

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., JUNE 3, 1911.

Kinloch, Central 1577; Bell, Olive 4198.

No. 539

The Eigel Election Fraud

"We request a postponement of the case."

These are the stereotyped words of the lawyers of Alderman Eigel of the Tenth Ward whenever the Eigel-Brandt contest comes up in court. Last Friday the case was called up before Judge Withrow of the Circuit Court. Again Eigel's lawyers requested a postponement of the case.

These systematic efforts on the part of Eigel to prevent the case from coming to trial caused Judge Withrow to take a more determined attitude. "This case will come up Friday, June 2, whether you are ready or not!" said the judge.

We admit that it must be very unpleasant for Mr. Eigel to have the case come up for trial. There will be no political laurels for the gentleman who owes his seat in the House of Delegates to political fraud.

Only guilty men can act like Mr. Eigel. Any citizen possessed of political honesty, civic decency and personal righteousness would have refused to take the seat in the House of Delegates in view of the fact Wm. M. Brandt was the duly elected man. This was generally admitted by the citizens of the Tenth Ward, irrespective of party affiliation.

It is interesting at this time to plainly see the reason why the Kreisemann faction of the Republican machine set every wheel in motion in order to get Eigel back into the House of Delegates.

Eigel is a tool of the Kreisemann machine. It was evident that there would be a close run between the Kreisemann and Kiel elements, and that both factions would be about evenly divided in the new House of Delegates.

Eigel was needed to carry the House of Delegates for Kreisemann. The very existence of the Kreisemann administration depended on Eigel's election, because one or two votes would decide the contest for supremacy.

On April 18 the new House of Delegates was organized, with Ebrecht, a Kiel man, as speaker. Four weeks later, when the administration machine succeeded in greasing its wheels sufficiently to risk the race, Epeaker Ebrecht was ousted and the House of Delegates was reorganized in line with the schemes of Mayor Kreisemann.

With this reorganization completed Kreisemann could proceed with the distribution of the political pie among his political henchmen.

It was this critical situation in which the Kreisemann administration found itself that gave to the Tenth Ward election on April 4 an extraordinary importance.

Eigel had to be returned to the House of Delegates. By honest means, if possible, by criminal means and fraud, if necessary. It may not be out of place to mention the following interesting case in connection with Eigel's fraudulent election.

One of Eigel's lieutenants, who worked more than any one else to defeat Brandt, was Mr. Louis Hehl, personally a very nice fellow, but politically a tool of the Eigel-Kreisemann machine.

Eigel's victory on April 4 meant a well-paying political job for Louis Hehl. When the Kreisemann revolution took place in the House of Delegates a week ago and Ebrecht was ousted from the speaker's chair, Louis Hehl was appointed clerk of the House of Delegates, which is one of the best paying political jobs about the lower house of our Municipal Assembly. Thus the election fraud in the Tenth Ward had become a vital factor, a bread and butter question, with quite a number of politicians.

Politics is business with these Republican wire pullers. If they cannot secure the fat jobs by honest means, they will not hesitate one moment to secure them fraudulently.

The Socialist Party will push the Eigel-Brandt contest case no matter what the cost may be.

If elections can be carried by such fraudulent methods as in the Eigel case there would be no hope for the honest citizens to protect their political rights. Anarchy would reign supreme and the cesspool of capitalist boodle politics would poison our public life.

G. A. HOEHN.

Kreisemann's Free Bridge Fete

Mayor Kreisemann plans a Free Bridge fete.

Letters have been sent out to the civic and businessmen's associations and to the Central Trades and Labor Union to participate in this political Kreisemann show.

The mayor wants "an adequate celebration of the completion of the piers marking the successful termination of the first contract of the structure."

This sounds very big, indeed. However, we fail to see any cause for a Kreisemann jubilation fete in view of the fact that it took the political wirepullers in the City Hall over five years to have the piers of the bridge completed.

Of course, the three million dollars originally provided by a vote of the people are gone, and it is the scheme of the Kreisemann administration to make propaganda for a new bond issue.

Since the first bond issue was voted on the McKinley bridge was built and opened for traffic. In less than two years the bridge was built. It took over five years to build the piers of the municipal bridge.

It is a foregone conclusion that the people of St. Louis will vote against another bond issue so long as Jephtha Howe's Southern Traction franchise steal railroaded through the Municipal Assembly with the help of the Kreisemann machine, is not reconsidered and the action of the Assembly reversed.

Mayor Kreisemann invites the Central Trades and Labor Union to take part in his celebration.

This is an insult to Organized Labor. The Mayor knows as well as any Union man in St. Louis that practically every cent of the three million dollars spent on the free municipal bridge went to scab contractors and non-union labor.

Organized Labor has not been recognized in the work on the municipal bridge and has no reason whatever to participate in the free bridge celebration. It is a celebration in honor of scab work and for the political boosting of Kreisemann's Big Cinch administration.

Invite the scabs, strikebreakers and Pinkertons, if you please. But don't expect Union labor to take part in your windy jubilation fete.

G. A. HOEHN.

If the Globe Democrat had asked Jim Conroy for "further information" it would not have published the following editorial note: "The Central Trades and Labor Union is to be congratulated upon keeping out of alliance with any political party in the action it proposes taking in the McNamara case. Labor can plead for McNamara much more effectively than any political party can." We wish to inform the G. D. that the Socialist Party of St. Louis will do all in its power to make the McNamara demonstration, organized by the Central Trades and Labor Union, a tremendous success. Neither the Socialist Party of St. Louis nor the Central Trades and Labor Union are anxious to have the work in behalf of McNamara made a fizzle by a conglomeration of "protesters."

Carpenters Vote to End Strike

MEMBERS WILL BEGIN WORK AT 62½ CENTS, COMPROMISE RATE.

All Except Five Hundred Men at Work Under New Scale.

CABINET MAKERS MAKE SPLENDID GAINS.

Last Sunday morning the striking carpenters held a monster mass meeting at the New Club Hall under the auspices of the Carpenters' District Council.

Exhaustive reports on the strike situation were made by the officers of the organization, and after careful consideration it was decided to declare the strike off.

This action was taken in view of the fact that of the 4500 Union carpenters of St. Louis all except 500 are at work at the minimum Union

rate of 62½ cents per hour. Any contractor willing to pay this rate will be recognized by the Union.

Of the firms that signed up last week we may mention Fred Boecke and Casey & O'Keefe.

Of all the strikers the cabinet makers have achieved the best results. Not only were their wages increased, but they obtained the eight-hour workday, for which they had been fighting since the days of 1886.

The strike situation was not very favorable to the men, for the reason that during the first three or four weeks of the strike the weather conditions were very bad, and, besides, business in the building trades was not very bright this spring.

The carpenters' strike commenced on April 1 and lasted for eight weeks. It must be said in honor to the strikers that they stood bravely by their union and made a splendid fight for their just cause.

Street Sprinkling and the Sprinkling Tax

Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR:

Twelve city sprinkling contractors were hauled through the dust by President Reber of the Board of Public Improvements before the board for failure to sprinkle the streets.

The special meeting was called at the instance of Street Commissioner Travilla, who joined Reber in the denunciation.

"The work of the street-sprinkling companies is the worst ever known in the history of this department," said Commissioner Travilla. "The fines against contractors in the last week were \$1,628 and for the week previous more than \$1,200."

President Gundlach of the City Council said unless the contractors were more industrious in their duty he would favor municipal street sprinkling.

Travilla called attention to the fact that 200 miles of streets were not sprinkled according to contract during the last two weeks.—News Item.

Oh, you sprinkling tax payers of sprinkling tax bills, why don't you rub the dust out of your eyes? You have been mulcted systematically year in and year out and you swallow the dust, sprinkling bill and all. First you get sprinkled with a tax for the number of feet front on your lot; then you don't have any sprinkling and the contractor is fined. Not on your wilted summer collar. You are the one who is fined.

These fines are all figured in by the water-wagon dispensers before they obtain their sprinkled contracts. Say! did you ever have something knocked off your bill because the water wagon forgot where your lot was? Did the tax collector forget where your lot was? You are the fellow

who is being fined. Do you get any of this fine money? Say, ain't it fine? Look at your bills for the past ten years—ten different prices for sprinkling the same lot, and the same ten different prices for no sprinkling.

There are now sprinkling tax bills for more than \$150,000 buried in dust in the Tax Collector's office uncollectible. Why? Did you ever hear of any one being sued on a sprinkling tax bill? If not, why do you pay yours.

President Gundlach dare not favor municipal street sprinkling. This would be Socialism. He is a Republican.

Municipal street sprinkling would stop the fat frying among the contractors and the Republican machine would have to suffer.

Say! Rub that municipal dust out of your eyes.

JOHN P. HERRMANN.

SCAB IS FORGER.

Strike-Breaking Carpenter Admits His Guilt.

Walter Tyrrell, 40 years old, a carpenter and millwright, of Memphis, Tenn., and who has been working in St. Louis as a non-union carpenter, was arrested and is locked up at Central police station in a charge of having forged two checks. The complainant is T. J. Douglass, a Memphis lumber merchant, by whom Tyrrell was employed. The amount of the two checks is \$74.50.

When arrested he said his name was Taylor, but when taken to his room at 1929 Olive street and letters addressed to Walter Tyrrell were found, he admitted his identity. He also admitted he had forged the checks and said he was willing to return to Memphis without requisition papers.

MILWAUKEE DAILY PRESS FUND

C. H.	25
Wm. Schneider	40
Previously reported	122.50
Total to May 30	\$123.15

Editorial Comment.

BY G. A. HOEHN.

Porfirio Diaz, the Mexican Czar, is now on the Atlantic Ocean on his way to Spain. Thus the mighty fall! Bad omen for Alfonso!

The Big Cinch Railroad interests are now well represented in our metropolitan police department. Sam E. Allender, a private railroad detective, was appointed Chief of Detectives.

Last weeks "Arbeiter-Zeitung," our German weekly organ, made its appearance in enlarged form. It is now an eight page seven column paper. We hope the same improvements may soon be possible with St. Louis Labor.

These are busy days in the St. Louis City Hall. The Kreisemann machine is working overtime to kick the old officeholders out and make room for the political mercenaries of Kreisemann's Big Cinch administration.

There will not be a Municipal free bridge. The term "free bridge" became a misnomer since Jephtha Howe and the Kreisemann administration succeeded in railroaded the Southern Traction franchise steal through the Municipal Assembly.

That strike breakers, corporations, political boodlers, and kindred elements are fighting "966 Chouteau Avenue" and the Socialist movement of this city is only another proof that we are on the right track that will lead the proletariat to victory and success.

"Save the Babies!" With all the noise in the daily press and all the charitable exertions of the good people only \$5,000 have been raised for the "Save the Babies" fund. But some of the yellow journals got \$10,000 worth of free advertising out of it. Poor babies, pity on you if your safety depends on yellow journalism!

Every Trade Union of St. Louis should be represented at the McNamara-Conference called by the Central Trades and Labor Union for Monday, June 5, at 8 o'clock p. m., at 3535 Pine Street. Arrange for a monster McNamara demonstration that will do honor to the kidnaped labor leaders and show the moral power of Organized Labor of St. Louis.

Citizens Alliance Anarchists.

The St. Louis Citizens Alliance takes a lively interest in the McNamara kidnaping case. During the last few weeks the efforts of this anarchist-capitalist crowd have been concentrated on working the daily press.

Mr. Van Cleave is dead. His Buck's Stove and Range Company capitulated, but the work of fighting the labor movement continues.

It is not the courageous, open and manly spirit of the late Van Cleave that now prevails in the St. Louis Citizens Alliance. It is the spirit of the cowardly hypocrite and sneak that manifests itself in the latest Alliance anti-Union work.

The great majority of the people do not know who the leading spirits of the local Citizens Alliance are. George J. Tansey of the 'St. Louis Transfer Company, and one of the leading Big Cinch lights, is chairman of the Executive Board, while Ferdinand C. Schwedtmann, a parvenu, is the president of the Alliance.

John E. McKinney, an arch-enemy of Union labor, and Capt. McCulloch of the United Railways monopoly, are members of the Finance Committee of the Citizens Alliance of St. Louis.

Thus the general manager of the local street railway monopoly is to provide the funds whereby Parvenu Schwedtmann carries on his contemptible and cowardly work against the labor movement.

Some four weeks ago Pulitzer's St. Louis Post-Dispatch saw fit to publish some anti-McNamara editorials, which were inspired by the big business interests.

In order to encourage this kind of anti-Union work on the part of the daily press the St. Louis Citizens Alliance addressed the following confidential letter to its members:

THE CITIZENS' INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION OF ST. LOUIS.
Organized for Law and Order and Industrial Peace.
706 Locust St.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Geo. J. Tansey, Chairman,
Jno. E. McKinney, H. W. Peters,
Robt. McCulloch, A. J. Sigel,
Henry Wood.

