

Comrades,
Work for your
Own Press!

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Comrades,
Work for your
Own Party!

OFFICE: 966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., APRIL 22, 1911.

Kinloch, Central 1577; Bell, Olive 4198.

No. 533

Marx & Haas Clothing Co. in Hopeless Condition Now Sailing under Flag of Deception and Bluff

ORGANIZED LABOR THROUGHOUT THE LAND IN BATTLE AGAINST UNFAIR FIRM

No Peace Without Honorable Settlement

To Organized Labor, Clothing Dealers and Friends of Fair Play Everywhere:

GREETING:—

Have workmen no rights? Shall they be crushed down into the cesspool of misery and helplessness in order to fill the pockets of short-sighted enemies of Union labor?

These questions are in order when we consider the methods employed by the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. of St. Louis to fight Organized Labor.

That the United Garment Workers of St. Louis are not the class of people that can be enslaved and deprived of their rights as wageworkers, men and citizens, the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. is fully aware of by this time.

Out for Twenty Months.

Nearly twenty months ago about one thousand men and women were outrageously locked out by the Marx & Haas Clothing Co.

After Organized Labor all over the country and the friendly retail clothing merchants had created a splendid market for the Marx & Haas goods, the managers of the firm conceived the idea that they would dispense with the Union label, open a fight against Organized Labor, and with the help of the Citizens' Alliance and other union-hating concerns break up the United Garment Workers of St. Louis.

Of course, they never dreamed for a moment that Organized Labor would display such a tremendous power and drive the once so successful union establishment under its present anti-Union management to the verge of bankruptcy.

Killing Retail Merchants Through Mail Order Houses.

The Marx & Haas Clothing Co., the success of which depended so much on the confidence, co-operation and support of the retail clothing merchants all over the country, especially in the states of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, Montana, California, Washington, etc., dealt one of the worst blows to their many reliable business friends that could have been invented by any monopolist and trust magnate.

As a result of the fight made by them against Organized Labor the firm lost heavily from the very start. In this dilemma Marx & Haas looked around for help, and finally got together with the big Chicago Mail Order houses for the purpose of killing off the smaller merchants, especially in the country towns and rural districts.

How the Scheme was Brought to Light.

Thanks to the watchfulness of the United Garment Workers of America and some Illinois retail clothing merchants friendly to Union labor, we succeeded in showing up the contemptible work of the firm in connection with the Mail Order houses.

The fact of the matter is that Chicago Mail Order houses sold Marx & Haas goods direct to customers all over the state of Illinois at a price lower than the average retail merchant could buy them from the Marx & Haas Clothing Co.

It need not surprise anybody when hundreds of retail merchants became alarmed at the unfair business methods of the unfair Washington avenue firm.

Goods Shipped Under Cover.

The goods for the Chicago Mail Order houses were shipped under cover, because Marx & Haas would not let their patrons know of the scheme.

Not only Organized Labor, but the retail clothing merchants everywhere declared war on the Marx & Haas Clothing Co., and justly so.

To-day the firm is afraid to ship any of its goods under its own name. Everything is shipped under cover. But this does not prevent the United Garment Workers from locating and following the shipments everywhere, and, as a rule, Union labor in the respective localities will attend to the rest.

Deception and Bluff.

It is almost inconceivable what methods of misrepresentations, deception and bluff the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. employs in order to regain a few of the many patrons lost in this long drawn-out labor fight.

The publication of a single letter will show to what extent the concern will go in order to deceive merchants who are friendly to Union labor.

A Letter from Hannibal.

LANDAU BROS.,

Dry Goods and Clothing,

152-154 Market St.

Hannibal, Mo., March 8, 1911.

Otto Kaemmerer, St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Sir—Yours to hand, and in reply will say that we have always been open and above board with the labor unions, and, in fact, when we have any work done, we consider none but Union labor, and right now we are spending \$6,000.00 on improvements on our building and we wouldn't have any but union contractors figure on our job. In regard to the shipment you refer to in your letter, all we have to say is this: We haven't bought any goods from Marx & Haas for over a year—ever since the strike—but last fall, when Marx & Haas' representative was here, he informed us that his firm was about to straighten up their differences with the Union, and, having handled their goods for a number of years and always with a great success, we placed an order with him on condition that we should have the right to cancel the order if Marx & Haas don't straighten up their differences with the Union. On learning to the contrary, we a long time ago cancelled the order, but it seems they didn't pay the least attention and forwarded the goods. We, however, did not know anything about it, as we did not receive any invoice, but on receipt of your letter this morning we immediately went to the freight depot and had the goods returned to St. Louis, and to prove same we inclose bill of lading, which kindly return to us for record. Hoping this fully explains the matter, we are

Yours truly,

LANDAU BROS.

Unfair Firm in Hopeless Condition.

The fact that the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. had to close their Market street factory; that their former busy place on Washington avenue presents to-day the appearance of an undertaker's establishment; that

Butte, Mont., Sends \$1000 for War Fund

their sales agents are making desperate efforts to regain some of the many lost business patrons, and many other serious "symptoms" prove conclusively that the firm is in a hopeless condition.

This is the result of the attempt to Russinize the former Union-house and make Chinese coolies out of American wageworkers and thinking Union men and women.

The Battle Will Go On.

We have not invited th's trouble. From the very first day of the trouble we were in the defensive, not in the offensive. If the firm gets near the verge of bankruptcy, they have no one to blame but themselves, for the United Garment Workers have never been opposed to bringing about an honorable settlement of the controversy.

We were forced into this struggle nearly twenty months ago. As American citizens, as fair play and justice loving men and women, we must protect the honor of Organized Labor and the welfare of the people who earn their daily bread in the sweat of their brows. We'll give the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. a fight to the finish, not out of revenge, but because it is our duty to teach them the lesson that the days have long gone by when the working people could be treated like dumb animals.

Humanity is awakening. Whether wageworker or business man—there is the man in every human being, and the voice of humanity will always find an echo in his heart.

Marx & Haas Fight Has Become a National Fight.

This is no longer a local skirmish of a local labor war. The Marx & Haas lockout has become a national issue. From the Alleghenies to the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico Union Labor has taken up the declaration of war issued by the Marx & Haas Clothing Co.

Butte Sends \$1,000.00 for United Garment Workers' Defense Fund.

Less than a month ago Organized Labor of Butte, Mont., sent about \$1,000.00 for the Anti-Marx & Haas Defense Fund to the United Garment Workers' District Council No. 4, with the bugle call that the fight must continue until the great battle is won.

Union Men and Business Men Join Hands.

Union men and retail clothing merchants all over the country have assisted us nobly during the last twenty months. We thank them for their support.

But the battle is still on. Do all you can to bring about an early victory for Organized Labor, for Humanity, for Fair Play and Justice.

Be not deceived by the salesmen of the firm. When they call on you and try to deceive you, show them this statement of facts, and tell them to call again whenever the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. shall have once more become a bona fide Union establishment.

Faternally yours,

United Garment Workers' District Council of St. Louis, Mo.

966 Chouteau Avenue.

Otto Kaemmerer, President.

St. Louis Carpenters' Strike Conducted In Most Orderly and Successful Manner

ANNOUNCEMENT AND WARNING.

The carpenters, joiners, cabinet-makers and millmen everywhere are requested to stay away from St. Louis until the general strike is settled.

Announcement of settlement will be made through the columns of ST. LOUIS LABOR. Do not pay any attention to misleading reports or advertising in the daily capitalist press.

Fraternally yours,
CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL OF ST. LOUIS MO.

Why are the capitalist daily papers so silent about the general strike of the United Carpenters and Joiners in St. Louis?

There is a good reason for it. It is the conspiracy of silence. It is the attempt to deceive the public and to help the employers in their efforts to fill the city with outside carpenters for strike-breaking purposes.

The Labor Press on Hand.

However, this capitalist press work will have no effect on the St. Louis carpenters' strike. Every carpenter's union of the land knows by this time that there is a strike on in St. Louis, and the efforts to get strikebreakers here will fail.

The labor press all over the country is taking notice of the St. Louis fight, and the rest is attended to by the local carpenters' unions everywhere.

First Strike Benefit Paid.

Last Monday Carpenters' District Council paid the first strike benefit at headquarters, 3000 Olive street,

and at the Cabinet Makers' and Millmen's headquarters, at Druids' Hall, Market and Ninth streets.

Secretary John Lyons and the five business agents, Emil E. Ruhle, John Prehm, Ed Melvin, Henry Luecke and Wm. Eaton were kept busy taking in the assessments from those at work and paying out the strike money.

Every day smaller shops are joining the victorious ranks. The Century Wood Work Co., on North Market street, signed the new Union scale last Tuesday, and others have followed since.

The men at work under the new union scale are paying their 10-cent-per-hour assessment conscientiously and as promptly as clockwork.

If solidarity of action was ever shown in any fight, it certainly is in the present strike of the St. Louis carpenters.

Capitalist Reporters at Headquarters.

Every day the "labor reporters" of the daily capitalist papers are at the strikers' headquarters on Olive street, and there they are given all possible information asked for concerning the strike, but not a line of it is published. It seems that most of these "press representatives" are either trying to act as agents for the employers' combine, or their reports are systematically suppressed by their city editors or business managers.

It is amusing to hear the contractors complain about their troubles, about bad business, dull times, general stagnation, high labor cost, dissatisfied workmen, etc., etc. They howl like the world was coming to an end on account of the carpenters' demand for an insignificant raise of wages.

Why Don't They Fight the Other Fellows?

The contractors want to fight the journeymen carpenters. Why don't they fight the class of people who arbitrarily increase the cost of raw material? If the price of wood is raised 40 per cent they grumble, but never think of fighting the fellows responsible for the increase. But to fight the workmen has become a kind of habit with the gentlemen.

Of Little Avail.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of St. Louis are so well organized and the strike is conducted so orderly and business-like that it is only a question of losing valuable time and good money for the bosses to resist much longer.

All the Breweries Unionized. After several days' idleness, all the carpenters employed in the St. Louis breweries have returned to work, the new scale of wages having been granted.

Again all outside carpenters, joiners, cabinetmakers and millmen are requested to stay away from St. Louis until the strike is settled.

Labor papers everywhere are requested to copy.

Kansas City Carpenters

Win their Battle

Four-fifths of the Men Now Working Under New Scale.

The raise of 5 cents per hour demanded by the carpenters on April first has been granted by practically all the employers and four-fifths of

the carpenters are now working at the new scale, according to the statement of the strike committee.

The strike committee has expressed itself as being highly gratified at the loyalty shown by the members, and have found so far only two men who have refused to leave work where the scale was refused.

The daily papers have confused the case of the demand a great deal by telling of men who refused to quit work and by stating that the carpenters have broken an agreement by asking for the raise now, but the old wage agreement expired on the first of April and employers had plenty of notice of the new demand.

Contractors have had no complaint as to the 55-cent scale, but were anxious to put in force a sliding scale, which would practically mean a reduction of wages when averaged, and they also urged the carpenters to demand a scale of 70 cents for all working direct for owners.

Several members of the association have broken away and are already paying the new scale, and prospects are that in a short time the entire membership will be at work at the new scale.

The increase in wages amounts to only 20 cents a week and a half holiday, and the carpenters certainly deserve all this and more.—Kansas City Socialist.

Heavy Socialist Vote in Centralia, Ill.

Centralia, Ill., April 18.—S. A. Frazier, Republican candidate for Mayor of Centralia, was elected here by 436 majority. The Socialist candidate, R. A. Jeths, polled 623 votes, against Frazier's 1059, and out of 2000 votes cast.

Grand Socialist Victories In Many Illinois Towns

GRANITE CITY ELECTS SOCIALIST MAYOR AND TWO ALDERMEN.

Comrade Kirkpatrick the Successful Mayoralty Candidate.

Granite City, Ill., April 19.—Marshall E. Kirkpatrick, the mayoralty candidate of the Socialist Party in yesterday's election, was elected with a majority of 110 votes over his next opponent, John R. Kelahan, the People's party candidate.

The Labor party candidate for Mayor received 649 votes. The Socialists also elected two Aldermen out of a possible five. This gives them three Aldermen in the House, as a Socialist was elected to fill a vacancy a month ago. The Aldermen elected on the Socialist ticket are Emersion Taylor, Second Ward, and T. A. Lindsey, Fourth Ward.

SOCIALIST MAYOR IN O'FALLON IS LATEST ADDITION TO LIST OF VICTORIES.

City Marshal, Street Superintendent and Two Aldermen Also Elected by Socialists.

O'Fallon, Ill., April 19.—The Socialists elected a Mayor, City Marshal, Street Superintendent and two Aldermen here yesterday. The vote between the candidates on the Citizens' ticket and the Socialists was close. N. L. Thomas, the Socialist candidate, defeated S. E. McGuire, the Citizens' candidate, for Mayor by four votes. Rudolph Kandemeyer defeated his Socialist opponent for City Clerk by 39 votes. J. P. Joseph was elected City Treasurer over G. L. Keck (Socialist) by 15 votes. Other Officers elected are: Marshal, John Tilley (Socialist); Superintendent of Streets, Nick Lorenz (Socialist). Aldermen—First Ward, Alexander Campbell (Socialist); Second Ward,

J. A. Quinn (Citizen); Third Ward, Henry Shoemaker (Socialist).

SIX SOCIALIST ALDERMEN RESULT OF ELECTION IN CANTON, ILL.

Old Parties Have Their Political Waterloo.

Canton, Ill., April 19.—Six Socialists and three Progressive party candidates were elected Aldermen here yesterday in the first election held since the city was redistricted into seven instead of five wards. The new Council will contain eight Progressives and six Socialists. A proposition to bond the city for \$10,000 more to pay the remaining indebtedness on a \$70,000 sewer extension contract was defeated by a heavy majority.

KEON'S NEAR-VICTORY.

Grafton Ends a Lively Municipal Campaign.

Grafton, Ill., April 19.—John J. Keon, the Socialist "poll-tax martyr" of Grafton, was defeated for Mayor by but 39 votes, the mayoralty going to William H. Journey. Keon, who spent several months in jail last year rather than pay his poll tax, was aided in his campaign by his wife.

More than usual interest was centered in the election at Grafton, owing to Keon's spectacular candidacy for Mayor under somewhat spectacular circumstances. Mayor Journey, the successful candidate, has served three terms, and ran on the Progressive ticket.

This little town of 1500 inhabitants was stirred to its center by the campaign made by the energetic Keon and almost all of the voting populace turned out. The narrow margin of Journey's victory told a tale of the intense interest displayed in the contest and spoke strongly of the growing Socialist sentiment here.

St. Louis Socialist Campaign Fund

The list as published last week closes the 1911 Campaign Fund, and this week we open the Brandt Contest Fund, for the purpose of contesting the election in the Tenth Ward.

All donations after April 15 will be placed in the Contest Fund.

