard	1.00	Geo. Schutz . . . . .	.25
A. Mitterbecker . . . . .	.50	Marc Paar . . . . .	.25	E. Hagen . . . . .	.50	H. Harville . . . . .	.25
R. Williams, Jr. . . . .	.25	Wm. Maier . . . . .	.25	B. Brockmeyer	1.00	Frank Read . . . . .	.25
Jos. Zwick	1.06	B. Mantles . . . . .	.25	Jos. Schneider . . . . .	.50	Louis Rebner . . . . .	.25
Thos. Koch . . . . .	.25	W. Geuss . . . . .	.25	M. Metzger	1.00	Wm. Obermark . . . . .	.25
H. Pfaff . . . . .	.25	H. Wissels . . . . .	.25	L. Hausermann, List 1:		John Scheller . . . . .	.25
A. Oliver . . . . .	.25	Ed G. . . . .	.25	W. Nelmann . . . . .	.25	Aug. Valleroy . . . . .	.25
Adolph Pecne	1.00	Henry Stumpf . . . . .	.25	H. Boettcher . . . . .	.50	L. Graf . . . . .	.15
George Fasnac . . . . .	.25	Henry Lorch . . . . .	.50	Stengel . . . . .	.25	A. Glesler . . . . .	.15
Jon. Yucenic List:		Albert Milde, List 88:		J. Klenkerfuss . . . . .	.50	L. Butcher . . . . .	.15
Jos. Yucenic . . . . .	.25	Albert Milde . . . . .	.25	B. F. Lamb	2.00	Wm. Seim . . . . .	.25
V. Birgel . . . . .	.25	Hy. Johangng . . . . .	.25	Wm. Weibusch . . . . .	.50	Previously reported	489.82
Jacob Turck . . . . .	.25	Jos. Scollard . . . . .	.25	Wm. Boettcher . . . . .	.50	Total to Feb. 28	581.82
L. Laudendach25	Jos. Bajcek25	Paul Teichmann	1.00		
				J. M. Layat25		

GRAND ANNUAL BALL

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