SAINT LOUIS, Tuesday, May 9th.

My Dear Sir:

You will be interested in the two editorials attached hereto. It is to be regretted that not all of the St. Louis newspapers have taken up such serious matters as the dynamiting outrages and the Haywood speech in the spirit which characterizes these two editorials.

Since their appearance a number of letters have appeared in the "People's Column" of these newspapers. Some of these letters praise the newspapers for their stand; others criticize them.

The Citizens' Industrial Association stands for the promotion of industrial peace and the preservation of law and order, and it would no doubt encourage the publishers and benefit our cause to have every member of our association who feels so inclined send a note of approval and endorsement to the two newspapers.

Hoping that it is in line with your best judgment to write such letters to the editors of the Republic and Post-Dispatch, we are

Yours very truly,

(Signed) G. J. TANSEY,
Chairman Executive Committee.
(Signed) FERD. C. SCHWEDTMAN,
President.

What the Citizens' Alliance stands for the public is well aware of. It stands for capitalist anarchy. It stands for "laissez-faire, laissez-passer" of capitalist rule. It stands for non-interference in the capitalist exploitation of labor. It stands against Trade Unionism and for cheap labor. It stands for the unlimited exploitation of women and children. It stands against progressive labor legislation. It stands for industrial despotism and absolutism.

Yes, the Citizens' Alliance stands for industrial peace—but for the peace of the graveyard.

Peace based on industrial slavery; peace based on absolute submission to the owners of the means of life.

Think of Tansey, McCulloch & Co. as committee of finance. Capt. McCulloch would not tolerate a Union man in the employ of the United Railways Co. When, a year ago, efforts were made to organize a street car men's union he had his spies and agents provocateurs at work, and within a few days every one of the men who had signed the union application for membership was discharged.

This is the American freedom these Citizens' Alliance anarchists stand for.

Talk about the law and order of these gentlemen!

Is it not a fact that Capt. McCulloch, Jim Campbell, Festus J. Wale and other Big Cinchers of the North American Co. only a few months ago made a desperate attempt to rob the City of St. Louis of franchises and privileges valued at about \$20,000,000?

The robbery was prevented by the labor movement, by the united and determined action of the Trade Unionists and Socialists, in co-operation with the progressive civic societies!

Indeed, we know these capitalist anarchists, who wrap themselves in the flag of patriotism whenever they are ready to launch their schemes against the best interests and welfare of the people.

We know the law and order that the street railway monopoly of Capt. McCulloch believes in. It was by bribery, boodle and other criminal work in the Missouri State Legislature and in the St. Louis Municipal Assembly that McCulloch's street railway monopoly was brought into existence.

When in the summer of 1900, during the street car strike, the condition of the monopoly became almost hopeless, dynamiters were imported from Illinois to act as agents provocateurs against the striking street car men. Capt. McCulloch must certainly recollect the dynamite work of those memorable days.

Read the official proceedings of the 1901 convention of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, containing the dynamite conspiracy work during the 1900 street car strike. Chief of Police Campbell and the St. Louis Transit Company physician, a Dr. Brockaw, played a criminal part in these plots.

Dynamiters and agents provocateurs were then employed to break the strike, and Chief of Police Campbell, a tool of the street railway monopoly, had knowledge of prearranged dynamite outrages, but failed to prevent them.

We mention these phases of "ancient history," because the Citizens' Alliance "law and order" men's activity in the McNamara kidnaping case becomes very suspicious, to say the least.

Whenever capitalist monopolists shout for the country's flag and defend law and order you may look for a "nigger in the woodpile"—i. e., for some more criminal work under the cloak of law and order.

G. A. HOEHN.

A FIGHT TO DESTROY THE UNIONS

From "Organized Labor", San Francisco, Cal.

The labor unions of San Francisco are facing a life-or-death struggle. This is the truth, and being true, "Organized Labor" would be a traitor to the cause which it was founded to espouse did it not give the alarm while there is yet time for the hosts of labor to form themselves in battle array and conquer the oncoming enemy.

"Down with the Union!" is the battle cry of "Big Business."

Let ours be "The Union Forever!" The lines are drawn. The fight is on. There is no neutral ground. Every man must stand either upon one side or the other.

The country is being plastered with lying circulars announcing a scarcity of labor in San Francisco. High wages and steady work are promised every man who comes. And they are coming—by the thousands.

While the town is thus being flooded, what is happening? Every employer who is unfriendly to the unions, and who is on the scheme, is laying off men.

Contracts are being held up. Business is at a standstill. On every hand there is unrest.

The "men behind"—the men who have the last say—in the Panama-Pacific Exposition are pursuing a policy of Delay—Delay—Delay.

Underlying all this there is a purpose. The Union Labor party must be defeated. That's the scheme. In the hope of bringing this about,

workingmen are forced into idleness, business is stagnated and misery is inflicted upon the innocent.

If only the people can be made to believe that Mayor McCarthy and the other staunch trade unionists who comprise the Union Labor administration are responsible for the hard times which have been purposely brought about by the enemies of unionism, "Big Business" figures that the voters will place in office the "Municipal Conference" ticket.

Who are upon the ticket? How was it selected, and what does it stand for?

Not one man who ever raised a finger in defense of the rights of labor is in any wise identified with the "Conference," which consists of Citizens' Alliance adherents, discredited Republican and Democratic office seekers, and every man who regards himself as better than the man who works.

Having a contempt for the common people, these self-esteeming "reformers" selected themselves as candidates, the whole transaction being consummated behind closed doors.

They are for low wages and long hours.

They are ardent believers in the efficacy of the policeman's club as the proper method of settling labor disputes.

In their eyes, Los Angeles is a model town, and Otis is their idol. This is the situation.

There are only two sides to this fight. Upon the side of greed is arrayed

every person who in his heart despises working men and working women—who regards them as uncouth, inferior beings, fit only to be beasts of burden.

Upon that side is every person who fought the eight-hour workday for women enacted by the recent legislature; every person who cares nothing for womanhood, childhood and manhood; every person utterly lacking in honor; every person who, for self-gain, would grind down working women so low that, in despair, they would sink to a depth sad to contemplate; every person who believes in child labor (when it is the children of the poor who do the laboring); every person who, if unrestrained, would make life a hell on earth for those who toil.

This is the "Municipal Conference," Non-Partisan, Citizens' Alliance, Big Business crowd.

Upon the other side is arrayed every man and every woman who places principle above profit.

Bitter as the struggle has been during the past year, it is with regret that "Organized Labor" must say that the battle has just begun.

Realizing that they are overwhelmingly outnumbered—that San Francisco is the home of men and women who work—the only hope of the enemies of labor is to divide the forces of Unionism.

This they are now trying to do. They have delved in the sewer and brought forth a shyster lawyer of the Tenderloin, whose record is as rotten as his clients, and whose language is as dirty as the dollars he

receives. This repudiated pothouse politician lifts a putrid finger, points it at men who would kick him down the steps should he dare to attempt to enter their homes, and, steadying himself upon his drunken legs, shouts: "Graft!"

And Labor, in whose behalf P. H. McCarthy has battled for more than twenty-five years, is actually expected to take up the cry mouthed by this legal crook.

Nothing could more clearly emphasize the contempt with which Labor is regarded by its enemies. It is looked upon as thick-headed and thin-skinned, wobbling with every breeze that blows.

But there is a sad awakening in store for the would-be union crushers.

They are destined to learn, ere this year has passed, that the working men and working women of San Francisco justly regard every assault upon the Union Labor administration as an assault upon themselves—upon union hours, union wages and union conditions.

The fight is on.

"Organized Labor" is confident as to the outcome. It has complete faith in the loyalty and the bravery of the soldiers who are fighting under the flag of human rights.

With the victory which is sure to come will also come years of peace, in which the Union Labor party will set an example to the workers of the world, who will re-enter with renewed vigor upon the age-old struggle for justice.

PLATFORM OF THE Socialist Party OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 workmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance. It drags their wives from their homes to the mill and factory. It snatches their children from the playgrounds and schools and grinds their slender bodies and unformed minds into cold dollars. It disfigures, maims and kills hundreds of thousands of workmen annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and forces large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

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

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

The Rock of Class Rule.
The private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation, the rock upon which class rule is built; political government is its indispensable instrument. The wage-workers cannot be freed from exploitation without conquering the

political power and substituting collective for private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation.

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

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

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

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

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

Why is a Private Detective?

By A. M. Simons.

The first function of organized society is supposed to be to protect persons and preserve order. There can be no such thing as civilization until society has agreed to stop individual warfare. The first step in the formation of any government has always been the abolition of private armies. While armed and organized forces are under private control, there is no government. The relegation of police powers to private initiative is a fundamental principle of anarchy.

The United States is supposed to have abolished private armies. Many states have laws forbidding the formation of armed bodies except as a part of the state militia. This law, like all laws enacted by a class government, is enforced only along class lines. No labor union would be permitted to organize and drill an armed force. The mere suggestion that a union has employed persons to attack scabs is hailed as an excuse for loosing all the powers of the state upon it.

The capitalist class, on the other hand, is given every assistance in the maintenance of private armies of irresponsible thugs. Great national organizations are formed and given special permits to carry arms, to arrest and intimidate citizens, to lock them up without process of law, to sweat them, put them through the third degree, kidnap them and rush them across state lines for such purposes as they may see fit. These men are armed and drilled with every form of weapon from brass knuckles, slung-shots and revolvers to machine guns. At Ziegler, Ill., a machine gun was loaned by the United States government to a body of these murderous thugs to be used in intimidating members of the United Mine Workers.

At Homestead they were armed and drilled with repeating rifles and permitted to shoot down striking iron workers.

These private man killers owe no responsibility to any one save to the employing class. They are hired murderers in the class war.

To the private detectives the state has abdicated a large portion of its functions. To them it has turned over the powers that are supposed to be vested exclusively in the state.

Concerning the character of these men, I quote again from their chief, William J. Burns, who said: "As a class they are the biggest lot of black-mailing thieves that ever went unwhipped of justice."

How much longer are the workers of the United States going to permit the primary function of society to be exercised by a body of "black-mailing thieves," clothed with the power of the state, but responsible to no one? It is time for the private detective to go. He has no reason for existence.

sideration to a capitalist? Big profits. You will certainly admit that he isn't in business for his health or yours. He wants profit and he wants it badly and in order to get as much profit as possible he hires men as cheaply as he can. Did you ever have a boss say to you: Now really, my dear fellow, you can't live on \$6 a week. I think I had better pay you \$25 a week." Well I guess you didn't. He usually says, when you plead for \$9 a week and tell him you can't possibly support your family on less: "Well, good bye, I can hire barrels of men at \$7." And then you say that your interest and his are mutual and identical. Go 'way, you're only fooling.

Just put this down in your note book; you want as much wages as possible and the boss wants to pay you as little as possible. Don't let any one tell you differently, for it cannot be proved.

(To be continued.)

Christ and the Woman

By John M. Work.

The disposition to persecute innocent women who have been the victims of slander calls to mind the action of Jesus in a clear case of adultery. The story is told in the eighth chapter of John:

"And early in the morning he came again into the temple, and all the people came unto him; and he sat down, and taught them. And the scribes and the Pharisees bring a woman taken in adultery; and having set her in the midst, they say unto him, Teacher, this woman hath been taken in adultery, in the very act. Now in the law Moses commanded us to stone such: what then sayest thou of her? And this they said, trying him, that they might have whereof to accuse him. But Jesus stooped down, and with his finger wrote on the ground."

He knew the woman was not innocent. She was not the victim of baseless rumor. She had been taken in the very act. She did not deny it.

Her accusers were men of smug respectability. Some of them wore the clerical garb. They would not have been guilty of villainy—except according to law—for the world. But Jesus no doubt had in mind the view which he expressed on another occasion, namely, "Whoever looketh upon a woman to lust after her hath committed adultery with her already in his heart." He knew that from that point of view no man was guiltless. He also knew that lust is just as unclean when it takes place inside the marriage bond as when it takes place outside the marriage bond. He knew that these accusers dare not open up for inspection their own sex lives, carried on under the legal protection of the marriage tie, and let them be compared with the sex life of the accused woman. He knew that if they were to do so the contrast of her comparative cleanness with their own villainy would cause them to hang their heads in shame.

"But when they continued asking him, he lifted up himself, and said unto them, He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her. And again he stooped and with his finger wrote on the ground."

This reply came like a stroke of lightning. They saw that he had read them like a book. So they slunk away.

"And they, when they heard it, went out one by one, beginning with the eldest, even unto the last; and Jesus was left alone, and the woman, where she was, in the midst."