Chas. L. Delbridge...\$ 2.00
W. E. Kindorf... 1.00
Jos. Geward... .50
C. Hahn, St. Charles, Mo... .20
Nic Kiefer... .50
J. C. S... 1.00
Jul. Roth, Farmington, Mo... .50
C. A. Schmidt, Farmington, Mo... .50
H. Tobler... .25
Hy. Bob... 1.00
C. B. Koser... .50
Tenth Ward Branch... 25.00
Kranken Kasse No. 71... 10.00
Franz Schuster... .50
F. Traeger... .50
Two Molders... .50
J. E. Atkins list:
Wm. Swaby... 1.00
Ed Grigsby... .50
Frank Wolf list:
Frank Wolf... 1.00
Aug. Redeker... .25
C. Hofer... .50
O. Gaudard list:
O. Gaudard... .25
W. Rebsamen... .25
F. M. B... .05
T. M. B... .25
J. J. Schmitt... .25
J. L. Nicklaus... .05
Eug. Schmidt... .25
Geo. Kapps, Jr... .25
Ant. Traefel... .25
Christ Hornung... .25
John Wurth list:
John Wurth... .25
Aug. Grunwald... 1.00
Jos. Gertmann... 1.00
Paul Kohl... 1.00
John Fey... .26
M. Schader... .25
T. Hoerer... 1.00
John Peters... .25
C. E. Buettnner... 1.00
J. B. Winkler... .25
Jos. Siebert... .25
Hy. Boettcher... .25
Oscar Hoffmann... .25
Al. Anthony... .25
Wm. Turner... .25
Phil Anthony... .25
Friend... .25
Frank Krutisch... .10
Leo Geimer... .25
Wm. Schneider... .25
Geo. Gaddel... .25
John Kofoon... .10
George Glaser... .25
Wm. Schoen... .50
Louis Bleesch... 1.00

F. Michel... .25
Otto Rudolf... .10
Ernst Kohlenberg... 1.00
Edw. Benecke... .50
Wm. Steinnetz... .25
Fred Schnell... .25
John Lakas, Sr... .25
Jos. Terndle... .25
H. A. Hempel... .25
Ad. Wagner... .15
Chas. Gehlbin... .25
Hy. Howe... .25
Albert Kolafa... .10
C. W. Skinner... .25
Hy. Zanders... .25
Jos. Schalek... 1.00
Otto Schamel... .25
Frank Krause... .25
Jacob Hoge... .25
Otto Schatz... .25
Jos. Zubetz... .10
George Saal... .15
Frank Vondarch... .25
Freud Berkel list:
Anton Blum... .50
Wm. Wipier... .50
Mike Hof... .50
Steine... .50
Carl Schaul list:
Emil Fabian... .50
H. Borchers... .25
H. Schuetter... .25
Hy. Fritsch... .25
Ungenannt... .25
Wm. T... .25
Jos. Kriesche... .50
A. Wirth... .25
Chas. Schultz... .25
Jacob Vetter list:
J. Jonack... .25
Fred Keck... .25
C. Hirschenhofer list:
C. Hirschenhofer... 1.00
Schloer... 1.00
P. H. Mueller... .50
Jos. Scherzinger list:
B. Brockmeier... 1.00
F. Hauber... .25
F. Mignerome... .50
J. Loekner... .25
Christ Hammann... .25
Jacob Blechl... .25
Jos. Dietrich... .25
John Lehmann... .25
Aug. Veitenthal... .25
Eos. Muehlbauer... .25
J. A. Obert... .25
Chas. Hagner... .50
Carl Bruner... .25
Wm. Hipp, Jr... .25
John Kreuz... .25
John Steindel... .50
Oscar Metzner... .25
C. Erdmann... .50
John Daes... .25
Jos. Albers... .25
L. Bornschwitze... .25
Ed Bader... .25
Jos. Hahn... 1.00
Max Lehmann... .25
Jos. Meichel... .25
Chas. Miller... .50
P. H. Kemme... .25

Christ Adolph... 1.00
Jul. Sommer... .50
M. Metzger... .50
Ad. Klaus... .25
Wm. Lamely... .25
Wm. Schneider list:
Wm. Schneider... .50
A. E. F. Bloss... .50
A. Bloss... .50
M. K... .50
J. K... .25
Jos. Schomogy... .25
G. Tomisner... .25
John Schomogy... .25
Louis Mario... .25
Roy Sattley... .25
Alphonse Goni... .25
C. G... .25
C. B... .25
H. Kauling... .10
X... .25
John Serati... .25
Ben Colombo... .25
B. Schubert... .50
F. M... .10
F. Conzelmann... .25
Otto Schneider... .10
Alfr. Schneider... .10
Hugo Pertuch... .25
Jacob Dornier list:
Jacob Dornier... 2.00
Herman Starck... 1.00
A. Friend... 2.00
Theo. Hoefner... 1.00
Chas. Nahr... 1.00
G. Bolting... .25
Wm. M. Brandt list:
Cash X... 5.00
Hy. Struckhoff... 1.00
Chas. Goodman... 1.00
Cash... 1.00
W. M. Brandt... 2.00
Freud Steinman list:
F. Steinman... 1.00
F. Steinman, Jr... .50
Hugo Schmidt... .50
C. Rommelsberger... .50
Alex. Bagusin... .50
Max Sendig list:
Max Sendig... .25
Wm. Gehle... .50
L. Krueger... .50
M. Mueller... 1.00
F. Steinman... .50
Ant. Foerster... .25
Gus Noske... .50
Wm. Merick... .25
J. Pohlitz... .50
Chas. Polzpel... .25
Robt. Schildener... .50
H. M. Schmidt... .25
A. E. Bernacht... .25
Wm. Scharnhorst... .25
A. Schwobentha list:
A. Schwobentha... .25
N. Stretz... .10
H. Lunsford... .10
P. N. Elchhammer... .25
J. Uebel... .15
F. Weiser... .10
G. Helfmann... .25
G. Herfenberg... .25
A. Schaefer... .10

F. Volk... .10
W. Detering... .25
L. Bauer... .25
L. P. Turpl... .25
J. J. Turpl... .25
J. Hoffmann... .25
W. Anderson... .10
W. Berger... .25
J. Kwatsch... .25
E. Ahrens... .25
H. Henke... .10
O. Rosch... .10
H. Wilder... .10
F. Mueller... .15
G. Knitzer... .10
G. Blum... .10
C. Schindler... .15
A. Adams... .10
J. Holoch... .10
F. Lenkman... .10
T. Huber... .10
N. Buhlinger... .15
F. Schwehla... .10
C. Maurer... .15
J. Micheltz... .10
A. Busch... .10
F. Plasberg... 1.00
H. Hampe... .25
L. Messmer... .25
J. Fasson... .10
C. Wyrach... .10
E. Schroder... .10
G. Kepler... .10
A. Koether... .10
J. Eberts... .20
J. Goyer... .10
W. Krohn... .10
F. Giesler... .10
F. Jacobs... .25
A. Heims... .25
F. Wimer... .25
J. J. Becker... .10
A. Schmidt... .10
E. J. Sidenthal... .25
L. Michob... .10
W. Breitbarth... .10
T. Albers... .25
Cash... .50
J. Tennege... .25
O. Seitra... .10
W. Faist... .10
E. Groll... .25
E. Lieberich... .25
W. Geiselt... .10
S. Chatta... .10
Cash... .10
P. Trieber... .25
J. Zawodny... .25
L. Kaech... .25
A. Friend... .25
T. Kiensl... .50

Census, pages 133 to 135, we get some idea as to how capitalism is preserving and protecting the home. The figures are for cities of 25,000 population and over. Let us take Terre Haute, for instance, and find out how many homes are owned free, how many are mortgaged, and the proportion rented. Here are the figures: Free, 1,918; mortgaged, 1,275; rented, 4,925. In other words, for more than one-half of the residents of this city the home does not exist. They are renters. Adding the mortgaged homes to the rented, we have 6,200 homeless people in Terre Haute. The total number of homes in this city is 8,518, of which but 1,918 are free. A fine record, to be sure. But Terre Haute is fortunate, compared with some of the larger cities. Pittsburg, for instance, has 60,566 homes; only 9,011 owned free of debt. Jersey City has 34,060 homes, and only 4,569 are free of debt. This is a fair sample of how capitalism is wrecking the home. Socialism would not destroy the home if it wanted to. Before the Socialist Party comes into power capitalism will destroy the home entirely if the present figures indicate anything.—Social Advance.

Socialism and Religion.

Socialists are so often accused of being opposed to religion that they cannot help asking why Democrats and Republicans are not also questioned closely as to their attitude toward religion. As an answer to the frequent questions on this subject, we offer the following extract from Frank M. Eastwood's "Question Box":

Does Socialism or the Socialist Movement Oppose Religion?

There is one kind of religion, if it can be called religion, which Socialism opposes; and that is the political kind of religion which apologizes for the evils of the capitalist system and goes out of its way to antagonize the Socialist movement. Socialism is purely economic, concerning itself wholly with the bread and butter question. Its adherents are of every religion and philosophical belief, and there is nothing in the teachings of Socialism that would exclude a Methodist, a Mormon, or a Mohammedan, an atheist, an agnostic, or any kind or quality of an infidel. In that respect it is the same as Republicanism or Democracy. It recognizes the fact that in this country church and state are separate, and its program is directed toward the transformation of the state without any interference whatever with the religious views of any one. The enemies of the movement seek to arouse prejudice against it by repeating absurdities concerning how Socialism would destroy morals and religion, but they are never prepared to say how when particulars are called for. Were any church or religious organization to go into politics and come in collision with Socialism on the political field it would then become necessary for Socialists to fight that church's politics, but not its religion.—Exchange.

Will they hear the children calling in the darkness? Will they cry aloud and spare not?

The Allied Printing Trades Union Label.

With the dissolving of the Joint Conference Board of the Allied Printing Trades and the formation of the International Allied Printing Trades Association, at International Union headquarters in Indianapolis, on March 6 and 7, the proprietary interest in the union label of the allied printing trades is vested in the five international unions, viz.: printers, pressmen, bookbinders, stereotypers and electrotypers, and photo-engravers. Under the new agreement, which was adopted by each of the organizations interested, the Typographical Union will have four votes in the association and the other four crafts will have one vote each. Under the laws of the association, all action must be by unanimous vote, and should the members be unable to agree the disputed question goes to an arbitrator, and John Mitchell of the United Workers of America, was selected to act as arbitrator in the first dispute that may arise. The vote on the new agreement was taken on February 15 last, by the local typographical unions. The plan was endorsed by the printers by a vote of 14,546 for to 7,732 against. Majority for the proposition, 6,814.—Typographical Journal.

Telephone Trust Plays a Joke On Us—Let's Laugh.

Did you ever hear of the fate of the bill which was introduced into the United States Senate to provide government regulation for the telephone monopoly? It was referred to the Interstate Commerce Committee, of which the late Senator Elkins was chairman, and by Senator Elkins was referred to a sub-committee of which Senator Murray Crane of Massachusetts was the chairman. The humor lies in the fact that Senator Murray Crane is the largest owner and, in fact, the controlling owner, of the \$100,000,000 corporation which is the telephone trust.—Political Action.

WAR—WHAT FOR?

Capitalists want wars. Politicians declare wars. Preachers pray for victories in wars. WORKINGMEN fight the wars. If the masters want blood, let them cut their own throats. Let those who want "great victories" go to the firing line and get them. If war is good enough to pray for, it is good enough to go to—up close where steel flashes, bones snap and blood spurts. They say: "War is Hell." Well, then, let those who want hell, go to hell. From the book, "War—What For?" by George R. Kirkpatrick.

HINT TO UNIONISTS.

Your wife may have plenty of provocation that would justify her striking, yet the wives seldom go on strike. But, as the buyer or purchasing agent for the home, she can, by insisting that the union label is on the article she purchases for the home, remove many of the causes of unbearable sweatshop and factory cruelties that are basis of the worst kind of strikes. A little talk upon this question with your wife (when she's in good humor) would be a mighty good turn for many a poor soul who is trying to uplift the working conditions. Many garments now worn by women, as well as those worn by men, are made in union factories, where the work is done under conditions that are fair and honorable to those whose labors produce these articles. By insisting upon fair conditions under which her children may work, the wife is preaching good, sound doctrine by seeing to it that the union label is on all her purchases, for she is practicing the doctrine in its real essence.—Switchmen's Journal.

FOR RENT.

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March On!

(Editorial in New York Call.)

Little will be gained if the march of the 300,000 workers to-day ends at the grave of their murdered fellow toilers. That vast body of men and women in itself pictures the number of other workers that have been slaughtered by capitalism in the last seven or eight years. A body of our times that size would not equal the number of the mangled who have been rendered unfit further to produce wealth for capitalism. If 50,000 of the marchers were picked from the ranks and led to the shambles it would show only what is happening every year in this great and magnificently wealthy land of ours.

It is not the old and worn out who are thus sacrificed. To-day youth, that has been ended in blood and fire, is to be commemorated. And it is youth, strength, hope and ability that is blotted out in the mines, factories and mills and on the railroads. That is the toll that capitalism takes, and almost all of it is due to criminal recklessness in the pursuit of profits.

This demonstration is going to be more than a protest. It is going to be an exhibition of growing working class solidarity. For a few hours there will pass silently through the streets of the city the largest body of workers that ever assembled in this country. All of them are imbued with one idea, and that is a bitter resentment of a system that piles its sacrifices to Mammon as was done in the Triangle fire.

But some of them go beyond this bitterness and resentment. They know how to put a stop, for good and all, to such murders. They know that this was but one incident in the endless carnival of death that is due to capitalism. They know that it will happen again and again, and that more and ever more numbers of the working class will go down to death unless the whole system is changed. They will not cease their protest when the earth covers the charred and mangled bodies of the victims. They will leave the graves with hearts set on wiping out the cause of this.

Perhaps many will merely be numbed with grief and will feel a sense of helplessness and hopelessness. The portion of so many of the working class has been violent death that it appears inseparable from working class existence. It is not so. To-day's protest shows it. The climax is not reached by this. The real, effective demonstration is swelling and gaining strength and before long will manifest itself in ways other than grief at wholesale murder done.

The tragedy of such things does not rest in the victims themselves. At the mine mouths the agonized widows and the little children indicate where the blow has fallen hardest. There is tragedy when a dismembered body is borne to ashore where a family has been waiting expectantly for a husband or brother.

It is shown when news is brought to a tenement that the woman breadwinner has been caught in the machinery and crushed, or has dropped at her machine. There is the accumulated horror, but the details are hidden from all those who are directly concerned.

To-day's march will be as much a demonstration against the general cruelty of capitalism as it is against that particular cruelty enacted in Washington place.

The Socialists know it, and they know how to end it. There will be many recruits to the Socialist ranks from the ranks of the marchers. Success will be won just in proportion to the number and the determination of the recruits.

So the march must go on. The marchers must demand protection in their work. They must force their recalcitrant city officials to do their duty, for they lack the decent intelligence to be reasoned with, and they lack the spark of humanity that would lead them to act as a matter of duty. Present legislators are the tools of those who are responsible for the murder. They must be replaced with men and women who are of the working class and for the working class. Such a march has for its goal Socialism, and only under Socialism can there be safety and decency for the workers.

Socialism Summarized

By H. M. Hyndman.

Socialism in a conscious endeavor to substitute organized co-operation for existence in place of the present anarchical competition for existence, or the system of social organization calculated to bring this about. This definition, though it gives, perhaps, adequate expression to the active and practical side of Socialism, leaves out of account altogether its theoretical basis. From this point of view, Socialism is an attempt to lay the foundation of a real science of sociology, which shall enable mankind, by thoroughly understanding their past and present, to comprehend, and thus within limits, to control the movement and development of their own society in the near future. Consequently Socialism in its wide sense is not, as is still commonly thought, a mere aspirator for a better state of society, still less only a series of proposals to mitigate the evils arising from the present social arrangements.

Modern scientific Socialism essays to give an intelligible explanation of the growth of human society, and to show that as each step in the long course of human development from the institution of private property, through chattel slavery, serfdom, and wagemod, was inevitable, so the next step from capitalism to Socialism is also inevitable.