He was all alone with her in the huge temple. Would her remaining

alone with a man in a great building further reflect upon her character? Was he himself so unclean that he could not imagine a man alone with a woman in a great building without making indecent advances to her?

"And Jesus lifted up himself, and said unto her, Woman, where are they? did no man condemn thee? And she said, No man, Lord."

And what did he do?

Did he plunge the dagger of calumny into her, and spend the next few months in giving it fiendish twists?

No, no!

The pure and gentle Jesus said: "Neither do I condemn thee: go thy way; from henceforth sin no more."

What would he have said if she had been a clean, wholesome woman, who had been the victim of groundless slander?

Platform of Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

PLATFORM.

Municipal Issues.

1. Municipal service wholly divorced from partisan politics. Tenure of office during good behavior, and promotion for meritorious service.
2. Municipal ownership of street railways, telephone, gas and electric light plants, for public distribution of power, heat and light. All municipal franchises to be owned by the municipality in the interest of the people.
3. Eight-hour service for all employees engaged directly or indirectly on municipal work.
4. All municipal work to be performed directly by the municipality.
5. Payment of wages in lawful equal pay to women for equal work performed with men.
6. Revision and simplification of all municipal laws.
7. Direct legislation, through the initiative and referendum.

State Issues.

1. Sanitary inspection of mines, workshops and dwellings.
2. Abolition of contract prison labor.
3. Prohibition of child labor under 16 years.
4. Compulsory education.
5. Payment of wages in lawful money and abolition of truck pay.
6. Liability of employers for injury.

National Issues.

1. Abolition of national banks, and substitution for their notes legal tender treasury notes. Issue of all money directly by the government, and establishment of postal deposit savings banks.
2. Prohibition of alien ownership of land.
3. Adoption of a constitutional amendment requiring the election of the President and Vice-President, judges and senators by direct vote of the people.
4. Public ownership of all public utilities and transportation to be conducted in the interest of the people.
5. Abolition of the indirect taxes.
6. Abolition of the contract system on all public work in all its phases.
7. Rigid enforcement of the eight-hour law in all public departments. Equal pay for equal service for men and women.
8. Enactment of laws abolishing the sweating system.

Read St. Louis Labor.
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Address: 966 Chouteau Ave.

Easy Lessons In Socialism

BY WM. H. LEFFINGWELL.

Lesson No. 1.

For the sake of clearness of thought, the subjects will be divided into propositions.

Proposition (a): Since the beginning of civilization the history of all society has been a history of class struggles.

You very often hear a man say, when you talk Socialism to him: "You can never do it; this system has always been and it always will be." Nothing could be further from the truth. This system has only been in existence for four or five hundred years, and in some parts of the world this capitalist system has not yet appeared. But there is one thing that "always has been" since the beginning of civilization, and that is the class struggle. When people began to emerge from barbarism into civilization the class struggles began. Then the workers were chattel slaves. They belonged, body and soul, to their masters, who did whatever they saw fit with them. The next stage was feudalism. Under this stage the worker belonged to the land and the land belonged to the lord. The next stage of society was capitalism, and under which we are living at the present time. Under this system the worker works for a wage and the tools belong to his master, the capitalist.

How all these changes came about would make a long and intricate story. Suffice it to say that every advance was made by a struggle between classes. It would be well to look into this further. There are lots of books written on the subject which are interesting.

Proposition (b): The present struggle is between the employing class, or the capitalists, and the employed class, or the workingmen.

How hard it is to make some people believe this. Especially workers in America. In this glorious land of freedom there are no classes, yet the people who tell us this are continually talking about the "capitalist class" and the working class."

Were you ever awakened from a nice, comfortable sleep, about 5:30 in the morning, by an infernal machine, known as an alarm clock? This impish device says: "Get up, you slave, get up. Go to work. If you are late you will have to hunt another master or starve." Doesn't this convince you that the other class holds you in bondage?

If not, how about strikes and lock-outs? What do these mean? They mean just what is stated above—there is a struggle continually waging between the worker and his masters, the capitalists.

"But," you say, "I'll admit some bosses are mean, but that is no reason to condemn the good ones; they are not fighting the working class."

Well, if you are not yet convinced, what you need is a taste of the blacklist. This will show you whether or not the capitalists stick together when it comes to a struggle between their brother slaves and their masters. There is no capitalist good enough to employ a black-listed man,—or at least he has not yet been found.

We will take it for granted that after you have digested this thoroughly he can talk to you a little stronger—let us take

Proposition (c): The interests of the working class and the interests of the capitalist class are diametrically opposed.

This is so simple that any one ought to understand it. But every one doesn't.

The most important thing to a working man is to get? A good living, is it not? To get this he must have good wages and he is continually trying to "better himself" along these lines. This is natural.

What is the most important con-

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 misuse 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 assemblage.

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

POLITICAL DEMANDS.

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

Our Milwaukee Letter

By E. H. Thomas, Socialist State Secretary.

Some interesting facts have been brought to light in the Department of Public Works in Milwaukee.

The average cost of asphalt street paving per square yard under the last administration was \$2.34. The asphalt used, according to the required specifications, had to be a particular brand, controlled by one certain asphalt company. These were the conditions under the old regime.

Now our Socialist head of the Public Works Department has changed all that. He has so framed the specifications that, while better street work is required, it is not necessary to get the asphalt from the favored company.

Now, what was the result? The bids offered yesterday for street paving showed a reduction of \$1.05 per square yard. That is, the total amount saved on these bids alone will be \$55,300. Pretty good for one day's work. This amount would pay the salary of the Socialist Superintendent of Street Construction for eighteen years.

The interesting query now arises, Where did this big difference go under the former administration?

To contractors' profits? Then no wonder the contractors raised such a great hue and cry against the Socialist administration.

To politicians' graft? Then no wonder the anti-Socialist politicians think it worth their while to fight the Socialist administration so furiously.

In either case, this throws a great deal of light upon the campaign of lies, calumnies and venomous attacks to which the Milwaukee Socialist administration has been subjected. It was simply a case of "economic determinism." The Socialists, it will be remembered, tried to introduce direct city work, without the intervention of contractors. The

anti-Socialist minority in the Council blocked this, a three-fourths majority being required to pass it. But the contractors and the old party politicians, seeing that their palmy days were past, unless they could down the Socialists, proceeded to use all means fair and foul to put them out of power.

Another still more significant fact is this curious one—that the capitalist daily papers of Milwaukee have almost nothing to say about this big saving in the street work of our city. One morning paper omits the subject altogether. Another hides it on the fourth page. And yet, even from a capitalistic standpoint, this was big news even for the people of Milwaukee.

But it has come to a point that the Milwaukee people can get no news about their administration. Whenever the Socialist administration does a good thing the capitalist press twists and misrepresents it. If the papers cannot possibly distort the fact, then they keep mum.

An amusing instance of the perverseness of the press was given in the report of a recent discussion at one of our civic centers. City Clerk Carl D. Thompson, challenged to debate the leader of the anti-Socialist minority in the City Council. Comrade Thompson simply wiped the floor with the unfortunate Alderman. But the capitalist papers, in their report of the debate, so contrived to make the worse appear the better reason that any one who had not attended the meeting might have supposed that the anti-Socialist had won easy honors.

No wonder that when one Milwaukee comrade meets another, they cannot part without exclaiming: "We must have a Milwaukee Socialist daily!"

E. H. THOMAS.

The Insurance Scheme Of the British Government

(From Labor Leader.)

The long-talked-of insurance scheme which Mr. Lloyd George unfolded before the House of Commons last Thursday does credit to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's constructive capacity. Viewing it in relation both to the past and the future, the scheme must be recognized as a landmark in legislation by all who are competent to form a correct estimate of its merits and significance. A bill which is designed to bring 15,000,000 of the population within the range of insurance it would be impossible to regard as other than a large and comprehensive scheme, and as betokening a marked stride in the matter of social policy.

But in attempting to form a correct estimate of the project one cannot overlook the fact that in the matter of state schemes of insurance against sickness and invalidity England has long lagged behind Germany, and that from this point of view the bill must be regarded as an attempt to make up for lost time. On the other hand, by inaugurating compulsory insurance against unemployment, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has taken a commendable step in advance. In this respect Germany will now lag behind England, though not for long if the German Socialists have their way.

Whilst it would be futile to attempt a special criticism of the bill within the space at our disposal, yet the prominence of sundry defects in the scheme prevent them being passed over. As regards insurance against unemployment, for example, even if the bill be but a beginning, is that any reason why the claims of women should be completely ignored? How comes it that sundry women's trades, equal in number to the men's trades selected, have not been included within the scope of the bill? And why, as regards men's trades, has there been such a limited selection? Turning next to the provision against sickness and invalidity, the question arises, why should employers be asked to contribute less than the workers? Why should not the scale be the other way about?

And why, also, should men over 65 years of age be left altogether out in the cold? The omission is especially unfortunate in view of the fact that old-age pensions cannot be claimed by those under 70. What is the unfortunate worker to do during the intervening five years? The mere reference to defects which lie on the surface shows how necessary it is to secure an emendation of the bill before it becomes a law.

The failure to include insurance against mortality, which means leaving widows and orphans in the lurch, must be regarded as a grave omission—and an omission all the more strange in view of the forecast made by Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill. The article on this subject which appears in this issue of the Leader gives to the omission a very sinister significance.

The Socialist critic will also be impelled to indulge in the further reflection that prevention is better than cure, and that schemes of insurance against sickness and unemployment must always leave the causes in operation. All this may be said, and must be said, though without prejudice to Mr. Lloyd George's scheme: for the mitigation of evil effects must be acclaimed as an augury of a more fundamental remedy as time ripens.

It is in its potentiality even more than in its actuality that the value of the insurance scheme lies. It betokens a changed outlook. It shows that the arid politics of the past are being left far behind. It signifies that the social problem is coming to be regarded even by politicians as the predominant problem, and that its solution is becoming recognized as the main function of the state. Nothing, we repeat, could be more significant as to the changed outlook that the government's Insurance bill—a change which is due to the advance of Socialism and the rise of the Labor party. The scheme which ten years ago would have been derided as flatly Eutopian to-day is introduced by one party and evokes the benediction of the other. All this speaks volumes as to what another decade may bring forth.

California as a Storm Center of the Labor World

(By National Socialist Press.)

Los Angeles, Cal., May 22.—California is the storm center in the labor world to-day. The arrest of the McNamara brothers and kidnaping of John J. McNamara from Indianapolis is a tragic incident that shows the direction and intensity of the storm. The Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case is universally cited as a direct parallel, and this latest outrage has done more to develop a class consciousness among the workers of the state than all the efforts of agitators of the previous decade. Workers of California feel that capitalist tyranny reached its zenith when it laid its blood-stained hand on the secretary of the Structural Ironworkers' Union and repeated the infamous crime perpetrated a few years ago in Colorado. Labor here realizes that the steal-

ing of this man by force and fraud is a greater menace to its liberties than any act ever before attempted. The true condition of things in Southern California cannot be clearly understood unless one reviews the situation some years back to find the cause primary in the action and see who is responsible for the warfare that exists to-day. During the past decade Southern California has developed wonderfully, and Los Angeles, its metropolis, which embraces a population greater than all the rest of the territory, has sprung up like a mushroom between night and morning. Capitalist exploiters grasped the opportunity offered them by this boom in industry, just as the real estate sharks utilized the land boom in 1887 and 1888 to its utmost capacity. In carrying out their schemes they

have been aided by a combination of circumstances and conditions not to be found elsewhere. Not the least of these is that thousands of unskilled laborers and skilled mechanics, having sold all they possessed in the East and used the product to bring their families here, when the climate was held up as ideal. Once on the ground, these unfortunates have found that conditions had been misrepresented by the lying newspapers which constantly sought to flood the city with unemployed, in order that the competition in the struggle for existence would keep wages down. In desperation hundreds of jobless men have been compelled to take up any work that was offered, no matter how menial or how low the wage. Wages in all lines of industry range lower here than in any other Eastern city and in some occupations lower in Los Angeles than any other city in the state. Workers found they could go no farther west, neither could they recross the desert for the east.

Capitalists naturally took full advantage of this situation and bought their labor in the cheapest market. The depths of depravity brought about by these conditions can find no place in print. Virtue and honor have been sacrificed by desperate workers. These conditions forced men to organize to defend themselves and fight for better conditions in wages, sanitation and hours. At the present time 800 carpenters are on a strike for \$4.00 a day for eight hours' work. That is the standard everywhere but in Los Angeles, and in Northern California carpenters received from \$4.50 to \$5.50 per day. When the strike was called a few weeks ago nearly as many non-union men came out as union men and most of them have joined the union. Many contractors have yielded, but builders who are members of the Master Builders' Association have been forbidden to enter any compact with the men on pain of a \$1,000 fine. Labor has fought its way out of the terrible conditions that once existed here a few years ago, when skilled carpenters were working for \$1.50 a day up to \$2.00 a day of nine hours; iron workers and machinists, 25 cents an hour for ten hours' labor.

In June, 1910, a strike was declared in nearly every one of the metal trades in the city. Structural iron workers walked out in a body. About the same time several thousand brewery workers went on strike. Within a few months both the brewers and the employers of the iron workers wanted to yield, but they were prevented from doing so by the Steel Trust, which had taken a hand in affairs, and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, which is dominated by H. G. Otis and his cohorts. The strikers were winning their point, and an appeal was made to the so-called Good Government administration. A law was passed making it a misdemeanor to picket the vicinity of works where a strike was in progress. So sweeping and drastic was this law that the unions determined to try to demonstrate its invalidity in court. But the upper courts are owned and operated by the same power that the lower courts are and the law stood the test. Over 400 strikers have been arrested on the strength of the law, and but five convictions have come out of the prosecution of the men. Seeing the futility of the law as it stood, a strong effort was made to get through the recent legislature a law making it possible for nine jurors to convict in all cases excepting where a death penalty could be applied. But the Socialist Legislative Publicity Bureau at Sacramento turned the spotlight on the atrocious measure and it was killed.

Then the Goo Goos held a conference and decided to arrest strikers on a charge of conspiring to commit a crime—picketing. The ghastly joke is that picketing is not a crime, but a misdemeanor. They called it a crime to try to commit a misdemeanor, and again made a ridiculous proposition stick. Thirty-five striking iron workers were arrested on this outrageous charge, and the bail was placed at \$300, despite the fact that the maximum fine for picketing is \$50. The defense pointed to the fact that this act would result in the men being punished before trial and conviction. The judge persisted and a number of the men were held in jail. The jury in the case disagreed after a trial lasting three weeks, and the case will, in all probability, be abandoned.

The striking brewers scored a clean victory and all of them have been taken back at the increased wage and reduced hours for which they struck. All strikebreakers were discharged. Despite this fact, there are about fifty cases pending against individual brewery workers charged with breaking the anti-picketing law. The brewery workers' strike was a magnificent exhibition of solidarity and attendant success. The splendid support rendered by unions all over the country and the class conscious spirit shown by the workers were the things that went far to make a success of the strike. There was something heroic in the way the men held out under the most adverse circumstances. The struggle was characteristic also as showing the lengths to which the capitalist class will go to secure their ends. The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association pledged itself to recoup the brewers for the financial losses resulting from the struggle. They tried to starve the workers into line, but it

wouldn't work. The week when the breweries were to yield and grant the demands of the men the explosion occurred in the Los Angeles Times. In desperation the brewers held out, thinking public sentiment would swing in their direction. Their months' experience showed them their error and they yielded, much to the disgust of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association and the Los Angeles Times.

The plot of capitalism is to crush organized labor in Los Angeles, then move onward to Portland, where the second battle will be fought; winning there, the triumphant march will be continued to San Francisco. Taking advantage of the gas explosion which destroyed the Times, a great conspiracy has been hatched by capitalism—a Harry Orchard has been found, the Haywood case paralleled to the minutest details, even to the fake confessions and identifications following the kidnaping.

Organized and unorganized labor in Los Angeles is joining hands with the Socialists in the political action that started to-day by the nomination of a full Socialist-Union Labor ticket for the municipal election next fall.

The workers must win on the political field as well as on the industrial field—that is the determination and the battle cry is LOS ANGELES FOR THE WORKERS.

Upton Sinclair On The Sweating System

SAYS SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT MAKES WORKERS OBJECT OF PITY.

Through the publication in the American Magazine of a series of papers on the advantages of scientific management, Frederick W. Taylor, its originator, has brought down upon his head a heap of criticism from many quarters as to its practical value.

Sinclair Shows It Up.

In the June number of this periodical Sinclair takes exception to a number of claims made by Taylor and brings back a quick reply.

Writes Sinclair: "He tells us how working men were loading twelve and a half tons of pig iron and he induced them to load forty-seven tons instead. They had formerly been getting \$1.15; he paid them \$1.85. Thus it appears that he gave about 61 per cent increase in wages, and got 362 per cent increase in work.

"I shall not soon forget the picture which he gave us of the poor old laborer who was trying to build his pitiful little home after hours, and who was induced to give 362 per cent more service for 61 per cent more pay.

Wants to Know.

"I wonder how Mr. Taylor and his colleagues arrived at the latter figure. He tells us just how by scientific figuring he learned that the man could life forty-seven pounds of pig iron, but he does not tell us by what scientific figuring he arrived at the conclusion that he should receive \$1.85 for the work, instead of, let us say, \$2.85."

Taylor answers the contention thus:

"We must assume, then, that the largest part of the gain which has come from his great increase in output will in the end go to the people in the form of cheaper pig iron. And before deciding upon how the balance is to be divided between the workman and the employer—namely, as to what is just and fair compensation for the man who does the piling and what should be left for the company as profit—we must look at the matter from all sides.

Likens Worker to Ox.

"First: As we have before stated, the pig-iron handler is not an extraordinary man difficult to find; he is merely a man more or less of the type of the ox, heavy both mentally and physically.

"Second: The work which this man does tires him no more than any healthy normal laborer is tired by a proper day's work. (If this man is overworked by his work, then the task has been wrongly set, and this is as far as possible from the object of Scientific Management.)

"Third: It was not due to this man's initiative or originality that he did this big day's work, but to the knowledge of pig-iron handling developed and taught him by someone else.

Believes in Level.

"Fourth: It is just and fair that men of the same general grade (when their all-around capacities are considered) should be paid about the same wages when they are all working to the best of their abilities. (It would be grossly unjust to other laborers, for instance, to pay this man three and six-tenths as high wages as other men of his general grade receive for an honest, full day's work.)

CHILD LABOR DECISION.

Nashville, Tenn., May 27.—In a decision handed down by the Supreme Court of Tennessee it is held that an amendment to the state's child labor law, making it unlawful to employ children under 14 years of age in factories, mines or workshops, is not constitutional. The effect of the decision is to reduce the age at which children may be employed to 12 years.

How Employers Fight-- Illinois Manufacturers Oppose Labor Bills

The Illinois State Legislature passed two bills during the last session which the Illinois Manufacturers' Association did not like. One was a workmen's compensation measure and the other an employers' liability law.

It is more than probable that both laws are little more than makeshifts—sops to Labor—but it is worth while noting that the Manufacturers' Association stopped at nothing to have the laws defeated.

A special circular, intended for perusal by the elect only, has fallen in our hands. This circular urges all Illinois manufacturers to attend a hearing on May 26 and induce Gov. Deneen to veto these two bills. The circular says, in part:

"A special train has been arranged on the Chicago and Alton Railroad for the convenience of those living in the northern part of the state who expect to attend. Those wishing reservations should communicate at once with the Chicago and Alton ticket office. . . . back up the man you send to Springfield with a night telegram to the Governor, so that it will reach him Friday morning. If you want the bills vetoed, it is imperative that you use all the influence you have."

All of which goes to show that the employer is wide-awake and fighting every inch of the way. We wonder what desperate measures the manufacturers' Association would resort to to head off a full and adequate employers' liability law should one be introduced?

Whatever indifference and sloppiness the average workman may display in protecting his class interests,

it is very evident that the employer understands his class interests quite clearly and fights accordingly.

The employer gives nothing, yields nothing, except that which is wrung from him by the power of the organized, united workers.

OTTO PAULS.

CLASH OF INTERESTS.

Springfield, Ill., May 26.—General business depression, with Illinois manufacturers unable to compete with industries outside the state, was the dismal picture painted before Governor Deneen to-day by representatives of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association and kindred interests, who came to Springfield 400 strong to urge upon the executive the necessity of vetoing the employers' liability and workmen's compensation acts, passed by the General Assembly last week.

In rebuttal, representatives of organized labor told the Governor that industries are thriving in other states where both laws are effective, and unless these acts are placed upon the statute books now more drastic measures will follow.

State Senator Henson of Decatur, President John Walker of the United Mine Workers of Illinois and President Edwin Wright of the Illinois Federation of Labor urged their approval. Attorney G. W. Harper of the State Commission, which drafted the two bills, also spoke in their support.

Governor Deneen gave no indication of what action he will take upon the bills, but the manufacturers were not in an amiable frame of mind when they departed.

PLASTERERS GET INCREASE.

Washington, D. C., May 29.—The plasterers of Ft. Wayne, Ind., after a strike of some weeks, came to an agreement with their employers, getting 50 cents' per day increase.

ST. Louis Workingmen's Protective Union.

504 MARKET STREET.

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

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Baker's Unions No. 4 and 50.

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SUNRISE - 5c

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ST. LOUIS LABORPublished every Saturday by the
LABOR PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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

Subscription: \$1.00 per year in advance.

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

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notify this office of new address. Also state old address.

ALLOED PRINTING
TRADES UNION COUNCIL Printery
ST. LOUIS, MO.
966 Chouteau Avenue.

The Rule of Nonsense.The American Tobacco Company follows the Stanard Oil Company in
the grave.In the grave of the United States Supreme Court. The grave-diggers
have done their work! they have freed the American people of two of the
most powerful monopolies "in restraint of trade".The dissolution of the American Tobacco Company was ordered May
29 by the United States Supreme Court. Six months' time is given, which
may be extended sixty days, the receivership or injunction proceedings to
follow the failure of the reorganization under the terms of the Sherman
antitrust act at the expiration of these sixty days of grace.Chief Justice White, in delivering the opinion of the court, laid great
stress on the "rule of reason" by which he and his colleagues were guided.This "rule of reason" decision makes the trust kings and monopolists
smile. Wall Street is not excited about the matter, and "big business"
is not in the least disturbed.The Tobacco trust decision of the United States Supreme Court is not
based on the "rule of reason", but on the rule of nonsense. We might add
that the very law on which the decision is based, i. e. the Sherman Anti-
Trust Act, is nonsense.It is therefore not surprising that the highest court of the land is
caught in an inextricable net of nonsense by rendering a decision that will
make future generations laugh.The congressmen and senators who enacted the Sherman Anti-Trust
law, and the president who signed it, failed to understand the industrial
age that produced the trusts. They were possessed of the foolish idea that
the wheel of economic and social progress could be turned backward, or
at least, be brought to a standstill. That the trust is naturally and logi-
cally the result of our modern capitalist system of production and
distribution they could not perceive.If it is unlawful for sixty-five corporations to combine, why should
it be legal for two, six or ten?These and similar questions have been so often answered and ventila-
ted by the Socialist press that it is waste of time and space to extend
the argument any further.

In reading the decision Chief Justice White said:

That the court below, in order to give effective force to
our decree in this regard, be directed to hear the parties by
evidence or otherwise, as it may be deemed proper for the
purpose of ASCERTAINING AND DETERMINING UPON SOME
PLAN OR METHOD OF DISSOLVING THE COMBINATION,
AND OF RE-CREATING OUT OF THE ELEMENTS NOW
COMPOSING IT A NEW CONDITION WHICH SHALL BE
HONESTLY IN HARMONY WITH AND NOT REPUGNANT
TO THE LAW.

According to Chief Justice White the "order of dissolution" is really
an order to reorganize in such a manner and on such a legal basis that
the Sherman Anti-Trust Act will cause no further inconvenience to the
monopoly.The "court below" is ordered to re-create the monopoly in line with
the provisions of the anti-trust law; in other words: the court shall point
out to the trust how it can or may without danger continue its operations.
To re-create, to re-construct, to re-organize the trust has been de-
clared to be the duty of the "court below".Justice Harlan, in a dissenting opinion, objects to his colleagues'
"rule of reason" methods, but his arguments on the main points of the
case differ little from the opinion read by Chief Justice White.The Sherman Anti-Trust Act will continue to create some more seri-
ous complications for our Democratic and Republican statesmen. "Smash
the trusts!" has become a hobby for the old party reform politicians, but
that the advice involves the most serious problems of modern times they
cannot or will not realize.To dissolve the American Tobacco Company or the Standard Oil
Company is an impossibility. It would mean to dissolve other monopolies
and lead to a general demoralization of the present capitalist system of
production and distribution.Can we go back to the old system of competitive production and
small business? And if we could, would it be desirable to do so?Or shall we take the next logical step in industrial evolution and progress
and apply the Socialist remedy? Why not nationalize the trusts?The only way for the people to get into possession of its own is to
make the trustified industries the common property of the nation, own
and operate them for the benefit of all the people, instead of for the profit
and private gain of a small clique of labor exploiters.That the leading capitalist organs have no fear of injury to the
"interests" from the latest Supreme Court decision may best be proven
by the following editorial comment of the St. Louis Globe Democrat:

"Manifestly, this decision is favorable to the company. The
dissolution which is ordered is likely to cause even less disturb-
ance to it than will be produced in the Standard Oil Company by
the ruling in its case two weeks ago. To the layman it would
seem that the court allows ample time for a reshaping of the
organization. The liberal spirit which is shown by the court will
please the country. That tribunal takes into account the vast
interests which are involved, and the propriety of permitting a
reasonable time for the company to get itself into harmony with
the statute. That the combination violates the law was the un-
animous opinion of the court. It attempted to create a mono-
poly, and thus violates the first and second sections of the Sher-
man act. But the combination is to be allowed, after dissolu-
tion, to adopt some method by which it can get itself into con-
formity with the letter and the spirit of the law. The court
recognizes that co-operation is a law of trade, which operates in
all activities and in all countries."