The object which Socialists have in view is that this, the final transformation, should be made consciously by an organized, educated and intelligent people, instead of unconsciously, and, therefore, tempestuously, by groups of discontented,

embittered and ignorant workers. Agitation against the injustice of the present system of production, therefore, is only valuable so far as it educates men and women to appreciate the tendency of the time, and leads them to organize for the attainment of the definite end which the evolution of economic forms has made ready. Whether the great change will be brought about peaceably or forcibly has no bearing upon Socialism in itself, but depends upon the stage of development which has been reached in each civilized country, and the attitude which the dominant class may adopt in relation to the demands which the economic situation impels the producing class to make.

With the establishment of national and eventually of international Socialism, mankind resumes the definite control over the means and instruments of production, and masters them henceforward for all time instead being mastered by them. By such co-operative industry, whose power over nature is increased by each fresh invention and discovery, a carapace of repression is lifted from the faculties of each individual, and wealth being made as plentiful as water by light, wholesome labor, all freely contribute to increase their own happiness as well as that of their fellows. Human nature assumes a new and higher character in a society in which the surroundings are such that life is not, as to-day, a constant struggle against the pressure of want and the temptations of misery. Instead of the personal, limited, introspective, individual ethic is the social, altruistic, broad ethic in which the duty toward society necessarily involves the highest duty toward a man's self. Woman, relieved of economic and social subjugation, will assume her place as the social equal of man.

So far, therefore, from individual initiative and personal freedom in the highest sense being limited and stunted, human beings will have the opportunity for attaining to a level of physical, moral and mental development such as the world has never seen. The golden age of society is, indeed, not in the past, but in the future.

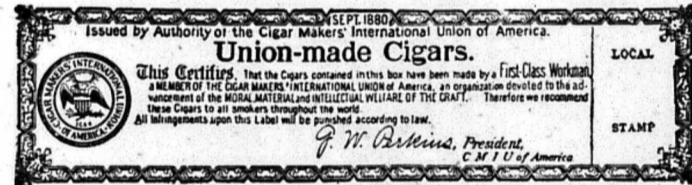
Socialism and the Home

How often have we heard the assertion from pulpit, platform and press that Socialism would destroy the home.

Just how or why, we are left to figure out ourselves. As a matter of fact, capitalism is destroying the home. Every year thousands of workmen lose their homes, after sacrificing years of labor, through lack of work, sickness, and especially during an industrial crisis.

How many there are that have saved a few dollars, enough to purchase a lot, and then went into a building or loan association for a house, only to lose it through adverse conditions over which they had no control, will never be known, as we have no statistics on the subject. In the abstract of the Twelfth

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Imperial Taxation of Unearned Increment in Germany

By Dr. Albert Sukedum

(Socialist Member of the German Reichstag).

In the year 1909, at the time of the finance reforms, the Conservative and Catholic factions declined the proposal for the inheritance tax. They deposed Bulow, who was then imperial chancellor and prime minister, and enforced a tax of 400,000,000 marks (\$100,000,000), a so-called indirect tax, and also a revenue tax (on checks, various articles of merchandise, etc.) of 100,000,000 marks (\$25,000,000). These measures called forth intense indignation from the people, for it is an indisputable fact that a tax of this nature, including within its scope such household articles as beer, tobacco, alcohol, electric lamps, matches, etc., falls more heavily on the masses than on the richer classes. For this reason the majority promised itself to try to introduce a property tax, "and to induce the government to present this bill to parliament by April, 1911."

When, according to this law, the net profits of the unearned increment have been brought to light, it is only then that its relation to the buying price can be ascertained. According to the percentage of the unearned increment 10 per cent of it is taken away if the whole does not exceed 10 per cent of the former buying price of a given piece of land, and the height of the tax rises in proportion to higher profits. For instance, if the unearned increment exceeds 20 per cent of the former buying price 30 per cent of this unearned increment is taken away; therefore, we find that the taxation of the unearned increment varies from 10 to 30 per cent, 10 per cent for the smaller increment and 30 per cent for the exceedingly high increments, and intermediate taxations accordingly. The Socialists had from the beginning welcomed the proposal; but they voted against the law because the majority of the members of parliament excluded the great landed aristocracy, so that the load falls again on the masses of the urban population. At any rate, the purpose of this taxation marks progress in Germany, and we at least have a foundation on which to build a more Socialistic system of taxation.—Labor Leader (Manchester, England).

Women in Massachusetts

State Legislature Refuses to Grant Equal Political Rights.

By a vote of 161 to 69 the Massachusetts House of Representatives rejected a bill giving women votes. Last year the vote was 148 to 47. There is not a state in the Union that has less right to take such action, says the New York Call. Much of the wealth, much of the prosperity of it, is built upon the work of women. In some few ways the state has recognized the real position of women in modern society. Yet its representatives do not hesitate to insult women by announcing that they are not fit to vote. Proportionately more women are employed in production in Massachusetts than in any other state. The mills of Lowell, Lawrence, Fall River and New Bedford cannot get along without her. The shoe shops of Lynn, Brockton, Haverhill and North Adams grow rich on her work. The jewelry-making establishments, the paper mills and others depend on her. Yet she is not fit to vote. Women produce proportionately as much wealth as men. There are thousands of women employed in this particular state. A strike of women would paralyze every industry. A revolt of women would drive many an eminent capitalist to the poor house. Yet she is not fit to vote. Most of the teachers in the public schools are women. Women are supporting men everywhere in clerical employment. They have demonstrated their fitness in a thousand ways. Yet they are not fit to vote. It is a striking indication of the bat-blind stupidity of the average capitalist legislator that a state whose prosperity is built largely on women's work should deny them the right to vote. Not all women desire the ballot. Many do. And yet a fool member of the Great and General Court, a man who may never have been nearly as effective a wealth-producer as the least of the woman workers, has the power to deprive her of a manifest right. Massachusetts has not figured much in investigations. Its corruption is of the quiet but profitable kind. Its attitude is shown by its sending to the United States Senate two such persons as Winthrop Murray Crane and Henry Cabot Lodge. Its attitude is further shown by its insult to the demands of the chief producers of the state's great wealth.

PLATFORM OF THE Socialist Party OF THE UNITED STATES.

What Human Life Depends On. Human life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only with these assured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible. To produce, food, clothing or shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land alone does not satisfy human needs. Human labor creates machinery and applies it to the land for the production of raw material and food. Whoever has control of land and machinery controls human labor, and with it human life and liberty. The Cause of Class Rule. To-day the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, its owner cannot dominate the sources of life of others. But when machinery becomes more complex and expensive, and requires for its operation the organized effort of many workers, its influence reaches over wide circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class. Men Are Made Slaves. In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases. They bring ever larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle and brain are their only productive property. Millions of formerly self-employed workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of industrial masters. Ruling Class as Parasites. As the economic power of the ruling class grows it becomes less useful in the life of the nation. All the useful work of the nation falls upon the shoulders of the class whose only property is its manual and mental labor power—the wage worker—or of the class who have but little land and little effective machinery outside of their labor power—the small traders and small farmers. The ruling minority is steadily becoming useless and parasitic. The Class Struggle. A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting propertied classes on the one hand and the exploited propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the wage working class cannot expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order at the hand of the dominant class. The wage workers are, therefore, the most determined and irconcilable antagonists of the ruling class. They suffer most from the curse of class rule. The fact that a few capitalists are permitted to control all the country's industrial resources and social tools for their individual profit, and to make the production of the necessities of life the object of competitive private enterprise and speculation is at the bottom of all the social evils of our time. Overproduction and Idleness. In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to regulate production for social ends. Industries are largely conducted in a planless manner. Through periods of feverish activity the strength and health of the workers are mercilessly used up, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation. The climax of this system of production are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crises which paralyze the nation every fifteen or twenty years. Labor's Exploitation. The capitalist class, in its mad race for profits, is bound to exploit the workers to the very limit of their endurance and to sacrifice their physical, moral and mental welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps the masses of workingmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance. It drags their wives from their homes to the mill and factory. It snatches their children from the playgrounds and schools and grinds their slender bodies and unformed minds into cold dollars. It disfigures, maims and kills hundreds of thousands of workingmen annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and forces large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice. Power of Corruption. To maintain their rule over their fellow men, the capitalists must keep in their pay all organs of the public powers, public mind and public conscience. They control the dominant parties and, through them, the elected public officials. They select the executives, bribe legislatures and corrupt the courts of justice. They own and censor the press. They dominate the educational institutions. They own the nation politically and intellectually just as they own it industrially. The Vital Issue. The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever fiercer, and has now become the only vital issue before the American people. The wage-working class, therefore, has the most direct interest in abolishing the capitalist system. But in abolishing the present system, the workingmen will free not only their own class, but also all other classes of modern society: the small farmer, who is to-day exploited by large capital more indirectly but not less effectively than is the wage laborer; the small manufacturer and trader, who is engaged in a desperate and losing struggle for economic independence in the face of the all-conquering power of concentrated capital; and even the capitalist himself, who is the slave of his wealth rather than his master. The struggle of the working class against the capitalist class, while it is a class struggle, is thus at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all classes and class privileges. The Rock of Class Rule. The private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation is the rock upon which class rule is built; political government is its indispensable instrument. The wage-workers cannot be freed from

exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting collective for private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation. The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within present capitalist society. The factory system, with its complex machinery and minute division of labor, is rapidly destroying all vestiges of individual production in manufacture. Modern production is already very largely a collective and social process. The great trusts and monopolies which have sprung up in recent years have organized the work and management of the principal industries on a national scale, and have fitted them for collective use and operation. Land and Public Welfare. There can be no absolute private title to land. All private titles, whether called fee simple or otherwise, are and must be subordinate to the public title. The Socialist Party strives to prevent land from being used for the purpose of exploitation and speculation. It demands the collective possession, control or management of land to whatever extent may be necessary to attain that end. It is not opposed to the occupation and possession of land by those using it in a useful and bona fide manner without exploitation. The Socialist Party is primarily an economic and political movement. It is not concerned with matters of religious belief. Labor's Interests Identical. In the struggle for freedom the interests of all modern workers are identical. The struggle is not only national, but international. It embraces the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of the world. To unite the workers of the nation and their allies and sympathizers of all other classes to this end is the mission of the Socialist Party. In this battle for freedom he Socialist Party does not strive to substitute working class rule for capitalist class rule, but by working-class victory to free all humanity from class rule and to realize the international brotherhood of man. PROGRAM. As measures calculated to strengthen the working class in its fight for the realization of this ultimate aim, and to increase its power of resistance against capitalist oppression, we advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to the following program: GENERAL DEMANDS. 1. The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforesting of cut-over and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts, and the building of canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons employed on such work shall be employed directly by the government under an eight-hour work day and at the prevailing union wages. The government shall also loan money to states and municipalities, without interest, for the purpose of carrying on public works. It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class. 2. The collective ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steamboat lines and all other means of social transportation and communication. 3. The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist. 4. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power. 5. The scientific reforestation of timber lands, and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained at a part of the public domain. 6. The absolute freedom of press, speech and assembly. INDUSTRIAL DEMANDS. 7. The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers. (a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productivity of machinery. (b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week. (c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories. (d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age. (e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all unscrupulously produced goods. (f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against employment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death. POLITICAL DEMANDS. 8. The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin. 9. A graduated income tax. 10. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction. 11. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall. 12. The abolition of the senate. 13. The abolition of the power usurped by the supreme court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation enacted by congress. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by act of congress or by a referendum of the whole people. 14. That the Constitution be made amendable by majority vote. 15. The enactment of further measures for general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department. The creation of a department of health. 16. The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and the establishment of a department of labor. 17. That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation. 18. The free administration of justice. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance.

The Kotoku Murder By Japanese Rulers

The letter below was written in Japan by a party, whose name for obvious reasons has to be kept secret, to Mr. Leopold Fleischman of Pasadena, says the People's Paper of Los Angeles, Cal. The letter gives a good insight into the Japanese psychology and reveals plainly what tremendous obstacles are to be overcome by the brave little band of our comrades:

"Japan, Feb. 12, 1911. My Dear—Your letter, dated January 10, reached me to-day after some wandering, and I hasten to answer at once, though I don't feel myself a competent person to answer all of your questions. I never met the Kotokus, though I have heard more or less of them. Their sad fate, perhaps also the details of their trial, have doubtless already come to your knowledge. I believe the trial was conducted with all possible secrecy in Japan, but I understand that the Japanese government, fearing outside criticism, sent a report of the details of the trial to various foreign countries.

General Feeling Against Them. "You ask what is the popular feeling toward them. People say: 'Yes, we are sorry for them, but as they did a wrong, even a monstrous thing, of course, they had to be punished,' or, 'Well, if they had attacked some rich man like Iwasaki or one of the Mitsui family, or if they had attacked some bad official, we might understand it. But to attack our beloved Emperor! Nobody could pardon such a thing.' Almost all Japanese are loyal to the Emperor, regarding his person as sacred. And as for Socialism and anarchism, they are the newest Western importation, reflections of Western sentiment.

"True, a few of the learned people of Japan, especially some who have studied in American and English universities, are Socialists and anarchists. Kotoku was an educated man, but as for his followers I am told that they were a poor, ignorant rabble, ready to follow any leader. How 's the press disposed toward them? The press is strictly muzzled in Japan. Hard to tell how the members of the press individually feel about it. One of them, an A. M. from an American college, rather conservative, said to me: 'Many people who are not Socialists, even I, are disgusted with our present government. Why, they are afraid even to allow a lecturer on sociology in the colleges. Stupid things! They don't know the difference between "Socialism" and "sociology," as the two words sound alike.' In fact, the officials, I mean the lesser officials of Japan, are for the most part well meaning people recruited from the half-educated classes. (Of course, the pay of an official is too meager to call any brilliant minds to the service.)

Books Which Are Suppressed. This army of officials are wonderfully busy to suppress the following classes of books: Those having mention of Socialism, anarchism or any revolutionary doctrine; those that strike at the family system and parental authority; those of an immoral tendency. Very good. But, alas, they class together under tabooed books Ibsen, Shaw, Tolstoy, De Maupassant, Wedekind, Zola, many French writers of realistic or decadent school, together with advanced, earnest thinkers like Ibsen. Is Ibsen immoral? Students are even forbidden to act the love scenes of Shakespeare, but encouraged to act scenes from historical plays like Julius Caesar (One result of the taboo is that students are very eager to read these books.) "When the new Japanese Encyclopedia was just going to press, the article on Socialism, a scholarly treat-

ise written from a historical standpoint by one of our friends, was ordered to be expunged. Kotoku an Agitator in Japan. "About Kotoku personally, he was once a newspaper writer; his style is admired by many library people. During the Russo-Japanese war he wrote against the war. I believe he was opposed to war on principle, like Tolstoy. As a result he lost his position, and on account of some mild expression of anarchical principles, was dogged by the police. He was never able to get a job afterward. Nobody wanted a man with a policeman at his heels. One at his front door and one at his back door, I believe! Nobody knows how he managed to live, rather exist. I suppose he was supported by his friends. Later he contracted consumption. Some call it starvation. He got desperate, went in for anarchy in grim earnest, even so far as to concoct a dynamite plot.