The G.-D. expresses the opinion of the trust magnates. Instead of
injuring the trusts the decision of the United States Supreme Court will
benefit them.

G. A. HOEHN.

**McNAMARA'S ATTORNEY EXPOS-
ING ROOSEVELT'S "HON-
EST MAN."****Congressman Berger Before Com-
mittee in Behalf of Kidnaped
Labor Leaders.****HIGH-HANDED OUTRAGE:****President Ryan of Structural Iron
Workers Tells Story of
Kidnaping.**

(By National Socialist Press.)

Washington, D. C.—Detective W.
J. Burns, Roosevelt's "honest man,"
was proven to be a deliberate liar by
Attorney Leo Rappaport, of the
Structural Iron Workers' Union, at
the hearing on Representative Ber-
ger's resolution for a congressional
probe of the McNamara kidnaping
case, held before the House Com-
mittee on Rules.Rappaport submitted a copy of the
requisition papers, which showed
that Assistant District Attorney Ford
of Los Angeles swore that McNa-
mara was under arrest at Indianapoli-
s, April 15. Ford's affidavit con-tained a telegram from Burns, in
which the detective stated that he
had McNamara under arrest at that
date.The undisputed fact is that Mc-
Namara was not arrested until April
23, one week later.Rappaport said Burns lied in that
telegram, and Ford perjured himself
in that affidavit, which was the basis
for the requisition papers issued by
the Governor of California.Representative Berger, author of
the resolution; President Ryan and
Attorney Rappaport of the Iron
Workers' Union addressed the com-
mittee. A letter from President
Gompers of the American Federation
of Labor was read by Chairman
Henry of the committee.In opening the hearing, Berger
said that he did not want the com-
mittee to consider the guilt or inno-
cence of McNamara. The courts are
to settle that question, he said."I am primarily concerned," said
Berger, "with a series of flagrant
and outrageous breaches of the law
by civil officials, in which a citizen's
constitutional safeguards have been
violated, and I am further concerned
with the power of the National Leg-
islature to assert its right to inter-
vene in such a case."He then told the committee how
McNamara had been forcibly taken
away from his office, denied counsel
and in the dark of the night hurried
out of the city in an automobile filled
with private detectives. The seizure
of McNamara's private papers and
the ransacking of the office were also
denounced by the Socialist member
of Congress.In support of his charges, Berger
quoted a number of decisions perti-
nent to the case. One of these was
the dissenting opinion of Justice
McKenna in the case of Moyer; Hay-
wood and Pettibone. Berger urged
an investigation, so that Congress
may enact stringent laws to prevent
a repetition of the Indiana outrage.President Gompers, who was in
New York at the time of the hearing,
said in his letter that the President
of the United States would give more
consideration to a fugitive from jus-
tice wanted by a foreign potentate
than was given to McNamara by the
Indiana officials.The arrest of McNamara, he said,
was a high-handed outrage, repug-
nant to our common conception of
human justice. He urged the adop-
tion of the Berger resolution.The story of the kidnaping and
the looting of the Iron Workers' of-fice at Indianapolis was told by an
eye-witness, President Ryan. He
said that the Executive Board of the
Union was forcibly detained in the
office for nearly three hours.That the detectives stole \$422
from the safe which they blew up
early that Sunday morning was the
sensational charge of Ryan.Rappaport also gave a detailed ac-
count of the lawlessness of the
agents of the Erectors' Association
on that day and evening. Every ef-
fort that he had then made to get
these detectives to observe the laws
governing arrest and search proved
fruitless, he said.That the Indianapolis newspapers
had the story of McNamara's arrest
in type hours before it took place
was another sensational charge made
by the union's attorney. The whole
affair was prearranged for the wide-
est publicity, he said.The Rules Committee, with the
exception of Madison, the insurgent
Republican, seems to be very much
impressed with the testimony. Mad-
ison seems to be averse to any action
by the committee on the ground that
it has no jurisdiction in this case.At this writing the hearings have
not been concluded.**Ready for the Battle
in the McNamara Case****"NOT GUILTY" PLEA ENTERED
JUNE 1.****Clarence Darrow, Job Harriman and
Leo Rappaport the Attorneys
for McNamaras.****A GREAT LEGAL BATTLE EX-
PECTED.**

(By National Socialist Press.)

Los Angeles, Cal., May 30.—"This
will be a hard fight and there will be
a contest at every step," said Claren-
ce Darrow, the day after he arrived
in California to take up the details
of the defense of John J. McNamara
and his brother, who are charged
with dynamiting the Los Angeles
Times building last October."I am looking over the points and
the defense will reach definite con-
clusions as to the moves to be taken.
The pleas of not guilty will be en-
tered June 1. We will move to quash
the indictments at that time. In the
meantime there are multitudinous
tasks ahead of us. We shall investi-
gate the construction of the grand
jury. There are 1900 folios of testi-
mony to be gone over and that, in
itself, is a detail that will consume
much time."We shall probably not ask for a
change of venue, because, in the
event it were granted, it would com-
pel us to go where the judges sent
us, and that might not work to our
advantage. We shall have to study
the case from all these points. I have
been here but a few days and have
not yet gone over the entire ground.
I shall have to get better posted on
California law and practice and then
can work from a better basis."I have seen the McNamara broth-
ers several times. They are cheerful,
calm and confident. But there is a
big fight ahead. There is a strong
similarity between the way John J.
McNamara was brought here and the
way the Western Federation of
Miners' men were taken from Denver
to Boise. I will not go further into
details in that direction at this time."Mr. Harriman and the other at-
torneys have been very busy on the
case up to this hour and I find every-
thing in excellent shape. There will
be nothing given out about the case
to the daily newspapers and few
statements will be made.Mr. Darrow is in excellent health,
and says he never entered on a big
case feeling better.Attorney Job Harriman has been
working on the case since the hour
of the arrest of the McNamara broth-
ers. He has had charge of all the
large number of cases where striking
brewery workers and metal workers
have been persecuted under the in-
famous anti-picket ordinance. An
insight into one of the lines of the
defense may be had from a state-
ment made by Mr. Harriman a few
days before Mr. Darrow's arrival.
The attorney is in possession of evi-
dence gathered by Dr. J. A. Holmes,
director of the United States Bureau
of Mines, showing that dynamite
could not have caused the explosion
in the Times building. Mr. Harri-
man said:"Burns says he has caught
the men who dynamited the Times
building—that one of them has even
confessed. Of what value could be a
confession of an act never commit-
ted? Why give credence to McMani-
gal and his tale of dynamiting a
building that was never dynamited?
Evidence such as offered by Dr.
Holmes is above price, and this ex-
pert, who is held to be the highest
authority on explosives in the
United States utterly destroys the
dynamite theory."First. The dynamite asserted to
have been used is made by the Giant
Powder Company of Berkeley. This
brand has been tested by the United
States Bureau of Mines and will notset fire to gas. This dynamite will
not set fire to inks or oils. An explo-
sion of this sort would not be fol-
lowed by flames—it would exting-
uish flame."Second. A gas explosion would,
on the contrary, set fire to inks and
oils, according to Dr. Holmes, and
would be followed by sheets of flame."This evidence in itself makes Mc-
Maniagal's confession worthless.
There is an abundance of evidence of
this sort, but this is merely one fea-
ture. The alleged confession of Mc-
Maniagal looks even thinner to-day,
after the Connors-Parks fiasco. The
public would do well to disregard all
these fake stories of confession and
identifications."The arrest of Bert H. Connors and
J. M. Parks, on a charge of conspir-
ing to dynamite the county Hall of
Records last September, has turned
out to be the worst sort of a fraud.
No one in Los Angeles—aside from
the dupes of the Times—placed any
credence in the story of an attempt
to blow up the Hall of Records. A
drunken man was arrested in the
vicinity of the Hall of Records, and
the next day Detective Rico, the pro-
fessional and authorized bomb finder,
did his duty and found a stick of
dynamite in an alley near the Hall
of Records. This was before the
Times explosion, and it will be re-
called that this same headquarters
detective found bombs at the right
hour in the places where the Times
could make the best stories of them.Bert Connors was found in the
vicinity of the Hall of Records, and
was arrested and held in jail fifty-
two days without the police finding
against him. Connors had been a
member of the Structural Iron Work-
ers' Union and had drawn benefits
during the strike. His name appears
on the books of the union only as a
strike beneficiary.J. M. Parks was arrested at the
same time Connors was taken to jail.
Both the Otis morning papers had
pictures and diagrams ready and the
arrest was pulled off with great os-
tentation. A great spread was made
of the story and flaring headlines for
two days told of the arrest of two
bad dynamiters, and a woman was
mixed in the case.Now it develops that Parks was a
stool pigeon for some obscure am-
ateur detective and that Connors is
the man who was so unjustly held
several months ago. The old rigamar-
ole about confessions and identifi-
cations was gone through with. Con-
nors was again most unmercifully
sweated and told that Parks had con-
fessed and implicated him. An-
nouncement was made that Connors
had confessed, and names of promi-
nent labor men were handled with
the recklessness characteristic of the
capitalist dailies. Parks was told that
Connors had confessed and involved
him. The truth about Parks' busi-
ness came to light.County Detective Sam Browne en-
gineered the whole frame-up, and he
and Assistant District Attorney Ray
Horton are accused of having given
the third degree to one Maple, a wit-
ness, who was supposed to be loaded
with information concerning the
case. The affair has gone a long way
towards discrediting the entire per-
secution of strikers on dynamite
charges.**TEACHERS' EXCURSION.****Boat Trip on June 10.**The third annual outing of the
Teachers' Fellowship Society of St.
Louis will be enjoyed by the society
and its friends on June 10th on the
steamer Grey Eagle.The morning trip leaves the foot
of Olive street at 9:30, returning at
6 p. m. The evening trip leaves the
foot of Olive street at 6:30 o'clock,
returning at 9:30. A most enjoyable
day and evening is assured to all.
Music and dancing.**The St. Louis
Union Label Section**

REPORTED BY D. G. BIGGS.

At a regular meeting, May 12th,
the Label Section instructed its
business committee to hold a special
meeting to devise ways and means of
enlarging the scope of agitation for
Union Label products and to create
a greater demand for them.A very interesting and highly sat-
isfactory conference of the commit-
tee was held May 19. After a thor-
ough discussion of several proposi-
tions it was decided to recommend
to the Section the establishment of a
staff of committees to visit every one
of the 197 unions in St. Louis at
least once every three months, and
to recommend that a central com-
mittee, or the business committee, be
empowered to issue from time to
time such literature, bulletins, but-
tons, etc., as in their judgment may
seem advisable.This would greatly increase the
scope of the propaganda.The Chicago Label Section has
issued a directory of all houses which
carry union-made goods. This book-
let can be carried in a pocket.San Francisco issues a wallet
which is embellished with labels of
various crafts and callings.Boston has a bulletin much on the
order of the Frisco wallet.San Francisco, Denver and several
other cities have label buttons, which
are worn by those who insist on get-
ting union label goods.All these various plans and other
plans of advertising and agitation
will be taken up from time to time,
and the work to increase sales of la-
bel commodities will be pushed with
greater energy than ever before.There are shirts, shoes and a long
line of other goods of various lines
and kinds made in prisons. Many of
them have catchy names and labels
of their own to deceive the public as
to their real origin. The list is too
long for publication. There is only
one safe way to avoid having this un-
fair stuff imposed upon us—that is
to ask for, and be sure to get articles
bearing union labels.When we purchase union label
goods we have the satisfaction of
knowing we have patronized some
fellow worker and some employer
who is giving his employees reason-
able conditions under which to work.In the Richmond (Va.) peniten-
entiary a contractor is turning out two-
million pairs of shoes annually. The
contractor pays 60 cents per day for
able, active men to operate this
work.In Jefferson City, Mo., a contrac-
tor is turning out millions of dozens
of overalls and cheap pants. These
are sold all over the country at prices
decidedly lower than the same can
be produced by free labor.Look for the union label, so no
prison stuff nor the product of em-
ployers who oppose unions will be
given to you for union money.Union wages should go for union
goods—no other kind:
Remember that!**New Subscribers**Have been reported by the following
comrades and friends:

O. Kaemmerer	1
Mrs. Cline	1
Phil Scheid	1
H. J. Morrison	1
Robt. Pöenack	1
John Wetzell	1
John A. Weber	1
C. Hirschenhofer	1
P. Fischman	1
Otto Pauls	2
Fred Stöcker	1
W. F. Crouch	2
F. E. Delmore	1
Hy. Schwaz	1

SHEET METAL WORKERS.**Splendid Gains Shown in Increases
of Wages Distributed Over a
Large Section of Country.**Washington, May 27.—The Amal-
gamated Sheet Metal Workers' Inter-
national Alliance reports a steady in-
crease in membership and increases
in wage scales scattered over a large
area. A few of the more prominent
wage changes follow:

Terre Haute, Ind., 22½ cents per day increase.
Youngstown, Ohio, 25 cents per day increase.
Niagara Falls, N. Y., 80 cents per day increase.
Springfield, Ill., 40 cents per day increase.
Oswego, N. Y., 50 cents per day in- crease.
Little Rock, Ark., 40 cents per day increase.
Flushing, L. I., 50 cents per day increase.
Holyoke, Mass., 52 cents per day increase.
Worcester, Mass., 25 cents per day increase.

CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS.Washington, May 29.—Within 24
hours after the United States Su-
preme Court handed down its deci-
sion quashing the sentences imposed
by Justice Wright on President Gompers,
Secretary Morrison and Vice-
President Mitchell telegrams began
pouring in. Every section of the
country furnished its quota, and ca-
blegrams from foreign countries at-
tested the interest which has been
taken not only at home, but abroad.**FOR SALE.**Second-hand book case and good
books for sale at 410 Olive avenue,
St. Louis County, Mo., 9400 South
Broadway. Broadway and Jefferson
Barracks car.**St. Louis Bakers & Bakers' Union
AID SOCIETIES****GRAND PICNIC SATURDAY JUNE 10, 1911,****AT PRIESTER'S PARK, Grand Ave. and Meramec St.**

Commencing at 2 P. M. Children Free ADMISSION 10c

ANNUAL PICNIC

GIVEN BY THE

Ninth Ward Club Socialist Party of St. Louis**SUNDAY, JUNE 11, 1911 (All Day)**

-AT-

Longwood Grove, South Broadway

Family Ticket, including Refreshments, \$1.00. Extra Lady 25c.

Take Broadway Through Car to Grove.

FROM THE BATTLEFIELD OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Central Trades & Labor Union

CENTRAL BODY TRANSACTS IMPORTANT BUSINESS.

Boycott on Master Bakers' Company Declared.

CONCERN IS NOW SCAB SHOP.

WOODWORKERS CRITICISED FOR CIRCULATING PAMPHLETS AGAINST THE CARPENTERS.

Attempt to Misrepresent the McNamara Case in Moving Picture Shows.

McNAMARA ASSESSMENT.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS TO DELIVER THE LABOR DAY ADDRESS.

Scab Boilers for New Municipal Building.

HELLRUNG & GRIMM TROUBLES.

PROTESTING PROTESTERS PROTEST IN VAIN.

Structural Iron Workers Prepare for Big McNamara Demonstration.

CONFERENCE ON MONDAY EVE.

There were over 200 delegates present at last Sunday's C. T. & L. U. meeting at 3535 Pine street when President Philippi called the assembly to order.

The Bakers' Strike.

In his report, Secretary Kreyling told of the efforts made by the Executive Board to bring about an amicable settlement of the strike troubles between the Bakers' Union and the Master Bakers' Co. Mr. Happel, who seems to be the high mogul of the company, declared that he would not, under any circumstances, have anything more to do with the Bakers' Union. As no adjustment could be brought about, the Executive Board recommended to endorse the boycott and place the Master Bakers' Co. on the unfair list of the central body. The recommendation concluded: "We hereby recommend that all members of organized labor give the bakery workers their undivided support in this struggle, not only against the Master Bakers, but the entire American Bread Co., who are supporting the Master Bakers' Co. to the utmost in their efforts to disrupt the Bakers' Unions."

Boilermakers' Grievance.

No final settlement has yet been brought about in the strike troubles of the Boilermakers against the Ritter-Conley Co., and the matter will be followed up with further efforts on the part of the organization.

Carpenters vs. Wood Workers.

In regard to the complaints of the Carpenters' District Council against members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, charging that the latter interfered in the Carpenters' strike in favor of the employers, Secretary Kreyling reported that there is reasonable doubt as to the justice of the complaint. As to the charge that the Wood Workers had provided the carpenters' contractors with pamphlets containing attacks on the Carpenters' Brotherhood, it must be admitted that a great injustice was done to the Carpenters by circulating pamphlets while the strike was on, and that such action cannot be sanctioned.

Attempt to Unionize Well's Shop.

In company with Bros. Biggs of Tailors' Union No. 11 and Hauser of Brewers' Union No. 6, Secretary Kreyling visited Max Well, in an effort to unionize his tailor shop. Mr. Well promised to take the matter under consideration.

Against McNamara Kidnaping Picture Exhibition.

With the sanction of the C. T. & L. U., the following letter was sent out: "To the Proprietors and Managers of Theaters, Gardens and Moving Picture Shows: Gentlemen—There are being placed on the market, for exhibition, slides purporting to show the incidents leading to the arrest in Indianapolis, Ind., of J. J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers."

"Permit us to express to you, in the name of the St. Louis organized working people, our most emphatic belief that these pictures are misleading and tend to prejudice and inflame the public mind against the accused and our organization. Because of this we desire to earnestly ask you to refrain from displaying any pictures, films, slides or printed matter in which the photographs or names of any of our members or association are used in connection herewith. You can rest assured that by refraining from exhibiting or displaying any of this matter you will earn the gratitude of all the union men and women and their sympathizers in our great city. Trusting you will comply with our earnest request, we beg to remain, very truly yours,

"International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Local Union No. 18.

A Five-Cent Assessment for McNamara Defense Fund.

On motion of the Executive Board, the central body decided to levy a five-cent assessment for the McNamara defense fund. There was some debate on the question, but finally the assessment was decided on by almost unanimous vote, 150 voting in the affirmative, 5 in the negative.

Gompers as Labor Day Speaker.

The Entertainment Committee made its report on the proposed joint Labor Day celebration with the Building Trades Council. No park has yet been secured. The recommendation to invite President Samuel Gompers of the A. F. of L. to deliver the Labor Day address was unanimously concurred in.

The question whether or not a Labor Day parade shall be held was laid over until the next meeting for final action.

Boycott Re-Endorsed.

On motion of Teamsters' Union No. 700, the boycott against the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. was re-endorsed.

Scab Boilers for New Municipal Building.

In a communication, Business Agent Gleason of the Boiler Makers asked the Central Trades and Labor Union to have the Legislative Committee take up the scab boiler question in connection with the new Municipal building. The Board of Public Improvements awarded a boiler contract to the unfair Toledo Flenders Boiler Co., although St. Louis has several Union boiler works that could have turned out the work for the new Municipal building. The matter was referred to the Legislative Committee for investigation and action thereon.

The Elevator Constructors' Union.

complained against the Williams Construction Co., No. 5 North Third street, that also runs a picture show on Newstead and Ashland avenues. Union men and women are requested not to patronize said show. Steamfitters' Union No. 29 had a complaint against the same firm.

Hellrung & Grimm Employ Non-Union Men.

The Carpenters' District Council reported that the firm of Hellrung & Grimm was fixing up their new store on Washington avenue with non-union labor. The endorsement of the boycott was asked for. The matter was referred to the secretary, with full power to act.

Protesters' Protest Protested.

In a letter the so-called "Order of Protesters" protested against the existence of the Socialist Party of St. Louis and told of the alleged fraudulent character of the "parties at 966 Chouteau avenue." On a point of order, the letter was declared out of order.

In a second letter the same "Order of Protesters" asked the C. T. & L. U. to co-operate with them in a McNamara protest demonstration. After some debate, the request was denied by almost unanimous vote.

Big McNamara Demonstration Under Auspices of Union Labor.

By unanimous vote the following resolution was adopted: "Whereas, the trial of J. J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Union, is drawing near,

"and Whereas, organized labor throughout the land is familiar with the details of the recent outrage against the labor movement, and "Whereas, To procure a fair and impartial trial for the accused, organized labor must rally to their support and provide funds to aid in securing for them justice, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Central Trades and Labor Union request each of the affiliated local unions to select one member of their respective organizations to meet and devise ways and means for creating a McNamara defense fund, and be it further

"Resolved, That they also consider the holding of a mass meeting of the organized men and women and their sympathizers to protest against the treatment accorded the accused members of organized labor.

"Respectfully submitted, "BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS, LOCAL UNION NO. 18.

"Per John Dryton, President.

"Per D. A. Cowan, Secretary."

Conference Called for Monday Evening.

Secretary Kreyling was instructed to notify all secretaries of affiliated Unions by postal card to have one representative to attend a meeting at 3535 Pine street, on Monday, June 5, at 8 p. m., to carry out the intent of the Iron Workers' resolution.

For the Symphony Orchestra.

Delegate Owen Miller of the Musicians' Union submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: "Whereas, The public prints of St. Louis have published a statement to the effect that unless a certain amount is subscribed by June 1st, 1911, the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra will be disbanded; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Central Trades and Labor Union of the City of St. Louis and vicinity would con-

sider the disbandment of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra as a step backward in the march of progress, and we urge the friends of St. Louis interested in its culture and welfare to prevent such a blow as the disbandment of this splendid orchestra by liberal subscription to maintain this institution, which has done so much for the elevation of music in this city." It was 6:30 o'clock when President Philippi closed the meeting.

The Marx & Haas Boycott on Pacific Coast

ORGANIZED LABOR IN SPOKANE DETERMINED TO ASSIST GARMENT WORKERS.

The Representatives of the St. Louis Union Enthusiastically Received.

Spokane, Wash., May 25.—Organized Labor of Spokane is a unit on the question of giving moral and financial support to the St. L. Garment Workers' District Council in its fight against the Marx & Haas Clothing Company.

Last Monday night the Spokane Central Labor Council met and listened to addresses by Kate Hurley and Fannie Sellins of the St. Louis Garment Workers. Miss Sellins told of the organization of the girls in the Marx & Haas factory into the Garment Workers' Union and the success that was attending this move until the time the Marx & Haas people changed their policy, under the influence of the Citizens' Alliance, and from that time on it was but a matter of time until the union was forced out and the firm announced an irrevocable and unremitting war upon the Garment Workers' Union, with the avowed purpose of breaking up the union and rendering the members of it (mostly women) the absolute slaves of the masters, not only as workers, but they would be compelled to submit to slavery of the body and soul for the privilege of working that they might exist.

She said that the men and women of the country had it in their power to force the employer, even of these eastern parts, to recognize the union, and thereby grant a decent working condition for the brothers and sisters in the union fold; this power we have is a simple and entirely inexpensive one, and one that it should not be necessary to ask a union man to observe—it is: DEMAND THE UNION LABEL on everything you purchase.

Miss Hurley spoke about the awful sanitary conditions under which much of the clothing is made in non-union shops and under sweatshop conditions. "Doctors tell us that the germs of consumption and other diseases are killed by sunlight. Still we arrest and punish people for the indecent practice of spitting on the sidewalks. But diseased people are permitted to work on the garments that other people wear, and I myself have seen this work done under conditions where these garments could not help being infected. Not only is this condition to be found in the factories, but garments that are sent out to be finished in the homes of the workers, as much of this work is done, come under even worse sanitary conditions, and you really take your very lives in your hands when you purchase and wear this kind of clothing. The only safeguard against such dangers is the union label, which guarantees that the garments are made under proper sanitary conditions and that the people who made them were paid decent wages."

The Central Labor Council decided to give to the St. Louis Garment Workers its moral and financial support and call upon all affiliated Union members not to patronize the Marx & Haas Co. until such time as the old friendly relations with Organized Labor have been re-established.

A large and enthusiastic labor meeting was held at Manito Park last Sunday afternoon under the auspices of the Socialist local. The principal speaker was Miss Fannie Sellins of the St. Louis Garment Workers. The earnest, straightforward way in which she told of the labor conditions in the east and of her own experience as a garment worker for the past fifteen years held the big audience spellbound, and frequently tears came to the eyes of her hearers as she told of the terrible hardships of the working class under the sweatshop conditions with which she had become familiar.