"Yes, that was the charge against him, that he conspired with others to throw a bomb at the Emperor. The plot was discovered through his own letters. (I understand that for two years he never could receive a letter openly that was not first read by the police.) I am told that there is no doubt of the truth of the charge. (But no bomb was thrown, you know, only the intention was there.) "Now, I have written you at some length in this matter, though only from hearsay. I shall refer your letter to my friend, a very clever writer and scholar on social matters, who was a friend of Kotoku's. Perhaps he will write you. I thank you for your New Year's greetings to me and my family."

At the Mine Month

Editorial in the New York Call. A press dispatch from Throop, Pa., where seventy-three men were smothered in a mine fire, says: "The undertakers fairly fought for the bodies, believing that the company would stand for a good, round charge, and scenes that were disgraceful resulted. Police authorities had to interfere to preserve some aspect of decency." The same conditions that had driven the miners to their death had turned the undertakers, for the time being, into beasts, and for the money they hoped to get, for the money on which they themselves could live, they fought with one another for the possession of the dead. The dispatch further says: "A canvass of the victims shows 45 widows and 137 children." There were more children than this; two of them, sons of John Stoyak, died with him. Some of the married men had just reached manhood, and as yet, fortunately, there were no children. In other cases there had been children, quite a number of them, but in the mining districts many of them perish in infancy. As an illustration of what happens outside the mine, of the death that prevails everywhere, the story shows that the body of one miner was brought to a house where two of his children lay ill, one with typhoid, the other with scarlet fever. Frenzied women were about the mine all day, watching until the body of husband or son was brought to the surface. Among them were the 45 widows with the 137 children. That is not quite up to the Rooseveltian standard of four children to each family. But life is often crushed out early in the mines, and it is hard for the miners to breed sufficient human material for the workings. Consequently new crowds of men must constantly be imported. The ranks

must be kept filled up, for there is little time ordinarily for the fathers to train their sons to the business. In the mining district not only is there the ever-present menace of death in the mines themselves, but everywhere about are disease, poverty and death. But the mines yield huge incomes to those who own them. They have made rich, prosperous and happy hundreds of families. But these were families who lived far away, who did not have to run any of the risks, and who feel none of the suffering connected with the production of the wealth they enjoy.

Socialist Member Flays Constabulary

JAMES H. MAURER IN PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Speaks of Working Class Conditions Over Two Hours.

Here is a piece of news every workingman and woman in this country should know all about, so that their spirit might rise and that hope might be added to lives that are fast losing hope of ever again being able to procure for themselves enough of the good things they produce by their labor to live as human beings should live. This piece of news is disseminated by the capitalist papers with the few lines reading: "The measure before the House to increase the state constabulary was defeated." Not a word about the struggle made by the working class legislator, who held the floor for over two hours, during which time not a member left their seat, but sat and listened to the most impassioned appeal for the working class they ever heard. It was an appeal filled to the brim with stories of human suffering and the capitalistic cause thereof; and appeal the like of which was never heard in the graft-ridden state house of Pennsylvania; an appeal that could only come from a man who knew the suffering of the workers and their needs; a man who has lived with the sufferers and has suffered with them as James H. Maurer has lived and suffered with and for the working class. He is a Socialist and it is only a Socialist that can get the true idea of class, for when one gets that idea he is a Socialist. The measure he fought with such vigor that it was defeated to the tune of forty-seven votes out of a total of 187, was one to increase the state constabulary, which is a band of thugs and bullies who roam over Pennsylvania to shoot down any worker or any worker's wife or baby when that worker has revolted against the horrible industrial conditions which exist in that state. The industrial master wished to increase the organization, thereby adding a greater load on labor's shoulders in supporting the increase, which added load was simply to be used to force the workers to carry it. James Maurer, if he does no more for labor this session, has paid for the sending of him there by this one act.—New Castle Free Press.

THROOP MOURNS FOR MINE VICTIMS.

Scranton, Pa., April 9.—In all the churches at Throop to-day there were special services for the seventy-six victims of Friday's mine horror. There is crepe on every third house in the town. From behind closed doors in every part of the borough came sounds of bitter grief. A majority of the victims will be buried to-morrow. There is a strong feeling among the workers against the owners and officials of the mine.

Burgess Oliver Simpson of Throop last night issued a proclamation ordering all business places in town to remain closed until noon Tuesday as a mark of respect to the dead. The schools are also to be ordered closed until after all the victims are buried. Theaters of Scranton and fraternal societies and lodges of Troop are arranging benefits for the widows and orphans. But the greatest sum will come from Scranton, where the relief committee includes men of wealth and influence.

From Milan (Mo.) Socialist Local.

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CLARK IN TEXAS. Addresses Rousing Mass Meetings in Dallas. Dallas, Texas, April 10.—Stanley J. Clark left Tuesday, after a week's work in Dallas, going to Ft. Worth, and thence to Weatherford for April 14 and 15 and Abilene for April 17 and 18. At each of the two last-named places he will speak twice in debate with the Rev. Geo. D. Hamilton, who is attacking Socialism. Clark's work in Dallas was effective and appreciated. He drew and held good crowds on the street, and the climax of his work was at Bush Temple last Sunday night. There, before an audience of about seven hundred people, he answered the attack of "Father" Kerwin, the Roman Catholic priest, and answered it well. There was no offense to any man's religion, but Clark certainly made it plain that if the preachers, and the Roman Catholic priests in particular, don't want a fierce beating, they had better attend to their own business in reference to the spiritual world and keep out of politics.

The Rock of Class Rule.

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

exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting collective for private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation. The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within present capitalist society. The factory system, with its complex machinery and minute division of labor, is rapidly destroying all vestiges of individual production in manufacture. Modern production is already very largely a collective and social process. The great trusts and monopolies which have sprung up in recent years have organized the work and management of the principal industries on a national scale, and have fitted them for collective use and operation. Land and Public Welfare. There can be no absolute private title to land. All private titles, whether called fee simple or otherwise, are and must be subordinate to the public title. The Socialist Party strives to prevent land from being used for the purpose of exploitation and speculation. It demands the collective possession, control or management of land to whatever extent may be necessary to attain that end. It is not opposed to the occupation and possession of land by those using it in a useful and bona fide manner without exploitation. The Socialist Party is primarily an economic and political movement. It is not concerned with matters of religious belief. Labor's Interests Identical. In the struggle for freedom the interests of all modern workers are identical. The struggle is not only national, but international. It embraces the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of the world. To unite the workers of the nation and their allies and sympathizers of all other classes to this end is the mission of the Socialist Party. In this battle for freedom he Socialist Party does not strive to substitute working class rule for capitalist class rule, but by working-class victory to free all humanity from class rule and to realize the international brotherhood of man. PROGRAM. As measures calculated to strengthen the working class in its fight for the realization of this ultimate aim, and to increase its power of resistance against capitalist oppression, we advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to the following program: GENERAL DEMANDS. 1. The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforesting of cut-over and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts, and the building of canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons employed on such work shall be employed directly by the government under an eight-hour work day and at the prevailing union wages. The government shall also loan money to states and municipalities, without interest, for the purpose of carrying on public works. It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class. 2. The collective ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steamboat lines and all other means of social transportation and communication. 3. The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist. 4. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power. 5. The scientific reforestation of timber lands, and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained at a part of the public domain. 6. The absolute freedom of press, speech and assembly. INDUSTRIAL DEMANDS. 7. The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers. (a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productivity of machinery. (b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week. (c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories. (d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age. (e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all unscrupulously produced goods. (f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against employment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death. POLITICAL DEMANDS. 8. The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin. 9. A graduated income tax. 10. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction. 11. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall. 12. The abolition of the senate. 13. The abolition of the power usurped by the supreme court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation enacted by congress. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by act of congress or by a referendum of the whole people. 14. That the Constitution be made amendable by majority vote. 15. The enactment of further measures for general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department. The creation of a department of health. 16. The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and the establishment of a department of labor. 17. That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation. 18. The free administration of justice. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance.

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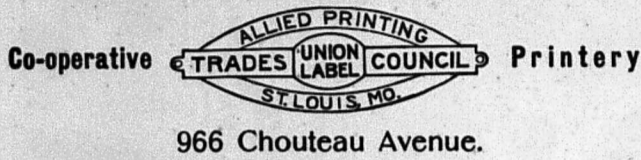
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Victory for Union Labor

United States Court of Appeals Smashes Theory of Anti-Unionists in Famous Hatters' Case.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has set aside the famous Hatters' decision, rendered in the United States Connecticut court, in which Hatters were found guilty of inflicting damage to business to the extent of \$74,000, and were fined times that amount, according to the Sherman anti-trust law.

The lower court held that any individual is responsible for the act of his union, and directed the jury to find the defendants guilty and then decide on the amount of damages to be awarded.

The higher court has overthrown this decision and deals a hard blow to the theory of "open shoppers," as follows:

"It has been argued here that the mere fact that an individual defendant was a member and contributed money to the treasury of the United Hatters' Association made him prin-

cipal of any and all agents who might be employed by its officers in carrying out the objects of the association and responsible as principles if such be used in undertaking to carry out their objects. We cannot assent to this proposition. Something more must be shown."

It was an application of this theory, rejected by the higher court, that made it possible for Judge Anderson to seize the homes of machinists during the Pope-Waverly strike at Indianapolis.

This point of vital importance, and the anti-unionists have received a setback, as this was their stock in trade.

The case is remanded for trial in the Connecticut court, and will force the Anti-Boycott Association to appear in a weakened condition. The Hatters' attorneys were Judge Alton D. Parker and Frank Mulholland of this city.

Milwaukee Must Have Daily Socialist Paper

APPEAL TO THE SOCIALIST COMRADES OF AMERICA.

Your Duty to Assist the Milwaukee Movement.

The Republicans and Democrats of Milwaukee have united against the Socialists. The entire forces of capitalism have combined to overthrow, if possible, the workingmen's administration.

Workingmen and Socialists, will you, through your inactivity, permit this? Will you allow the one large Socialist city in the United States to be retaken by the enemy?

No! you Socialists of America will surely answer.

You will and by Milwaukee, because the election of the first Socialist Congressman from Milwaukee makes the success or failure of the Milwaukee movement a matter of concern to the membership of the entire party.

We must not allow the one Socialist voice in the Congress of the United States to be silenced.

Now, we may not be able to hold Milwaukee in the mayoralty and congressional elections next year unless we have a Milwaukee Socialist daily. In the by-election, just past, the capitalist press poured out the most monstrous falsehoods, calumnies and slanders against the Socialists and the Socialist administration. The Socialists had only one weekly paper to answer all these lies. It was like trying to silence nine big Krupp guns with one little shot gun.

You can figure it out for yourselves that one paper, printing the truth once a week, cannot counteract nine papers grinding out poison every day.

We must have a Socialist daily in Milwaukee. But it must be a first-class daily, in order to compete with the capitalist papers. To start fair, we must have \$100,000.

Now, the Milwaukee comrades can probably raise half of this sum. They have already subscribed nearly \$13,000. But the Milwaukee movement is composed almost exclusively of working men. They are willing to sacrifice. One of the Milwaukee workingmen wants to sell his little home to raise this sum. But, with all their sacrifices, they cannot be expected to raise more than half of the one hundred thousand dollars.

Comrades of America, will you raise the other half?

Do you remember how cheered you were when you heard that Milwaukee had gone Socialist? And again when you heard that a Milwaukee Socialist had broken into Congress?

There can be no doubt that the encouragement of the Milwaukee victories had a great deal to do with the wave of Socialist success and growth which is now sweeping America. It was an inspiration to the entire country.

Therefore, we make this appeal.

The funds for the Milwaukee Socialist daily will be raised in \$10.00 bonds. Those bonds will pay 4 per cent interest yearly, beginning December 1st. This is not a donation. It is simply a loan—an investment. We believe it is a good investment.

Any further information on this subject can be obtained from H. W. Bistorius, Brisbane Hall, Sixth and Chestnut streets, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ten thousand Socialists, each buying a \$10.00 bond, will hold our one big Socialist city and keep our one Socialist in Congress.

Comrades, against the fusion of the capitalist parties, let us show the solidarity of Socialists.

Rally to the defense of Milwaukee!

Fraternally yours,
E. H. THOMAS,
State Secretary.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 13, 1911.

The Berkeley Surprise

THE SOCIALIST MAYOR OF THE BEAUTIFUL CALIFORNIA TOWN A STRIKING FEATURE.

Berkeley, aristocratic, cultured, beautiful Berkeley, Cal., has a Socialist Mayor.

For a score of years the Socialists of Berkeley and of San Francisco—for Berkeley is really but a suburb of the larger city—have struggled against great odds to build up a Socialist movement.

The man who has been raised to the head of the city by the final success of their work is one of the best-known Socialists in the English-speaking world. A graduate of Northwestern University, a Methodist preacher, a Socialist propagandist in two continents, an orator than whom there is few more effective speaking the English language, J. Stitt Wilson has always been a striking figure.

Shortly after his graduation he began to preach social righteousness among men, and soon found himself standing apart from his clerical associations.

Ten and twelve years ago he was a well-known figure on the street corners of Chicago. Later his work as a lecturer carried him into all parts of the United States; then came repeated trips to England, where he addressed great audiences and had no small part in rousing the English working class to their effective rebellion against the capitalism of that country.

About two years ago he came back to the United States, was a delegate to the Socialist Congress at Chicago last May, and a member of the committee on emigration. He was the Socialist candidate for Governor last fall in California and polled the largest vote ever polled by a Socialist for that office.—Coming Nation.

When Will Socialists Learn the Lesson?

When will the Socialists of America learn the lesson? When will they understand and follow the real international Socialist policy that has made the labor movement in European countries so solid and powerful, both on the economic and political fields?

These questions are in order when reading ante- and post-election editorials like the two reproduced below from our Chicago party organ, the Daily Socialist.

The first editorial, "The Unions and the Campaign," appeared in the Daily Socialist of March 29, i. e., less than a week before election. There we read how scores of unions have officially gone on record for the Socialist ticket, have given money to aid in the splendid fight, never in the history of organized labor has there been such a tremendous effort as at present, etc., etc.

But it all comes from the rank and file! says our Chicago organ; the leaders have gone over to the enemy! That wouldn't be so bad. If the rank and file is with us, what need we care for the leaders? Hence, what's the use of making so much ado about the leaders?

Two or three days after the election the Chicago Daily Socialist came out with another editorial, captioned "Socialists Learn a Lesson." We also reproduce this article No. 2 in full.

If there is any proof that the comrades of the Chicago Daily Socialist have not yet learned the lesson, that proof is furnished in the editorial, "Socialists Learn a Lesson."

We do not wish to be offensive, but the best interests of the movement demands that we be open in our criticism. We cannot help making the frank statement that the Chicago Daily Socialist's editorial does neither honor to its editorial management nor to the Chicago Socialist movement, nor will it benefit the Trade Union movement. To be plain about it: the editorial is mischievous. If the Chicago Socialists have been catering to the unions for political purposes, instead of doing their duty as wage workers and members of the unions for the sake of building up the trade union movement, it was the Chicago Daily Socialist's business to discourage such wrong policies and tactics.

The advice that the Socialist Party should never make any distinction between Union men and other workers is unpardonable, coming from a Socialist Party organ, especially so when said organ is published as a daily newspaper in the leading industrial city of America.

The Socialist Party is decidedly the political party of Organized Labor. The Socialist Party has no business to cater to the Trade Unions. It is the solemn duty of the Socialists to fight the battles of the Trade Unions, to fight in the front ranks of the Trade Unions, to play a leading role in the great economic struggle for labor's improvement and elevation as represented by the modern Trade Union movement.

The organized wage workers are fighting the class struggle! The organized wage workers are the working class on the firing line! The organized wage workers represent the working class in the great world-wide proletarian class struggle.

The unorganized workers, by their passiveness, are supporting the common enemy of the working class. And whenever a fight is on, be it on the economic or on the political field, we find in the unorganized that passive force that strengthens the enemies of the working class.

Whenever the Socialist Party should follow the advice of the Chicago Daily Socialist, as expressed in the after-election editorial, "SOCIALISTS LEARN A LESSON," it would deserve to be put out of business for good.

However, the Socialist Party of America will not stand for such a policy, because it is un-Socialist, anti-Socialist, opposed to the sound policy and tactics of the International Socialist movement.

In this connection our readers' attention is called to the article, "CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS," an editorial from the New York Volks-Zeitung, and in part a reply to the editorial attitude of the Chicago Daily Socialist. We have translated the New York Volks-Zeitung editorial in full. It is carefully written:

The Unions and the Campaign

(Editorial in the Chicago Daily Socialist of March 29, 1911.)

The unions of Chicago have never responded so liberally and so heartily to the call for support of the Socialist campaign as they have done this year.

Scores of unions have officially gone on record for the Socialist ticket. A great number have given money to aid in the splendid fight that is now on.

Never in the history of organized labor has there been such determined effort as at present to help the only labor political party in the field.

But all this activity for clean-cut working class progress is in the rank and file. Only a very few exceptions to this are to be found.

The leaders have almost to a man gone over and given their influence to either Harrison or Merriam, the capitalist candidates.

The scandalous treason of these labor leaders will some day be an issue among the rank and file. There will be some severe jolts for the presidents and secretaries and business agents who have lent their influence to the oppressors of labor and deserted their post as servants of the rank and file.

It is a sad fact that as a rule the men who are chosen by the rank and file as heads of the organization ally themselves with capitalist politicians and fake reformers.

What right has a labor leader to go over to the labor haters in the time of a crisis and dicker with them about who shall crack the heads of the men in times of strike?

One of the main assets of Harrison and Merriam in this campaign is the labor leaders.

Harrison knows them and has them. Merriam knows them and commands them.

When and by what means did these capitalist politicians get so well acquainted with these labor skates?

Is it love at first sight or is it love of long standing?

The rank and file will express what it thinks of this affair.

Labor in Chicago wants neither Harrison nor Merriam for step-father.

Just wait till the many wage-earners show up their position on the courtship of their leaders with the capitalist gang.

It will be a hot kick and a swift blow these fellows will get. Watch the fur fly some day.

For the rank and file have gotten their eyes open—many of them. And these many are getting more numerous.

The Socialist Party candidates will be generously supported. They deserve to be supported.

These candidates are union men, clean and capable men, honest and intelligent men. Men who stand for principle and progress; men who are in the rank and file for labor, who understand labor and who can solve the problems of labor.

The Socialist candidates are the only ones that a wide-awake wage-earner will vote for. The blind ones or the sleeping ones will vote for Harrison or Merriam.

Everything indicates a fresh hold by the workers in Chicago.

Come on, fellow workers. This is your opportunity. You have started well. Keep up your splendid recruiting work in your ranks and we will win the day.

The future belongs to labor, awakened, intelligent labor.

Socialists Learn A Lesson.

(Editorial in the Chicago Daily Socialist after Election of April 4, 1911.)

The Socialist Party of Chicago has been exceedingly friendly with the unions and made especial efforts to get organized labor in line with the party.

All this friendliness toward the unions is commendable, but that friendliness became distinctive and therein lies the danger.

No effort has been spared to show organized labor the position of the party. The comrades of the party have largely catered to the unions and been scrupulously careful not to give offense in any way.

In fact, there has been a tendency to be partial in the treatment of the unions in order to win them.

Leaders of the unions have been given prominence in the papers and their decisions sometimes indorsed silently or otherwise when they were rather open to questions.

Up to the time of the campaign nothing in the world could have been done to add to the friendly and courteous treatment of the unions by the Socialist Party and press.

There was, therefore, no excuse for the leaders who went over into the capitalist ranks and indorsed Merriam and Harrison.

We have learned that catering to the unions is all foolishness. It is a waste of time.

Treat the unions as other workers, but not differently.

The Socialist Party must never make any distinction between union men and other workers in the treatment of them.

Encourage organization among the workers and treat all organized workers with all due courtesy, but never cater to the unions as organizations in any way different from the treatment accorded the unorganized portion of the working class.

A union card does not weigh a half-ounce to a union man in his political choice. Look at Fitzpatrick. Rodriguez had a card and Merriam had none.

But the card did not count with Fitzpatrick. He went over to a non-union candidate, an enemy to labor.

Just when the unions could have taken a stand to their own advantage and supported their own party, they went, with few exceptions, over to the cardless candidates.

All this shows that the Socialist Party must never mistake itself and think that organized labor is different from other labor in political action, unless it be a little more backward.

The Socialist Party is the party of the workers—all workers—and

will refuse to cater to the unions more than to other workers.

The Socialist Party does not discourage leadership, provided that leadership is guided by the rank and file. But whenever a leader goes off and by his action sells out his fellow workers he will be mercilessly exposed and his action sharply criticised.

We have learned that it does not pay in any sense to smooth over any rascality or treason committed by labor leaders. They only become more bold.

Let every worker unite for the overthrow of the capitalist system and for the securing of the rights that belong to every human being.

Chicago and St. Louis

EDITORIAL OF THE NEW YORK VOLKS-ZEITUNG.

One of the most important problems which the Socialist movement in the United States has yet to solve is its relation to the Trade Unions. It is true, the general attitude and basic policy which the Socialist Party is supposed to observe toward the economic organizations of the working class are fixed by decisions of national and international conventions, but such convention decisions do not alter the fact that there is sufficient elbow-room for the more individualistic attitude of the several local party branches toward local trade unions.

The few elections which took place this spring, and which indicate a general progress of our Socialist forces, show two typical examples which are of especial interest in this respect: Chicago and St. Louis. In both these great cities the conditions differ but little. Both cities have a largely foreign labor class, with strong German influence. In both cities the economic labor movement is dominated by the "pure and simple" unionists, who are mostly anti-Socialist in Chicago, while in St. Louis they move from right to left, but without lining up with the capitalist parties like in Chicago.

While the labor leaders of Chicago, almost without exception, fought under the political banner of the Democratic and Republican parties, their St. Louis colleagues did not dare to repeat similar political activity; if they did not declare themselves openly for the Socialist candidates, they kept at least silent.

There is no question that this difference in the sentiment of the Trade Unionists in the two cities, with almost similar local conditions, is due to circumstances over which our comrades have no control. But on the other hand again, there is no doubt that this difference is partly traceable to the attitude of the local party movement; in other words: there is some merit and responsibility involved concerning the relations of the respective local party movements toward the Trade Unions. Since we have practically the same conditions here in New York as exist in Chicago, it will not be out of place to get clear on these points.

The Chicago Daily Socialist of yesterday published an editorial article under the caption: "Socialists Learn a Lesson," in which the paper attacks the policy of our Chicago comrades to flatter the unions and praise their work, no matter what it may be. There has been a sickly tendency on the part of our Chicago comrades to shape all party actions with special consideration for the Trade Unionists, says the Chicago Daily Socialist, and they were afraid to appeal to the unorganized workers. The party candidates were taken from the ranks of Organized Labor, continues the Chicago Daily Socialist, and often competent and able comrades were pushed back simply to keep on good terms with the Trade Unionists. As a reward for this policy, we see the leaders of Organized Labor follow the university professor or the lawyer, leaving the Socialist Union sign painter to his fate.

This verdict of the Chicago Daily Socialist is certainly entitled to some attention, especially in view of the fact that our Chicago party organ is not entirely free of responsibility in this connection. We recollect of having read in the Chicago Daily Socialist, at regular intervals, the repeated articles of victory about the votes in the Chicago Federation of Labor over every real or apparent progressive measure. And by these articles of victory the non-Chicagoans or outsiders—as it was the case with us—conceived the impression that Fitzpatrick, president, and Nockels, secretary, of the Chicago Federation of Labor, were Socialists, or, at least, near-Socialists.

Our comrades in St. Louis seem to follow the right tactics. They are fighting side by side with the Trade Unions, they support every action of the Trade Unionists, so far as such actions are worthy of support, but at the same time do not permit themselves to be made the tail-end of the Trade Unions, but the St. Louis Socialists take their position in the front ranks of the entire local labor movement.

We need only remind our readers of the splendid anti-New Charter campaign in St. Louis, which was cemented like a rock when both arms of the movement (the political and the economic) joined hands. In St. Louis also our Socialist comrades firstly and mainly nominate Union men for political office, because it is in line with our fundamental principles that we consider the organized wage workers the ideal Socialist labor representatives; at the same time the St. Louis comrades consider the Socialist first, and also the quality of his Socialism.

In a many years' struggle our St. Louis comrades have relegated many of the undesirable leaders to the rear, and elected men into office in the labor movement until Organized Labor in the most important industrial city of the great Southwest is fast joining the ranks of the Socialist movement. No wonder that on the day after election a leading St. Louis Republican made the statement that "the co-operation between the Trade Unionists and the Socialists, which is getting stronger in St. Louis every day, means the real danger for us," and he continued: "After yesterday's election result we need no longer deceive ourselves; the Socialists have built up a political party in St. Louis which we must take seriously into consideration in the near future."

The St. Louis Socialists have always upheld their independence toward the Trade Union movement, and this seems to be the kernel of their policy. They fought for every foot of ground, but were never found in the rear ranks when it came to fight the battles of Organized Labor.

In this they differ not only from the Chicagoans. Co-operation with the Trade Unions is necessary and a matter of course for the Socialists. But no slavish following.

St. Louis Republic Joins Desperate Corporation Press Campaign of Vilifying Milwaukee's Administration

Our Answer: \$100,000 for Milwaukee Socialist Daily!

Why St. Louis Big Cinch Organ Joins Anti-Milwaukee Campaign. St. Louis Socialists and Unionists Wide Awake.

Last Sunday's St. Louis Republic published a two-page illustrated boiler-plate article against the Socialist administration of Milwaukee.

It was the vilest, most vicious attack on the working class of Milwaukee that has ever appeared in print before.

The St. Louis Republic has many good reasons for joining the anti-Socialist press brigade, organized under the auspices of the North American Securities Company, the Citizens' Industrial Alliance and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association.

The St. Louis Republic is the organ par excellence of the Big Cinch corporations of St. Louis. The Big Cinch includes such powerful interests as the United Railways Co., the Union Electric Light and Power Co., and the Laclede Gas Light Co. These organizations, representing a capital of about \$200,000,000, three-fifths of which is watered stock, are branches of the North American Securities Co., with general headquarters in New York.

St. Louis Big Cinch capitalists, like Chas. Huttig, David R. Francis and Jim Campbell, are general directors of the North American Securities Co.

Other St. Louis capitalists are members of the boards of directors of the United Railways, Union Electric and Laclede Gas Light companies.

And the same North American Securities Co., that has the absolute monopoly of the St. Louis street railways, electric light and power and gas systems, also owns and operates the Milwaukee street railway system and other public utilities.

The St. Louis Republic is simply the St. Louis organ of the North American Securities Co.

Capitalist Alarm Justified.

The capitalist corporations are fully justified in getting alarmed at the growth of the Socialist movement as exemplified in the victories in Milwaukee. It will mean a fight to the finish. The Socialist Party will not and cannot be fused out of existence, as was done with the Union Labor, United Labor, People's and other reform parties.

What the Fight Means for St. Louis.

By savagely attacking the Socialist administration of Milwaukee, the St. Louis Republic attempts to hit the Socialist Party of St. Louis.

But the Big Cinch organ is once more seriously mistaken, and we'll whip the sheet to a standstill.

For years the same Democratic silk-stocking organ has carried on its warfare of misrepresentation and vilification against the Socialist movement of St. Louis.

Every Socialist of St. Louis knows this. Every delegate in the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union knows this.

Every St. Louis Trade Unionist knows this.

Nothing was too mean, nothing too corrupt, nothing too contemptible to be used by this Big Cinch organ against the St. Louis Socialist movement.

But we whipped the sheet at every turn and exploded its schemes of political corruption.

The St. Louis Republic also has good reasons to fear and hate the Socialists.

When less than three months ago the Big Cinch corporations attempted to make the citizens of St. Louis swallow their new City Charter the Socialists, in co-operation with the Central Trades and Labor Union, buried the new Charter without any solemn ceremonies.

Why the Big Cinch Organ Gets Scared.

On April 4, 1911, the Socialists of St. Louis forced the Democratic party back from second to third place in three of the strongest wards, while in about twenty-five precincts the Socialists polled more votes than the Democrats.

The Socialist Landslide In the Victor, Col., Elections

THE ENTIRE SOCIALIST TICKET ELECTED, IN SPITE OF THE OLD PARTIES' COMBINE.
CITIZENS' ALLIANCE HELPLESS.

Socialist Women Parade Streets and Hurrah for Victorious Party and Its Candidates.

The Socialist ticket at Victor, Colo., was overwhelmingly elected last week. Though the Democrats and Republicans fused, yet the political combination for spoils went down to its Waterloo. But while the Socialist ticket at Victor has been victorious, yet the Socialist candidates were elected to a great extent by protest votes. Hundreds of men and women cast their votes for the Socialist candidates, not because they were converted to Socialism, but because they had grown disgusted with the graft and corruption of the political gang that had dishonored public office.

If the elected candidates of the Socialist Party at Victor carry out the platform of the party, says the Miners' Magazine, there is no question but that hundreds of men and women who cast protest votes at the recent election will become identified with the membership of the Socialist Party in the not far distant future.

The Victor Daily Record gives the following account of the election:

"Socialist Ticket Elected in Victor Yesterday."

"Mayor—Joseph B. Bitterly.

"Treasurer—George W. Thomas.

"City Clerk—W. S. Snuyder.

"Aldermen: First Ward—S. A. McDougall, Andy J. Carter.

"Aldermen: Second Ward—Albert Knudson, Fred McClancy.

"Aldermen: Third Ward—C. J. Everitt, J. B. Rose.

"Victor was shaken yesterday by

one of the greatest political landslides in the history of Colorado politics. While it was generally thought that the fusion ticket would win, at the eleventh hour those on the Democratic-Republican side virtually admitted they had been unmercifully beaten.

"The election of every Socialist on their ticket was not due so much to the fact that they were Socialists as to the fact that they represented something opposite to the fusion ticket, to which the majority of the citizens objected.

"One remarkable feature of the day was the vote of the women of Victor. When the returns began to come in and it was known that the Socialist ticket was elected heaves of women paraded the streets, hurrahing for the Socialists, blowing horns and generally celebrating the result of the election.

Later the Socialists sent out the Victor Band. Headed by the future Mayor, Mr. Bitterly, the band paraded the main streets of the city, followed by a big gathering of both men and women, whose cheering at times almost drowned the strains of the band.

"It is conceded by those in the innermost circles of the Republican and Democratic parties that the reversal of the public opinion against the oldline parties was due solely to the fusion of these parties, a fact which tended to anger a number of the old party voters.

"The defeat of Miss Alice Hogan, the City Treasurer, was the greatest surprise of all. Even the strongest adherents of the Socialists stated that they believed Miss Hogan and Roy Hartford had a good chance of going in.

"But both were terribly beaten, as was William Elliott. It simply was a protest of independent citizens

against what they considered an encroachment upon their rights.

"The greatest surprise was the

No wonder the St. Louis Republic gets badly worked up about it! The fear that St. Louis might get Milwaukeeized is well founded.