"This is God's country out west, here. Never allow the industrial conditions of the east to fasten their soul-destroying fangs into the working class of the west. Fight for the laundry girls. If the laundries that only pay 13 cents an hour to their girl employes are allowed to win it will be but a short time until other inroads will be made upon you, until they fasten upon your western women all the terrors of our eastern factory system. For God's sake, men of the west, do not allow them to commit this crime against your little girls of the laundries," concluded Miss Sellins in her most remarkable address.

She was followed by Mr. Baron of Coeur d'Alene, who made a short

talk that was well received. Miss Hurley had been expected to talk also, but was unfortunately detained by an attack of illness which confined her to her room all day Sunday. These girls will always get a good hearing in Spokane any time they come here, and the Labor World hopes they will find an opportunity to visit the city again some time.

The Musicians' National Convention

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF MEMBERSHIP CARDS PROPOSED.

Most of the Old Officers Re-Elected, Including Owen Miller of St. Louis.

MOTION TO WITHDRAW FROM A. F. of L. VOTED DOWN.

The sixteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians; just held at Atlanta, Ga., was attended by 162 delegates, representing 112 local unions.

Joseph Williams of London, England, attended as fraternal delegate from the English Federation of Musicians, and delivered an able address.

The convention took an important step in arranging its laws so as to make it possible for union musicians of both countries to deposit their cards and receive recognition.

A resolution was passed denouncing the kidnaping of John and James McNamara and Ortie McManigal, President Weber giving the resolution his unqualified support, and being most emphatic in his support of that part of the resolution calling upon Congress to investigate the arrest and kidnaping thoroughly.

N. Heidelberg of Dayton, Ohio, introduced a resolution asking that the Federation of Musicians withdraw from the American Federation of Labor. The resolution failed to carry.

The convention voted to change the date for holding the next convention from the first Monday in May to the fourth Monday in May.

The following officers were elected: Joseph N. Weber of New York, president; George W. Bone of Columbus, O., first vice-president; M. B. Howard of Pittsburg, second vice-president; C. S. Bagley of Los Angeles, third vice-president; Owen Miller of St. Louis, secretary; George Ostendorf of Chicago, treasurer.

The representatives from districts named were: Thomas F. Gamble of Providence, R. I., first district; E. E. Bossett of Rochester, N. Y., second district; A. C. Haden of Philadelphia, fourth district; H. M. Sladen of Philadelphia, fourth district; A. A. Green of Detroit and A. C. Gayer of Chicago, fifth district.

The following were elected delegates to the A. F. of L.: James Holden and Joseph Winkler of Chicago, E. F. Canavan and Joseph M. Weber of New York, Owen Miller of St. Louis, D. A. Carey of Toronto, W. E. Dodge of Boston, C. S. Bagley of Los Angeles, A. Owens of Pittsburg, B. F. Marston of Atlanta and Clinton Goer of Detroit.

One of the touching incidents of the convention was the presentation of the gavel used at the first meeting of the Cincinnati local to President Weber by H. D. Bessenherz, who was the union's first president. The presentation was made by Theodore Perry, president of the Cincinnati Union, on behalf of the only charter president, Mr. Bessenherz, who missed his first convention this year because of physical disability. He is in his eightieth year.

Omaha was chosen as the place for the next convention in 1912, and Toronto was practically decided upon for 1913.

Bartenders in National Convention

NEXT CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN DENVER, COLO.

INCREASE OF PER CAPITA.

Election of Officers and Convention Delegates.

At the recent national convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International League, held in Boston, it was decided that all changes of laws and other matters would stand unless 20 per cent of the locals call for a referendum.

It was also decided to increase the international per capita from 15 cents to 20 cents.

Many resolutions that will be of great benefit to the members of the organization were adopted by the convention.

The following officers were elected to serve for the next two years: President—Edward Flore, New York.

First Vice-President—Walter Hesketh, Washington.

Second Vice-President—F. Huffman, Minnesota.

Third Vice-President—W. H. Foster, Illinois.

Fourth Vice-President—Jas. Anderson, Kentucky.
Fifth Vice-President—C. W. McCurdy, Iowa.
Sixth Vice-President—Frank Sesma, California.
Seventh Vice-President—J. C. Hackett, Pennsylvania.
Eighth Vice-President—Elizabeth Malony, Illinois.
Secretary-Treasurer—Jere L. Sullivan, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Delegates to A. F. of L.—Thomas S. Farrell, Cleveland, O.; George A. Miller, Missouri, and Otto Pattberg, New York.

Denver, Colo., was selected for the next convention, which will be held in 1913.

Local Labor Field

BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS.

The American Bridge Co., which has the contract to build the "Free Bridge," is notoriously antagonistic to Union labor, and all indications are that the iron work, at least, will be put up by non-union men. The American Bridge Co., backed by the Steel Trust, is mainly responsible for the kidnaping of the officers of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union.

Mayor Kreismann announces with a blare of trumpets that a monster Free Bridge celebration will be held early in June to mark the finishing of the first pier. This celebration will have a very salty flavor to members of Organized Labor. The bridge they worked so hard for is to be a product of unfair labor.

During the month of June, Local Union No. 18 will have a nomination and election of all officers. The election takes place on June 24 and voting will be by ballot.

BREWERS' UNION NO. 6.

The semi-annual election of officers takes place in June. The nominations will be made in a general meeting of the members on June 11 and the election will follow on the 25th of June.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS.

The strike and boycott against the Master Bakers' Baking Company, is still on in full force. The concern is tied up tight and the prospects of winning are good. Their output has been reduced to one-fourth of what it was formerly.

On July 8 the Bakers will give a picnic at Riverside Park, on South Broadway.

Business Agent Beisel is busy organizing the bakers at points in Illinois. A recent trip to Murphysboro resulted in the organizing of all the snops in that town. Centralia and other points will be taken up next.

Miners and other members of Organized Labor near these places should be sure to insist on bread bearing the union label of the bakers.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS.

The declaring of the McKinley line unfair has interfered with several outings planned by locals of the Painters' Union.

Local 46 had arranged a picnic for July 11 at Center Grove Park; Local 115 had a similar affair on July 2. Like true union men, they are now waiting for a settlement of the difficulty before patronizing the McKinley line.

The strike of the hardwood finishers in a number of cabinet shops, which has been on since April 1, will probably be settled in the near future. The original demand was for an eight-hour day and 40 cents per hour.

Local Union No. 137 has a candidate for the office of third general vice-president in the person of Frank Leslie, one of their members.

STEAMFITTERS.

Work is slack at present and about 30 per cent of the men are idle. This may be partly due to the Carpenters improvement is looked for by Secretary Riegert. The annual convention of the International Association of Steamfitters takes place in Cincinnati on June 5. The delegates from St. Louis are P. Johnson, J. J. Sullivan and T. Powell.

Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union Made

FOR FINE JOB WORK GO TO CO-OPERATIVE Printery 966 Chouteau Avenue

UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE Blue Union Label

BAKERS' AID SOCIETIES

PICNIC AT PRIESTER'S PARK.

The St. Louis Bakers and Bakers' Aid Societies will have a picnic at Priester's South Side Park, Grand and Meramec, on Saturday, June 10. This park is becoming quite popular under its new management, and the aid societies assure all who come a good time. Admission is 10 cents; children free.

GRANITOID, CEMENT AND CONCRETE WORKERS.

The general dullness in building operations affects the Granitoid, Cement and Concrete Workers to some extent, about 25 per cent being out of work.

Business Agent Henry Redler is preparing a bill for introduction in the Municipal Assembly. It will provide for a more rigid inspection of all cement work.

In Milwaukee the Socialist inspectors found sewers, manholes, etc., made of clay and rubbish. Similar conditions seem to prevail in St. Louis. Nearly all the jobs in which rubbish and cinders are used, in place of cement, are put up with non-union labor by contractors who make a specialty of building houses for speculation. These flimsy, slap-dash houses are then sold to unwary buyers, who imagine they are investing in a real house.

An honest inspection, such as the Socialist administration have given Milwaukee, will put a stop to this kind of a confidence game.

EXPULSED FOR RATTING —BOOKBINDERS ACT.

Socialist union men will find a striking similarity between the action of the bookbinder mentioned below and the conduct of some "traveling Socialists."

How often have these "floaters" drifted into town and immediately proceeded to show the local Socialist organization how to run things? Not infrequently it becomes necessary to move them on in order to abate a nuisance. The same kind of a "critter" bobs up in the unions, as the following letter, by Secretary Sovey of Bookbinders' Local No. 18, will prove:

"A forwarer named Frank Wright struck this town in the latter part of March, and immediately got busy in an endeavor to fracture all of our local laws in as short a time as possible. He carried a bona fide traveling card issued by No. 172 of Memphis, Tenn., and also a letter of recommendation to Brother Roy Williamson of No. 18. He posed as a staunch union man and was accepted as such until he sneaked into a struck shop and refused to come out when requested. He is still there and, according to his own statement, has been promised a steady job. When he came to St. Louis, accompanied by his wife, he registered at a hotel under the name of Roy Wells. When a man sails under a name other than his own, he usually has a reason for hiding his identity. Who knows the reason in Wright's case?"

"By unanimous vote of No. 18, this wrong Mr. Wright has been expelled from our union for rattling."

"A. P. Sovey, Secretary."

It is interesting to note that the annual finance report of the International Bookbinders' Union shows a balance of over \$22,000 on hand, indicating a much stronger organization than most people think.

Why Women Need Votes

The revolution in women's work makes votes for women a practical necessity!

During the past hundred years there has come a complete revolution in industrial and social conditions.

In consequence of this the position of women and their conditions of work have undergone a change nothing short of revolutionary.

A hundred years ago women in their own homes spun the cloth, made the clothes for the family, cured the meat, preserved and canned the fruits and vegetables, baked the bread, made the butter, made the soap and candles, had charge of the education of girls and the early education of boys, and took care of all the sick. Women then could protect their children from evil influences, their daughters from unhealthy and demoralizing conditions and their homes from infectious clothing and impure food.

To-day industrial conditions have completely changed. The cloth is now spun not in the home but in the factory. The clothes are made not in the home but in the sweatshop. The meat is cured not in the home but by the beef trust. The fruits and vegetables are canned not in the home but in the factory. The bread is baked not in the home but in the bakery. The butter is made not in the home but in the creamery. The soap, candles, etc., are made not in the home but in the factory. The girls and boys are educated not in the home but in the public school. The sick are cared for not in the home but in the hospital.

As women's work has gone out of the home into the factory many women have been forced to follow their work into the factory, and there are to-day over six million women in the United States working outside the home. The hours of labor of these women and their conditions of work, both moral and sanitary, depend upon the laws, and yet the women have no voice in making the laws.

The women who are left in the home are trying to bring up their children and to keep their homes free from evil influences, both physical and moral. Under present-day conditions the homemakers are di-

rectly dependent upon the outside world for all the things which are necessary for the very life of their families, and yet women have no voice in making the laws which regulate the conditions under which these things are produced.

Women in their work as homemakers and mothers are even more vitally affected by the influences which reach their children from the outside world. The playgrounds, the school, the saloon, public amusements, etc., all vitally affect their powers to make their homes what they should be, and yet women have no voice in making the laws which for good or for evil so vitally affect their work.

Women need votes now in order to do the work which women have always done.

Women need votes to help get for themselves decent working conditions.

Women need votes to help to protect children from child labor.

Women need votes to help put an end to sweatshops.

Women need votes to help get more stringent pure food laws.

Women need votes to help get better tenement house laws.

Women need votes to help combat contagious diseases.

Women need votes to help put an end to the white slave traffic.

Women need votes to make it necessary for the government to consult the woman's point of view in the making and enforcing of the laws.

Women need votes to make it necessary for the government to use the taxes paid by men and women for women's interests as well as men's.

A hundred years ago the government of this country was primarily concerned with establishing its independence from other nations.

To-day the government of this country is primarily concerned with social and industrial problems, which vitally affect the lives of women and children.

History proves that governments pay attention to the demands of the people who keep them in power and not to the demands of the disfranchised class.

For this reason Votes for Women is a natural and necessary result of present-day conditions.—The Woman's Journal.

Why Socialism is Growing

By Harvey R. Baker.

During the past five years Socialism has made many wonderful strides forward, and its advancement has become most alarming to those interests which are the acknowledged foes of the people's rights. The common people, of whom there are so many, are awakening to the fact that they are a little more than ordinary slaves, that they have inherited rights which should be respected—rights, which shall be respected by those who have arrogated to themselves everything that virtually belongs to the people, that they, the common people, are themselves sovereign and owe allegiance to neither king nor clan.

Just for a moment let us consider some very simple figures.