John I. Beggs in St. Louis.

John I. Beggs, the former Milwaukee street railway boss, is now located in St. Louis, managing the St. Louis Car Works, no doubt as a branch of the street railway corporation. Beggs is intimately related with Capt. McCulloch, the general manager of the St. Louis street railway monopoly.

When some weeks ago the Central Trades and Labor Union, the Socialist Party and radical civic organizations killed the attempted \$20,000,000 franchise steal of the United Railways Co., you could read in the St. Louis Republic, between the lines: Damn these Socialists!

This explains last Sunday's two-page sensational article against Milwaukee.

What about Milwaukee?

What are the St. Louis Republic's charges against the Socialist administration of Milwaukee?

- (1.) Capitalist corporations and wealthy tax-dodgers fear high taxes.
- (2.) Milwaukee had over 20,000 unemployed workmen last winter.
- (3.) Socialism is responsible for the scarlet fever epidemic.
- (4.) Socialists failed to carry out their program measures.
- (5.) Socialists attack the integrity of capitalists courts and don't respect the United States Constitution.
- (6.) Socialist administration has no bonus system for inducing outside capitalists to locate their factories in Milwaukee.
- (7.) Socialists are trying to go after tax dodgers.
- (8.) Socialist administration fails to give sufficient police protection to employers of labor in case of strikes and labor troubles.

There are many other charges against Mayor Seidel and his comrades, but they are all of the same capitalist variety as those preferred against Organized Labor and Socialism by Battle Creep Post of Gripe Nut fame.

Cannot Deceive the People.

The leader of this capitalist press fight against the Socialist administration of Milwaukee is Mr. George Wm. Bruce of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association (Citizens' Industrial Alliance).

Mr. Bruce lets the cat out of the bag by saying:

"The Socialists believe that the tax rate on our factories can be doubled. This they expect to put into effect as soon as they gain control of the tax department of the city, which will be in next July. This will raise the actual amount of revenue without increasing the valuation of the property, but if necessary they propose to do this also."

We have our corporation tax dodgers in St. Louis. If you wish to learn their names, ask our City Assessor.

Want Police to Club Striking Workmen.

The St. Louis Republic informs us that the Milwaukee capitalists are afraid of the future, because Milwaukee's wage workers might go out on strike at any moment and the employers could not expect any police protection from Mayor Seidel and his Socialist administration. In other words, the Milwaukee capitalists have no use for Mayor Seidel, because, under his administration the police are not permitted to club and shoot striking workmen, as has been customary under Rose's Democratic and Becker's Republican rule.

Mayor Seidel's administration is also attacked for insisting that no street railway franchise should be granted for a longer period than twenty years, and that at the expiration of this time the city should have the right to take possession of the street railways.

Compare this with Jephtha Howe's fifty-year franchise of the Southern Traction Co.!

James Eads How's Mission.

How's Hobo convention was exploited against the Milwaukee administration. It may not be known to the Milwaukee Socialists that How's St. Louis Hobo "philanthropy" has become a means for the capitalist press to ridicule the unemployed and misrepresent the conditions of the thousands of unfortunate wage-workers out of employment. And there was "system" in that Milwaukee Hobo convention. It was like made to order for the express benefit of anti-Socialist forces as represented by Citizens' Alliance Leader Bruce and other enemies of the Socialist movement.

more vigorously, and all workers are earnestly requested to lend their assistance by demanding breadstuffs only that bear the union label.

Comrade Knapp Dead

LOST LIFE BY DROWNING DOWN IN FLORIDA

Accident Happened but One Month After He Had Moved There With His Family.

Comrade Otto Kaemmerer received the sad news of the sudden death of Comrade E. M. Knapp, in Florida.

Mrs. Cecily F. Knapp, the beloved wife of the deceased, writes, under date of April 13, 1911:

"My Dear Mr. Kaemmerer—I have the very sad news to tell you that my husband lost his life by drowning. This terrible accident happened one month after we had moved from Washington, D. C., to Florida. I returned to St. Louis last Sunday to make my home with my father.

"Very truly yours,

"CECILY F. KNAPP."

Comrade Knapp was a member of the Socialist Party of St. Louis for a number of years. During the Spanish-American war he served in the army, and later on he was employed as stenographer and typewriter in the War Department, whereby he was repeatedly compelled to change his place of residence. He worked for the War Department in Cuba, St. Louis and Washington. It was in Washington where he resigned his position in the War Department and decided to move with his family to Florida. Comrade Knapp leaves two children, a boy of nine and a girl six years of age.

While in St. Louis Comrade Knapp was a quiet but hard party worker. During the campaigns of 1905-1906 he was out at nights posting Socialist literature. For this zeal the Socialist Party he was twice arrested, together with Comrades Kaemmerer and Hildebrand, for posting Socialist literature on telegraph poles. In order to hide his identity as an employe of the War Department, Comrade Knapp would

Franchise Grafters, Tax Dodgers and Citizens Industrial Alliance Labor Exploiters Combine Against Working Class

No More Democrats and Republicans.

The St. Louis Republic concludes its two-page story with this remarkable admission:

"THE OLD PARTY LINES HAVE BEEN WELL NIGH ERASED IN MILWAUKEE. IT IS SOCIALIST AND ANTI-SOCIALIST NOW."

Good! In other words: The Democrats and Republicans forget all about their former sham battles and now unite against the Socialists!

This will open the eyes of the most conservative wage workers. It will be Socialist and anti-Socialist, Capitalist and anti-Capitalist politics in Milwaukee.

The Socialists will represent the working class, the anti-Socialists will represent the capitalist class.

May the great battle go on! The livelier the merrier!

Socialists and Trade Unionists of St. Louis, to the Front!

Comrades, Brothers, Sisters!

We may well feel proud of our Milwaukee comrades. The wild, general capitalist attacks made upon their Socialist administration at this time is the best proof of their integrity toward the working class and their determination to fight for the class interests of labor.

The Democratic and Republican administrations bankrupted Milwaukee. Under Democratic and Republican misrule and industrial and commercial robbery thousands of wage workers were forced into idleness, misery and want, and for these conditions the Socialists cannot be held responsible.

A capitalist State Legislature is trying to prevent the Milwaukee Socialists from carrying out some of their municipal reform measures. Is this an argument against Milwaukee?

We appeal to the Socialists and Trade Unionists of St. Louis, of Missouri, of the United States, to assist our Milwaukee comrades in this great fight for labor's cause.

Milwaukee Must Get a Daily Socialist Paper

to battle successfully against the servile capitalist press. One hundred thousand dollars are necessary to get such a paper.

St. Louis, the Socialist and Trade Union movement, must contribute its share to the good work.

How much will St. Louis raise for the Milwaukee daily Socialist paper?

Let us see! Let us start now! Let us put our shoulders to the wheel! You may buy bonds or shares in the Milwaukee Socialist Publishing Co. (\$10.00 a share) or you may make a contribution.

Comrade Otto Pauls, Secretary of the Socialist Party of St. Louis, 966 Chouteau avenue, is ready to accept contributions for the Milwaukee Socialist daily and forward the same promptly. Here is a starter:

For the Milwaukee Socialist Daily Paper.

| | |
|--|---------|
| General Committee Socialist Party of St. Louis..... | \$20.00 |
| Workmen's Sick Benefit Society, Branch 71, St. Louis.... | 50.00 |
| G. A. Hoehn | 1.00 |
| Carl Hirschenhofer | 1.00 |
| A. Ortner | .50 |
| Otto Kaemmerer | 2.00 |
| Total | \$74.50 |

Every Socialist ward club, every progressive trade union, every Socialist singing society, should contribute its share to the Milwaukee Socialist Press Fund.

This will be the best reply to the rotten attack of the St. Louis Republic on Milwaukee's Socialist administration.

WORKMEN'S SICK BENEFIT SOCIETY,

Branch 71, Helps Milwaukee Along.

St. Louis, April 18, 1911.

Otto Pauls, Secretary Socialist Party of St. Louis:

Comrade: It affords me exceptional pleasure to advise you that Branch No. 71 of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, responded to the call of the Milwaukee comrades by purchasing \$50.00 worth of shares of the proposed daily Socialist publication they are preparing to launch in order to acquaint the general public, and especially the working class, with the true state of affairs as they exist in Milwaukee.

Yours fraternally,

PHIL. H. MUELLER,

Socialist Wins Council Seat.

HARRISBURG, ILL., April 19.—The official count of the vote of yesterday's municipal election shows the election of Carl Wright on the Socialist ticket for Fifth Ward alderman over James Wright of the City ticket. Wright is the first man elected to office on the Socialist ticket in Harrisburg.

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}

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SUNRISE - 5c

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

Washington News Letter

Issued from American Federation of Labor Headquarters.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS.

Labor Committee of National House Has Four Union Men on Its Roster.

WILSON OF PENNSYLVANIA IS CHAIRMAN.

Personnel of Important Congressional Committee Indicates Favorable Action Will be Taken on Vital Matters.

Washington, D. C., April 8.—The assignment of members of the labor group to the various committees by the Democratic caucus has been agreed to. Up to this time the Republican minority had not selected its members on the various committees; therefore only Democratic labor member assignments are available at this time. Labor has the chairmanship of the Labor Committee, it going to W. B. Wilson. Assignments are as follows:

W. B. Wilson, chairmanship Labor Committee; also member Mines Committee also a committee on committee.

Richard E. Lee, chairman mileage Committee; also member Naval Affairs and Liquor Traffic Committees. John A. Martin, member Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Territories, also Committee on Expenditures in War Department.

William Hughes, member Ways and Means Committee. This committee also is a committee on committees.

Frank Buchanan, member Naval Affairs and Labor Committees.

James T. McDermott, member Agriculture and Expenditures, Department of Commerce and Labor Committees.

David J. Lewis, member Military Affairs and Labor Committees.

Charles B. Smith, member Indian Affairs, Liquor Traffic and Irrigation Committees.

Carl C. Anderson, member Invalid Pensions and District of Columbia Committees.

Isaac R. Sherwood, chairman Invalid Pensions and member Expenditures in Navy Department.

James P. Maher, member Public Lands and Labor Committees.

TRENCHANT CRITICISM.

Boston's Foremost Publication Takes Issue With Postoffice Official.

The Boston Globe has the following editorial on the order of Second Assistant Postmaster General Joseph Stewart:

"To say that Mr. Joseph Stewart, Second Assistant Postmaster General, was disingenuous in trying to make it appear that the union of the railway postal clerks is a secret organization is to put it mildly.

"Mr. Stewart certainly knows that the Railway Mail Clerks' Union is not a secret body and that it is affiliated with the A. F. of L., one of whose fundamental rules regarding government employees is that they must obey the rules of their department, despite what they think of the justice of such rules. In joining a union the postal employees take no 'secret oath' or obligation, and Mr. Stewart is guilty of lack of candor at least in saying that 'it is incompatible with the postal clerks' obligation to the department that they should assume another oath with a secret organization in the service which may at any time interfere with the obligations which they have assumed upon entering the service.'"

"It is a short-sighted policy. It will not result in getting the best men for the service or in improving the service. Postal employees, being American citizens, will hardly submit to it."

EIGHT HOURS FOR WOMEN.

California Legislature Enacts Shorter Workday for Women.

Washington, April 8.—The Legislature of California has just passed a stringent eight-hour workday law for women and Governor Johnson has signed it. The provisions of the new statute cover all occupations, save the exception that the law shall not affect the harvesting, curing, canning or drying of any variety of perishable fruit or vegetable. The penalty attached for violation cannot be less than \$50 for each offense, and may reach \$200, with a jail sentence of from five to thirty days, the latter discretionary with the trial court.

Another bill was approved which provides for the manufacture of supplies by prison labor, to be used exclusively by the institutions conducted by the state. Safeguards are provided that convict labor will not come into competition.

CONFERENCE OF UNION OFFICIALS.

Pennsylvania Railway System Subject of Conference at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Washington, April 8.—Organizers representing the American Federation of Labor and the International Union of Machinists, Carmen, Boiler Makers and Blacksmiths have been engaged for some time in organizing the men employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. in the various repair shops on their system. Within

the past few weeks several hundred shopmen were informed by the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad that unless they ceased their affiliation with labor unions they would be discharged. Members of committees who waited upon the management and protested against the action of the officers of the company were immediately dispensed with, together with officers and members who refused to withdraw from their unions. The company claims that they are reducing their force, but, at the same time, the men laid off were informed that if they ceased their affiliation with their unions they would be placed back at work.

The organizers state that with few exceptions reports from various points are encouraging. The discharge of the men who are members of unions resulted in the holding of several mass meetings and a conference of the representatives of the Sheet Metal Workers, Blacksmiths, Machinists, Boiler-makers, Railway Carmen and the representatives of the Brotherhoods of Engineers, Firemen, Conductors and Trainmen with a representatives of the A. F. of L. on Wednesday, April 5, in Pittsburgh, Pa., for the purpose of taking such action as would result in preventing further discrimination against employees who were members of a union. It is expected that the combined influence of all the organizations will bring about an understanding that will prevent discrimination on the part of the officers of the company in the future.

It is asserted by the men that the company has instructed its officers to ask them whether or not they belong to a union, or intend to, and that in laying them off they should lay off the employees who are members of an organization.

LABOR'S NEW BILL IN PARLIAMENT.

Legislation Introduced to Legalize Broader Trade Union Activity.

The guiding spirits of the Labor party in Great Britain have presented to Parliament its new bill to legalize the expenditure of funds by trade unions in whatsoever manner directed by these organizations.

The text has been issued of the Trade Union Law Amendment (No. 2) Bill, presented by Mr. Johnson, and supported by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Enoch Edwards, Mr. James Haslam, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mr. Keir Hardie, Mr. William Harvey, Mr. Hudson, Mr. George Roberts, Mr. Clynnes, and Mr. Arker. The measure seeks to enact that a trade union shall have power, and shall be deemed always to have had power, whether acting by itself or in conjunction with any other trade union, association, body, or person, to apply its funds, or any portion thereof, for or towards or in connection with—

(a) The purpose of procuring, or assisting to procure, the return of members of a parliament, of any public or local authority, or of any other public body; or

(b) The purpose of providing, or partly providing, for the maintenance and other expenses of such members; or

(c) both such purposes; and to do such other acts as may, in the opinion of the trade union, be desirable in order to promote, whether by political action or otherwise, the interests of workmen.

DEPARTMENTAL COERCION.

Reprehensible Methods Adopted by Postoffice Officials in Denying Employees the Right of Organization.

INTIMIDATION IS PRACTICED.

Clerks in Railway Mail Service Met With Alternative of Leaving Their Employment or Affiliation in Unions.

Washington, April 8.—Because the railway mail clerks have been forming local unions and securing charters from the American Federation of Labor, Second Assistant Postmaster General Joseph Stewart instructed the division superintendents to inform the clerks that the department considers it "inimical to the best interests of the government" for them to form a secret organization, and requested them to govern themselves accordingly.

As a result of this order the clerks have been and are being informed that if they join a union they will be discharged. The chief clerk of the Railway Mail Service in San Francisco is calling the employees in that service into his office and asking that a document be signed which contains the following paragraph and pledge: "We will not join any brotherhood or labor union while in this service." Notwithstanding this hateful form of intimidation, a great number refused to sign a pledge to abandon their union.

The hostility of the Postoffice Department to the American Federation of Labor cannot be explained, because thousands of government employees are now members of unions affiliated to the Federation.

Senators and Representatives are receiving letters protesting against the intimidation that these employees have to endure, and as a result of

the protest a number of bills will be introduced as soon as Congress reconvenes, Monday, April 10.

Senator LaFollette says in a letter to the railway mail clerks, under date of March 11, 1911, that "the clerks have a right to organize, and if the officers of the department are endeavoring to prevent them from doing so by threats of discharge such action is without legal authority or moral right," and if he finds conditions in the railways postal service as represented, he will introduce and do everything in his power "to pass a bill to prevent the continuation of such un-American practices, and to preserve to all government employes the right of petition which belongs to every citizen, and the right to form or join organizations for the improvement of their labor conditions. Following is a copy of the letter:

"March 31, 1911.

"My Dear Sir—My attention has been directed to a letter of instructions issued by Second Assistant Postmaster General Stewart to division superintendents to the effect that it is 'inimical to the interests of the government' for clerks to organize, and that it is incompatible with their obligation to the department' for them to assume another obligation.

"I am also informed that division superintendents and clerks in charge, in carrying out instructions, were directed 'not to publish this * * * order, but let it go out by word of mouth,' and upon receipt of this letter, ordered railway mail clerks to call at the office, and informed them 'that the department disapproves of organizations among railway postal clerks.' This statement was supplemented by a question in substance as follows:

"Knowing this, will you continue active in the federation movement?"

"I am advised that the clerks were given to understand that their continuance in the service depended upon the answer.

"It is further represented to me that this system of intimidation has been and is being carried on to such an extent that clerks have been prevented from exercising their right to join a union.

"I desire to secure direct statements from railway mail clerks as to whether, in any way, they have been so threatened or intimidated. If you have been approached and an effort made to prevent you from joining or to force you to withdraw from a union or to cease your activities as a union man, state fully the circumstances, and be particular to state the date and place where such effort was made and the name or names of any officer or officers who made such effort, or were present when you were thus interviewed.

The railway mail clerks have a right to organize. If the officers of the department are endeavoring to prevent them from so doing by threats of discharge, such action is without legal authority or moral right. If I could find conditions in the railway postal service to be generally such as has been represented, I shall introduce and do everything in my power to pass a bill to prevent the continuation of such un-American practices, and to preserve to all government employes the right of petition which belongs to every citizen, and the right to form or join organizations for the improvement of their labor conditions.

"During January and February there was certain complaint because certain changes in the regulations imposed added burdens upon the railway mail clerks. A conference between representatives of the railway postal clerks and the Postoffice Department officials was subsequently held, at which it was claimed an understanding was reached that certain changes would be made, which would adjust the grievances of the clerks. I am desirous to obtain information as to the effect of these changes and to know if they have resulted in removing the causes of complaint.

"Enclosed is a blank, submitting questions to which I would be pleased to have you make reply. Your answer will be held confidential, except as to the facts stated, as it is my purpose merely to collect the information and present it to Congress without disclosing the names or any circumstances which would lead to the identity of my informants. Trusting to receive a prompt reply, I am

"Very truly yours,
"ROBERT M. LAFOLLETTE."

ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION YOU EAT BEAR THE LABEL?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

St. Louis is the headquarters of the \$3,000,000 BREAD TRUST. Its managers have been fighting organized labor for years.

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

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

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

Shun the product of the following firms—they are Trust bakeries: Heydt Bakery Co., Condon Bakery Co., Hauck-Hoerr Bakery, St. Louis Bakery Co., Welle-Boettler Bakery, Home Bakery Co., Freund Bread Co. Ltd., McKinney Bread Co.

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

LABOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

House of Representatives Contains Fifteen Members Who Are Members of Trade Unions.

Washington, April 8.—In 1906 the Labor Representation Committee of the American Federation of Labor decided to aggressively take the field against the re-election of certain Congressmen who had been conspicuous in their antagonism toward all labor bills introduced in Congress. Congressman Littlefield of the Second District of Maine, than whom there had been no more savage enemy of labor, courted a battle in the political campaign of four years ago.

President Gompers, together with two or three organizers and a similar number of international officials, entered the Littlefield district and made a memorable struggle to impress upon the citizens of that district the desirability of permitting the belligerent Congressman to remain at home. Mr. Littlefield, however, was re-elected with a greatly reduced majority. This entrance of labor into the political arena and its spectacular and heroic fight against such gigantic odds in the State of Maine subsequently crystallized into action, in various parts of the country, a determination on the part of trade unionists to follow the lead of the American Federation of Labor. The first campaign of the trade unionists, that of 1906, secured the election of six Congressmen with active membership in the trades unions:

- Wilson of Pennsylvania,
- Nichols of Pennsylvania,
- Sherwood of Ohio,
- Hughes of New Jersey,
- McDermott of Illinois,
- Carey of Wisconsin.

In the elections of 1908 the above were all re-elected, and in addition the following card men were added to the labor group:

- Anderson of Ohio,
- Murphy of Missouri,
- Martin of Colorado,
- Jamelson of Iowa.

A steady growth in numerical strength of labor members in Congress is shown. In 1906 six trades unionists were elected. The fall of 1907 saw our lead increased by the addition of our more trades unionists, making ten in all. The congressional elections of 1910 still further increased our numerical strength by 50 per cent, there being fifteen members of Congress actively affiliated with the trades unions, as follows:

- Wilson, W. B., coal miner, Blossburg, Pa., Democrat.
- Lee, Richard E., blacksmith, Pottsville, Pa., Democrat.
- Martin, John A., locomotive fireman, Pueblo, Colo., Democrat.
- Cary, Wm. J., commercial telegrapher, Milwaukee, Wis., Republican.
- Berger, Victor L., Typographical Union, Milwaukee, Wis., Socialist.
- Hughes, William, Textile Workers, Paterson, N. J., Democrat.
- Buchanan, Frank, structural iron worker, Chicago, Ill., Democrat.
- McDermott, James T., commercial telegrapher, Chicago, Ill., Democrat.
- Lewis, David J., coal miner, Cumberland, Md., Democrat.
- Smith, James B., railroad telegrapher, Buffalo, N. Y., Democrat.
- Anderson, Carl O., musician, Fostoria, Ohio, Democrat.
- Sherwood, Isaac R., Typographical Union, Toledo, Ohio, Democrat.
- Roberts, E. E., metal miner, Carson City, Nev., Republican.
- Farr, John R., Typographical Union, Scranton, Pa., Republican.
- Maher, James P., hatter, Brooklyn, N. Y., Democrat.

BUTTON WORKERS' LOCKOUT.

Employees Locked Out in February Stand Loyal to Union.

Washington, April 8.—Information reaches A. F. of L. headquarters that Button Workers' Protective Union No. 12854 of Muscatine, Iowa, is still pluckily maintaining itself against the lockout precipitated by their employers over a month ago.

Correspondence from the secretary of this union, Miss Pearl McGill, conveys the information that many misleading reports are emanating from sources, suspected to be inspired by the employers, which does injustice to the Button Workers. It is stated that the locked-out men and women have conducted themselves in an exceedingly quiet manner during the entire course of the contest. It is

quite possible that interests inimical to the employes are using every effort to discredit and discourage the members of the Button Workers' Union. Conditions in this industry have been very bad for years, and finally reached a climax a few years ago in the organization of the great bulk of button workers in the city mentioned.

GRAND RAPIDS HAS SURPRISE FOR POLITICIANS

Two Socialist Candidates Receive Second Highest Vote in Municipal Canvass.

Grand Rapids, Mich., April 12.—The Socialists pulled themselves out of the scattering column with a vengeance at the municipal election. The whirlwind campaign, in spite of the conspiracy of silence preserved by the local papers, came near electing Defoy B. Hovey as Alderman of the Fifth Ward and John S. Katu Alderman of the Ninth Ward.

The vote in the Fifth Ward was: Oswald (Rep.), 548; Hovey (Soc.), 456; Verstay (Dem.), 303. In the Ninth Ward: Renihan (Rep.), 263; Hatu (Soc.), 213.

The Herald of this city says: "The real surprise of the day was the heavy Socialist vote polled in the city election. For City Clerk a total of 1,573 Socialist votes were polled, and they came very near electing two Aldermen."

SOCIALIST BOOKS LABOR BOOK DEPARTMENT
966 Chouteau Ave.

MEETING DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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Have your legal papers, such as last wills, deeds and conveyances, drawn at our office; they will be drawn correct.

First Real Estate Mortgages for sale, secured by double their face value. Tell us how much money you have and we will tell you what we have on hand.

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MANIFESTO

To the Workers of the World.

In Behalf of the Mexican Revolution.

To the Workers of the World:

Comrades—For more than four months the Red Flag has flamed on the battlefields of Mexico, carried aloft by emancipated workers whose aspirations are epitomized in this sublime war cry: LAND AND LIBERTY!

The people of Mexico are right now in open rebellion against their oppressors and taking part in the general insurrection are found the supporters of modern ideas, those convinced of the fallacy of political panceas in the redemption of the proletariat from economic slavery, those who do not believe in the goodness of paternal governments nor in the impartiality of laws fashioned by the bourgeoisie, those who know that the emancipation of the workers ought to be accomplished by the workers themselves, those convinced of DIRECT ACTION, those who deny the "sacred" right of property, those who do not take up arms for the purpose of raising any master to power, but to destroy the chains of wage slavery. Those revolutionists are represented by the organized Junta of the Mexican Liberal Party, 519 1/2 East Fourth street, Los Angeles, Cal., U. S. A., whose official organ, "Regeneracion," clearly explains its tendencies.

The Mexican Liberal Party is not fighting to destroy the Dictator Porfirio Diaz in order to put in his place a new tyrant. The Mexican Liberal Party is taking part in the actual insurrection, with the deliberate and firm purpose of expropriating the land and the means of production and handing them over to the people, that is, to each and every one of the inhabitants of Mexico, without distinction of sex. This act we consider essential to open the gates for the effective emancipation of the Mexican people.

There is also another party in arm—the Anti-Re-Electionist Party, whose leader, Francisco I. Madero, is a millionaire who has seen his fabulous fortune flow with the sweat and the tears of the peons of his haciendas. This party is fighting to make "effective" the right to vote, and to found, in short, a Bourgeois Republic like that of the United States. This purely political and cap-

italist party is, naturally, an enemy of the Mexican Liberal Party, because it sees in the activity of the Liberals a menace to the survival of the Bourgeois Republic, which guarantees to politicians, to seekers for jobs, to the rich, to all the ambitious, to those who would like to live at the cost of the suffering and the slavery of the proletariat, the continuance of social inequality, the capitalist system, the division of the human family into two classes: that of the exploiters and that of the exploited.

The Dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz is about to fall; but the Revolution will not end by this act alone. Upon the tomb of this infamous dictatorship there will stand, face to face, with arms in the hand, two social classes: that of the well-fed and that of the hungry, the first upholding the interests of its caste, and the second, the abolition of those privileges by means of the installation of a system which guarantees to every human being Bread and Liberty.

This formidable fight of the two social classes in Mexico is the first act of the great universal tragedy which will soon have for its stage the surface of the whole planet, and whose final act will be the triumph of the noble formula, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity that be political revolutions of the bourgeoisie have not been able to crystallize into fact because they have not dared to break the backbone of tyranny, capitalism and authority.

Comrades of all the world, the solution of the Social Problem is in the hands of the disinherited of the whole earth, for they only require the practice of one great virtue; SOLIDARITY. Your brothers in Mexico have had the courage to raise on high the Red Flag, but not to make a puerile boast with it in inoffensive manifestations through streets and plazas, which almost always terminate with the arrest and the wounding of the participants by the cosacks of the tyrant, but to sustain it firmly in the battlefields as a spirited challenge to the old society which it is trying to crush, in order to build on the solid earth the New Society of justice and of love.

Our forces, however generous and

self-sacrificing they may be, may be annihilated by the solid action of the bourgeoisie of all the countries of the world. By the simple act of having brought about the appearance of the Red Flag in the Mexican battlefield, the bourgeoisie of the United States has obliged President Taft to send twenty thousand soldiers to the Mexican border, and warships to the Mexican ports. What are the workers of the world doing in the meantime? Crossing their arms, and viewing as from the seats of a theater the persons and the events of this tremendous drama, which ought to move every heart, which ought to arouse every conscience, which ought to make the nerves of all the dispossessed of the world vibrate intensely and to make them rise as one man to hold back the fleets and to halt the uniformed slaves of every country.

Agitation! That is the supreme recourse of the present time. Individual agitation of the class-conscious workers; collective agitation of labor organizations and of groups organized for liberal propaganda; systematic agitation of the labor press and of free thought; agitation in the street, in the theater, in the street cars, in meetings, in the bosom of the home, in every place where you can find ears disposed to listen, consciences capable of indignation, hearts which are not calloused by the the injustice and brutality of their environment; agitation by means of letters, manifestos, leaflets, of conferences, of meetings, by whatever means it may be possible, making clear the necessity of working at once and with vigor in favor of the radical revolutionists of Mexico, who need three important things: a world-wide protest against the interference of the powers in Mexican affairs, class conscious workers determined to propagate the doctrines of social emancipation among those not class conscious, and MONEY, MONEY and MORE MONEY for the support of the Social Revolution in Mexico.

Comrades, reprint this Manifesto, translate it into every language and circulate it in every corner of the world. Ask the labor press to insert it in its columns, read "Regeneracion" and send your piece of money

to the Organized Junta of the Mexican Liberal Party, 519 1/2 E. Fourth street, Los Angeles, U. S. A.

Our cause is yours; it is the cause of the silent slave of the soil, of the pariah of the workshop and the factory, of the galley slave of the sea, of the hard-labor convict of the mines, of all those who suffer from the inequality of the capitalist system.

Our cause is yours: if you remain inactive while your brothers meet death embracing the Red Flag, you will give with your inaction a rude blow to the cause of the proletariat.

We shall not spend time in showing you what has come of your indifference, of your lack of solidarity, of the disregard of your duty in failing to unite to precipitate the advent of the Social Revolution, of all that to which is due the lamentable late-coming of the New Era in which will exist the universal country of the free and of human brotherhood. Now you have the Social Revolution in view in Mexico. What do you wait for in order to begin your work? Are you waiting for this noble movement to be crushed that you may fill all space with your protests, which will be impotent to bring back life to your better brothers or to drive away from the breasts of those who survive the despair which this fracas will provoke, the fracas that you yourselves have caused by your indifference?

Meditate, comrades, and go ahead and work, without loss of time, before your aid shall come too late.

Understand the danger under which we face all the governments of the world, who see in the Mexican movement the apparition of the Social Revolution, the only one which the powerful ones of the world fear.

Comrades, comply with your duty. Signed by the Organized Junta of the Mexican Liberal Party in the City of Los Angeles, California, U. S. A., on April 3, 1911.

RICARDO FLORES MAGÓN,
ANTONIO DE P. ARAUJO,
LIBRADO RIVERA,
ANSELMO L. FIGUEROA,
ENRIQUE FLORES MAGON.

you pay with years spent as a target for ridicule.

When you review the disappointments, the hopes that die, the success of malice and selfishness, you at times grow weary. You feel indifferent. The way has been long and it has been lonely, and to-day you are tired.

As a matter of fact, you are advocating new truths, you who are working for the betterment of the toiling millions need not pity yourself very much. You only need look back a little way to see sights that should fill you with self-gratulations.

When you think of the awful punishment wreaked upon those who dared denounce wrongs in the olden days, when nearly everything was wrong, you seek in vain for words to express your admiration for the courage of the men who gave their lives for the CAUSE OF THE RIGHT.

The frown of kings could not silence them, nor the curses of the church turn them. Prisons could not quench the fires of justice burning in their hearts, nor could the rack break aught but their bones. As they marched to the block they walked proudly. As they mounted the gallows they rose step by step like conquerors, leading men upward into a new land of freedom.

Their names are lost—nearly all of them—but you, comrade, are the legate of their heroic work and their heroic deaths.

Socrates told the truth. He defied unjust judges, and was forced to drink the deadly hemlock.

Christ denounced the gamblers and the money changers (the capitalists of that day), and he was crucified.

Giordano Bruno was burned alive because he dared to speak his mind and convictions, and his ashes were thrown to the four winds.

Joan of Arc, the saddest of all the long line of martyrs, was forgotten by the brutal idiot whom she had saved, and burned at the stake.

Savonarola, the gentle friar, was strangled, and then burned on a heap of fagots.

Voltaire was arrested, imprisoned and exiled.

John Brown was hanged for trying to do away with chattel slavery. William Lloyd Garrison was mobbed by "respectable Boston gentlemen" in the streets of that city.

Every great, good law has cost some brave man his life. They died for you so that to-day you might enjoy the right to express your convictions freely. You owe something to mankind for all this.

You cannot be deaf to the cry of human suffering. You cannot be blind to the havoc wrought by bad laws. You will not be cold-hearted to the plea of the weak against the tyranny of the strong.

It is true the world does not treat

very gently those who are trying to serve it, but to-day punishment for independent thinking is extremely mild. What matters it is the class that "lives without working" throws mud at you? It is not as mad as placing your shaved neck under the knife of the guillotine.—Gordon Nye.

THE STEAMFITTERS.

And Their Affiliation With the American Federation of Labor.

The affiliation of our International Association with the American Federation of Labor implies and presupposes a contract which is equally binding on both organizations.

Our affiliation with that body dates from May, 1900, and continued on till 1903. After the issuance of the illegal Rist decision and at the 1905 Pittsburg Convention of that body by over a two-thirds roll-call vote, our charter was ordered returned and our affiliation has since continued. All "departments" of the A. F. of L. are subordinate to that body and amenable to the laws of that organization, and hence no "department" or other subordinate body has any right or authority to interfere with the affiliation of any organization allied with the A. F. of L., consequently, the attempt to convey the impression that our International Association is not affiliated with the A. F. of L. is misleading, untruthful and intended to deceive.

Why Try to Deceive.

Since the action of the Building Trades Department convention held in St. Louis last November in illegally revoking the charter of our International Association and Brotherhood of Carpenters, our opponents have endeavored to create the false impression that the verdict rendered by the department "becomes the law of the A. F. of L.," and by that means sought to convey the idea that our International Association was no longer affiliated with that body.

The intended deceit and the means used are, to say the least, not in accordance with the spirit of fairness, which should govern the statements of the contestants in this or any other controversy, and it may well be added that no good cause or honest verdict ever required deceitful means to sustain it. Our International Association is in full affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, notwithstanding the futile efforts made to convey a different impression by those who would deny the men of our trade the right of self-government.—The Steamfitter.

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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.

MOMENTOUS LABOR STRUGGLE IN AUSTRALIA.

Should Andrew Fisher Come to the Coronation?

The Queensland Worker has made an eloquent appeal to Mr. Andrew Fisher, Labor Premier of Australia, to cancel his visit to England at the time of the coronation. Mr. Fisher proposes to leave the Commonwealth on April 5—three weeks before the referendum on the government's proposals to give power to the legislature to nationalize monopolies. "The opposition," we are told, "have behind them financial resources of the trusts and combines and the whole organized machinery of capitalism. Social influence, wealth and industrial prestige are on their side. . . . It will be one of the toughest battles ever engaged in by the Labor Party. We will have to put into the fight every ounce of energy we possess. Every available fighter will have to be called to the colors. Each one of us must kiss his sword and vow to expend the utmost that is in him in the fray. . . . In this struggle Labor's Prime Minister should be the leader. The future of to give effect to the labor policy. If the victory is not ours, the Labor Government might as well resign office, for it will be impossible for it to give effect to the labor policy. If the Commonwealth is not to have power to unify the industrial conditions of the states, and protect the people against combinations of capitalists who plunder the people by raising prices and creating monopolies, then the Labor movement has struck a serious impediment, and April 13 (the date of the triumph of the Labor Party at the polls) will be shorn of its glory by April 26. The Labor government is of little use to us unless the referendum battle is won."

BERGER IN CONGRESS.

A Powerful Servile Press of Capitalism Will Watch Work of Socialist Representative.

Victor Berger of Milwaukee is now one of the recognized member of Congress. The fact that he is a Socialist, and being the first Socialist elected to Congress, will fasten the eyes of millions of people on him, who will watch his every move among the national lawmakers at Washington.

Victor Berger can do but little. He has but one vote, and, no matter how powerful he may be in his reason and logic, it is votes that count in the passage or rejection of a measure.

The daily journals that uphold the policies of the old political parties will watch for his mistakes, and should he blunder in any way the scathing pen of the hiring of modern journalism will be flooded with verbal vitriol to crucify the man whom the Socialist Party has sent as its first representative to the National House of Representatives in America.—Miners' Magazine.

MINKLEY TAKES

BERGER'S PLACE.

Special Correspondence.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 16.—Alderman Minkley of Milwaukee, who has been filling the late Alderman Sultaire's seat in the City Council for the last two months by appointment, is slated as Mayor Seidel's appointee to Congressman Berger's place in the Council.

Walter P. Stroesser, Health Commissioner, has been made secretary to the Mayor at a salary of \$1,200 a year. He was the logical aspirant for the chair of Congressman Berger, but was made secretary after the resignation of the Mayor's secretary following a Socialist referendum.

CHICAGO 24,759 VOTES.

Socialist Party Showing Good Progress in Municipal Election.

Chicago, April 15.—The official vote has just been published. The Socialist candidate for Mayor, Comrade Rodrigues, polled 24,759 votes. Comrade Rodrigues says:

"While not satisfied with the result, it was a good showing, and with increased work we are sure to elect several Aldermen at the next election."

Rodrigues' vote showed a substantial increase over the last Socialist vote for Mayor. In 1907, the last mayoralty years, the Socialists polled 13,429 votes.

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BREWERS VICTORIOUS.

Syracuse Brewery Workers' Unions Have New Contract Signed by Employers.

Syracuse, N. Y.—The 200 brewery workers who went on strike in six local breweries last Saturday have returned to their work.

The brewers signed the agreement demanding an advance of \$2 a week for all grades of inside workers and drivers. The arbitration clause, however, which called for a union man as the fifth member of arbitration committees, was modified to a "disinterested man." The 200 strike-breakers brought here from New York returned home on a special train.

EMIL SEIDEL TAKES

A SHORT VACATION.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 15.—Almost distracted with worry because of the bitter personal attacks made upon him of late, Mayor Emil Seidel, the city's Socialist executive, has gone away for an indefinite stay.

His wife and secretary decline to disclose his whereabouts, other than to say that he is with friends.

"The acute and personal stories printed in the newspapers made it necessary for him to seek rest," said Mrs. Seidel to-day.

The newspaper criticism to which Mrs. Seidel referred came in the recent school and judicial elections, when the newspapers combined and fought the Socialist Party bitterly.

AGAINST THE COMMON ENEMY.

Thomas Lewis has retired from the United Mine Workers as president, and John P. White of Iowa is now at the official helm. It is to be hoped that the new executive head of the coal miners will be able to eliminate dissension and disruption and bring about a unity that will make the United Mine Workers a bulwark against the encroachments of the common enemy.—Miners' Magazine.

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A Voice from New Zealand

NEW ZEALAND'S PRIME MINISTER TELLS OF RADICAL SOCIAL REFORM IN HIS HOME COUNTRY.

Public Utilities Are the Property of the People and Operated for Public Good.

PUBLIC UTILITY CORPORATION GRABS UNKNOWN.

New York, April 17.—Sir Joseph Ward, Prime Minister of New Zealand, which has been setting the pace for the rest of the world in Socialist legislation for many years, and which, its people say, is really a "land of equal laws and happy men," arrived to-day to attend the coronation of King George and the imperial conference of all British colonies and dependencies, which will take place a month earlier. He will sail for England next Wednesday on the Lusitania.

Accompanying the Prime Minister are Lady Ward, their son and daughter and two secretaries, Dr. Finlay, the Attorney General of New Zealand and his wife and son and secretary.

"New Zealand is enjoying a wonderful prosperity," said Sir Joseph to-day. "We have had a general revival of trade of all kinds without any abnormal boom attached. We are a community numbering of whites only 1,050,000, but our import and export trade last year amounted to \$200,000,000, which represented an increase of about \$10,000,000 over the year before.

Natural Water Power Harnessed. "We are taking up the harnessing of all the natural water power of the state, and are spending for that purpose at the rate of \$25,000,000 a year and are going to spend between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000. We are harnessing the rivers as points that will supply centers throughout the country from north to south for factories and lighting. We shall supply

The Penalty of Advocating Progress

Comrade, for many ears you have been earnestly fighting for the under dog. While doing so you have not always had the most cheerful kind of a time.

The highest purpose in your life is, "To seek the truth and to live it." You are one of the propagandists who are leading the world from capitalism to liberty. You are preaching a new gospel, and, like all reformers,

you are suspected and maligned. Envy, ignorance and slander pursue you.

You are detested by those whose good opinion you would like and by those who would work with you and value you if they understood you.

For a few minutes, perhaps, in the course of years, you have had sympathetic friends about you, but for those few minutes of satisfaction

For those few minutes of satisfaction

Pushing Fight Against Marx & Haas Concern

ORGANIZED LABOR OF BUTTE, MONT., WILL HOLD PUBLIC MASS MEETING

To Agitate Boycott Work Against the Marx & Haas Clothing Company.

FANNIE AND KATE THERE.

Butte, Mont., April 12.—Silver Bow Trades and Labor Council at their last meeting named a committee to make arrangements for a mass meeting of the women, and especially the club women, of Butte, to be addressed by Misses Fannie Sellins and Katherine Hurley, the St. Louis garment workers, with the object of educating the ladies of Butte to demand the union label on all articles of clothing which they buy, and to explain the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. lockout in St. Louis.

It is stated in union headquarters that if the women of this city could only hear the stories of these two visiting garment workers of the conditions in the eastern factories, they would think more when buying an article of clothing and see if the union label, guaranteeing hours, good work quarters and good conditions, was on each garment.

O. M. Partello, Ed Shields and John H. Rooney were named as the committee to arrange for the mass meeting.

H. O. Smith, vice president of the Montana Federation of Labor, attended the meeting.

The Carpenters' Union is planning a card party, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the fund to aid the locked-out garment workers of St. Louis.

ELECTRICIANS WORKERS.

The Reidites Will Hot-Foot it to Rochester, Too.

The announcement that McNulty and Collins are attempting to defy the will of the St. Louis A. F. of L. convention by refusing to hold joint conventions of the factions and are taking a referendum on the proposition of changing from Minneapolis to Rochester is being received with considerable merriment by the Reid people, says the Cleveland Citizen.

"If McNulty runs from Minneapolis to Rochester to escape the issue of amalgamation," said an officer, "why, we will chase off to Rochester, too, and meet there, unless 'Mac' buys up all the halls and hotels, which he might do, and if so, we will convene outdoors. We are going to show the people of this country who is and who is not in favor of amalgamation, and I guess there are some great labor leaders who are not gaining much prestige in secretly encouraging this division."

Extra! A man by the name of Kelly has arisen and announces if the delegates fresh from the rank and file vote to hold a joint conference he will injunction them. Kelly is a member of the McNulty Executive Board.

In the civil service examinations for city electricians, J. J. Albrecht, former business agent of No. 38, was successful in landing the position of chief of the electrical department, and the others are Walter Cavanaugh, J. Hiltbeitel, R. Lindsey, H. Holoh and O. C. Brunner, all card men.

UNION-MADE GARMENTS.



JOHN M. ZOPPF.

It is always a pleasure for ST. LOUIS LABOR to say a kind word about a deserving man. The picture above is a good likeness of Mr. John M. Zoppf, a young man who is held in high regard in labor circles. He is a member of the Clothing Cutters' and Trimmers' Union, Local No. 100, of Cincinnati, Ohio. For years he worked at the trade, but is now a traveling salesman for the Union Special Overall Co., making the Safety Block overall. He spent



two weeks in St. Louis asking the members of organized labor to wear his goods. Below are the names of the firms where his goods can be bought:

- St. Louis.
- Rist & Leimbach, 3000 Lemp avenue.
- M. J. Cohen, 1233 Chouteau avenue.
- George Scharlotte, 2310 North Market street.
- C. F. Steiner, 1608 South Broadway.
- Murphy Dry Goods Co., 4260 Manchester avenue.
- Muth Dry Goods Co., Sarah and Manchester avenue.
- Peters Dry Goods Co., Fourteenth and Warren.
- Gutfreund Bros., 2430 South Broadway.
- East St. Louis.
- Thoener, Collinsville avenue.
- Bernard, Broadway.
- Men's Mart, Missouri and Collinsville avenue.

Socialism in Milwaukee.

To the Editor of the Republic.

The article about Socialists in Milwaukee printed in to-day's Republic is not going to mislead the working people, or the producers of all the wealth. Furthermore, there will be no lickspittles under Socialism. I advise you to throw your life line towards the Socialist Party.

C. KNECHT.
Poplar Bluff, Mo., April 16.

COLLEGE SOCIALISM GROWS.

Membership of Intercollegiate Chapters in Doubled.

New York, April 16.—The reports received from the Intercollegiate So-

cialist society shows the membership of the chapters established in twenty American institutions has doubled since January 1.

The leaders in membership are: Harvard, 50; Yale, 30; Cornell, 40; Columbia, 20; Barnard, 28; Pennsylvania, 25; Michigan, 30; Wisconsin, 25; New York University, 20; College of the City of New York, 25.

In order to counteract their good work and deceive the St. Louis union men, the Muscatine manufacturers circulate the false news through the capitalist press that the strike is settled.

Assist the Muscatine strikers financially as liberally as you can. They deserve your support.

ONE SOCIALIST ALDERMAN ELECTED IN PANAMA.

Center of Great Eight-Hour Fight of 1897-98 Is Waking Up.

Pana, Ill., April 19.—One of the surprises of yesterday's municipal elections was the Socialist victory. Comrade James Haynes, well known for his activity in the movement, was elected Alderman, much to the dismay of the old party politicians.

Button Makers Strike Not Yet Settled

LYING REPORTS ARE CIRCULATED IN ST. LOUIS TO PREVENT STRIKERS' REPRESENTATIVES DOING SUCCESSFUL WORK.

Assist the Muscatine Strikers! Organized Labor is informed through the office of the striking Button Workers in Muscatine, Iowa, that the great Button Workers' strike is not yet settled, as was reported by the daily press. As is well known, there is at present a committee of the strikers in St. Louis soliciting funds for their brave brothers and sisters on the street.

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New Club Hall, 13th Street and Chouteau Avenue.

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Tickets, 10c in advance; at the door 25c

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Tools, Lawn Mowers, Garden Hose, Lawn Benches, Galvanized Poultry Netting, per 100 square feet, 50c; in rolls of 150 ft. long. Painted and Bronze Wirecloth, Doors and Frames, Senour's Floor Paints, Murphy's Varnishes, Linoleum Varnish, Chisel and Brushes.

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