In 69 fatal accidents reported to the coroner of New York City, the widows and orphans fared in this manner: Eighteen widows got nothing; five got funeral expenses and nothing more; twenty-two compromised, six filed suit and got an average of \$1045 each; one got a verdict of \$7500, and the remainder filed suits which probably are not settled yet.

In 116 fatal accident cases investigated at Buffalo, 39 widows, or about one-third of the entire number, got nothing, not even burial expenses; 13 got funeral expenses and nothing more; 38 settled without taking their cases to court and received on an average of \$500 each; 12 compromised after suit had been entered and got an average of \$1785 each; five got verdicts of \$5490 each; the remaining ones filed suits which a short while back were still pending. Then, too, it should be borne in mind that in nearly every case where recovery is had the lawyer's fee is about 40 per cent or nearly one-half the whole amount received.

This is the kind of protection the "System" gives to the wives and children of those who sacrifice their lives in the struggle for bread and in putting dollars into the pockets of the rich.

The continued growth of Socialism will mean a discontinuance of such a condition; it will abolish the practice of sending criminals to the United States Senate and to the Lower House of Congress.

It will mean that the people shall have the right to decide who will be their representatives in all legislative bodies, which surely is not now the case.

Who are the people's representatives in Congress (both branches) at the present time? Can they not be counted on the fingers of one's hand? And whose fault is it?

It is the fault of the "System" at the present time, but a continuance of such a condition would be directly chargeable to the people, especially in view of the fact that the remedy is with the people.

But the rank and file of the people of this country are extremely intelligent; they can see through things

at a glance; they can understand the schemes of the capitalists and tricksters just as soon as they come to the surface, and there is a growing sentiment among the people that these monsters must be driven from our national and state councils; must be eliminated so completely that they can have no influence whatsoever upon legislation of any kind, and that sentiment is to find a decisive expression in the ballot of the near future.

One of the most unnatural things for a man to do is to go to an enemy for a favor, and yet thousands upon thousands of workmen have been going to the polls at each election and voting against their own interests—voting to send their enemies to the United States Senate, to the Lower House of Congress or to the legislatures of the several states to enact laws to operate against the people.

Reader, don't you think it is time to halt and read the sign before you, "Stop, Look, Listen"?

Is it reasonable to suppose that the rich statesman will exert himself in the interest of those who make their bread by the sweat of their brow? No! Why, then, give him your support on election day?

Is the rich statesman in sympathy with those who daily toil from early morn till late at night in order that they may provide food, raiment and shelter for their loved ones? No! Why, then, give him your support on election day?

Abraham Lincoln struck the true keynote of Socialism when on the 19th day of November of 1863 at Gettysburg he used the immortal words: "A government of the people, by the people and for the people." This is the true spirit of Socialism; that is the spirit which should dominate the people; that is the spirit which will sweep the country in a little while, and then the people will come into possession of their own, and government of the few, by the few and for the few will cease to exist.—Coming "Nation."

"BOOT TRADE STAMP."

National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives Endeavoring to Popularize Its New Label.

Union labels in foreign countries are not in general use; in fact, very few exist, and in comparison with this country amount to comparatively nothing. But recently the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives in England have adopted a union label, to be placed upon the product of its members, wherever agreements with manufacturers can be secured. The emblem to be used is a triangle within a circle, and around the outside edge of the circle are the words, "National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives," and on the inside of the triangle, besides the outlines of a shoe, are the words, "Trade Union Label."

Job Harriman For Mayor

THE WELL-KNOWN COMRADE WILL HEAD LOS ANGELES SOCIALIST TICKET.

Labor Unions and Socialist Party Prepare for Political Battle.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 26.—The Socialists of this city took a long step toward a victory at the mayoralty election in the fall when they nominated their full city ticket yes-



JOB HARRIMAN.

terday, headed by Job Harriman, of counsel in the McNamara trial, for Mayor.

Candidates were named for every city office to be filled, including nine seats in the Council. Fred Wheeler, who polled 14,000 votes for Mayor two years ago, is one of the men nominated for the Council. Another is G. M. Whitley, a well-known negro Socialist, secretary of the Afro-American League.

The session yesterday afternoon, at which the nominations were made, was followed by a meeting to-night, during which the hall was packed with spectators. Resolutions were passed denouncing the present city administration for its attacks on the strikers.

The labor unions here are solid behind the Socialist ticket and victory is practically certain. The convention pledged support to the end that the McNamara brothers may be given a fair trial and the conspiracy of the financial interests against labor be defeated.

The convention was attended by the largest audience which ever assembled at a Socialist convention anywhere on the coast. The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association is very much disturbed over the political outlook and will do everything to defeat the Socialists. The city is, however, completely organized and the Socialists are going after victory the Milwaukee way.

The Collier Lad

Song.

I am a jovial collier lad, and blithe as blithe can be;
Then let the times be good or bad,
they're all the same to me,
'Tis little of the world I know, and
careless of its ways;
Down where the bright stars never
glow I wear away my days.

Chorus:

Down in a coal mine, underneath the
ground,
Where a gleam of sunshine never can
be found;
Digging dusk diamonds all the sea-
son round,
Down in a coal mine, underneath the
ground.

2.

My hands are horny, hard and black,
with working in the vein,
And like the clothes upon my back,
my speech is rough and plain;
Well, if I stumble with my tongue,
I've but one thing to say—
'Tis not the collier's heart that's
wrong; his head but goes astray.

3.

How little do the great ones care
who sit at home secure,
What hidden dangers colliers dare,
what hardships they endure;
The very fires their mansions boast,
to cheer themselves and wives,
Mayhap were kindled at the cost of
jovial colliers' lives.

4.

Then cheer up, lads, and make the
most of every joy ye can;
But let your mirth be always such as
best becomes a man.
However Fortune turns about, ours
still the jovial soul,
What would our country be without
the lads that mine for coal?

WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE

Preparations Are Under Way for the Third Biennial Convention, to Be Held Next Month.

The third biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union League will convene in Boston, June 12, 1911. The league has been active and assisted materially in spreading the principles of trade unionism among women workers. It has also done valuable service in great strikes where large numbers of women have been involved. During the sessions of the convention a mass meeting has been arranged, and, among others, John Mitchell will deliver an address.

The Socialist Labor Movement in Norway

The Socialist movement, as a political force, is a comparatively recent development in Norway. This fact is due largely to the economic conditions in the country. Only of late years has modern industrialism become a pronounced feature of the nation's life. And even now the population is largely rural. The largest city, Christiania, the capital of the kingdom, is about the size of St. Paul. The few other cities of importance are all smaller than Duluth. Then, too, the population of the country as a whole is small and very scattered. There are some over two million inhabitants in the whole land. There is a high birth rate and a low death rate, but the natural increase has been kept down to a great extent by emigration, especially to the United States. The poor peasant and the unpropertied city worker alike have sought relief from unfavorable conditions by going to America, where they have come to form an important element of the population, especially in the agricultural regions of the Northwest.

Socialism gained its first foothold among the organized laborers in the towns, especially Christiania. Several of the first agitators were foreigners, principally Danes and Swedes. Unionism and Socialism are almost interchangeable terms, at least "union man" and "Socialist" are, in the great majority of cases, the words representing the industrial and the political aspects of the same movement or the same man. The Socialist Party in Norway is known officially as the "Norwegian Labor Party."

The spread of Socialism has not, however, been confined to the larger cities. In the small towns and in the rural communities there are everywhere strong and active organizations, and the Socialists control a large number of rural "communes," as the administrative units are called. They are especially strong in the northern fishing districts.

The growth of the Socialist propaganda in Norway has not been attended by much demonstration on one side, and open, often violent, opposition on the other, as we find in the history of the movement in many other countries. This, I think, is due, in a measure, at least, to the Norse is a calm, reflective mind, rather unexcitable and undemonstrative. Then, too, there is a comparatively small "crowd spirit," except on most rare occasions, such as the union crisis in 1905, and an independence in thought and action. Norwegian is an individualist even in his Socialism. But if he once takes a stand for a cause, he is likely to be a "sticker." The Norwegian is, temperamentally and historically, the typical Teuton and Protestant. It is noteworthy that most of the studies in the "psychology of the crowd" have been made in Southern Europe, with its Latin "esprit de corps," impassioned appeals and turbulent demonstrations. The Socialist movement is international in its scope and activity, but, like all other things, partakes of the national traits and conditions of the different countries.

A. N. GILBERTSON, M. D.

Wharton in Sedalia

The General Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation of Railway Employees Visits the Local Firing Line Boys.

Sedalia, Mo.—General Secretary-Treasurer A. O. Wharton of the Federation of Railway Employees was in Sedalia Monday and addressed a meeting of the federated trades at the courthouse.

There was a large attendance, and the address of Brother Wharton was well received. He advocated a closer affiliation of all the shop forces throughout the entire west. It is expected that a meeting of the national officers of all the crafts in interest will be held in the near future to perfect these plans.

Secretary Wharton was on his way home after having visited Coffeyville, Osawatimie and Kansas City. At Coffeyville he succeeded in adjusting a number of grievances with the local management which had reached an acute stage. At night he addressed a special meeting of the Federation of Railway Employees.

He reports that the recent visit of President Bush at Osawatimie had had a most salutary effect on the conditions there. As a result the shops will not be removed from Coffeyville to Hoisington, for the present at least, as all the men who were laid off last month have been ordered to return to work, and the various shop committees have been instructed to notify all former employees who were laid off to report for duty. Here, too, a special meeting of the federated trades was held, which he addressed.

His next stop was at Kansas City, and, it being Sunday, he could meet

only such of the boys who were working. He visited both the Cypress and the East Bottom shops while in Kansas City. The force at these shops is being rapidly increased, fourteen machinists having been put to work Monday. The new shop contains ten pits and is modern in every respect, and when completed, Brother Wharton states, will be one of the best equipped in the west. The new shops at Hoisington, Kansas, will be a duplicate of the Kansas City shops.

Brother John Reid, general chairman of the blacksmiths for the Missouri Pacific, has been appointed foreman of the blacksmith shop at Kansas City.

Brother Wharton, before leaving St. Louis, received a message from the Federated trades of the Muskogee, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad, whose principal shops are located at Muskogee, advising him that the crafts had struck on account of discrimination against the men. All mechanics are, therefore, advised to stay away from this road until the trouble is settled.—The Liberator.

UNION MEN AND FRIENDS.



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

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 bakery shop 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-Bontler Bakery, Home Bakery Co., Freund Bros. Bread Co. Ltd., McKinney Bread Co.

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Efforts to Cripple the Socialist Labor Movement in Germany

Berlin, May 14. — The rapid progress made in recent years by the German Socialist Co-operative Societies is causing much uneasiness among shopkeepers of all kinds—large and small—and these traders are crying aloud to the governments of the various states to come to their assistance in the fight against this constructive force of the Socialist movement. Most ridiculous proposals are being continually made in Prussia, but, such as the government would like to do something to stem the tide of Socialism and Co-operation, the impracticable nature of these suggestions preclude their being acted upon. Matters have gone so far in this direction in Hamburg, however, that an anti-co-operation law has been proposed, which has for its immediate object the placing of an extra tax on the Co-operative Societies. Of course the ultimate aim is not so much to increase the revenue of the state as to tax these societies out of existence. For weeks past our comrades in Hamburg have conducted a vigorous agitation against this latest attack on the working classes, and it is to be hoped that the Burgerschaft of the most important of the Hanseatic cities will refuse to strike such a dastardly blow at the few rights of the German people.

The debates in the Reichstag on the Imperial Insurance Bill are receiving widespread attention, owing to the attempt which is being made by the government to lessen the influence of the Socialists on the managing bodies which administer the present Insurance Acts. Our Party has figured largely in the discussion and several powerful speeches in favor of democratizing the administration of the insurance laws have been made by the parliamentary leaders.

As customary in this land of organization, practically all workmen dropped tools on the first of May and demonstrated in their strength for the rights of labor. Throughout the

whole of Prussia, and in some other parts of the empire, open-air meetings were forbidden by the police authorities, and the majority of the employers decided to lock their men out for eleven days if the latter absent themselves from work on Labor Day; but the combined efforts of the government and the government proved quite futile, and all threats made no impression whatever on the splendidly organized and disciplined forces of labor. In fact, the Socialist Trade Union demonstrations and subsequent mass meetings were better attended and more successful than ever before. This was especially the case in and around Berlin. The great meeting held in the halls of the "Neue Welt" was attended by at least 25,000 people, and there were about 6,000 present at the Bockbrauerei. A magnificent success, too, was the meeting of the mental workers, where 15,000 had assembled. There were seventy-three afternoon meetings in Greater Berlin, all well attended; and the evening meetings were still more numerous, there being no less than eighty-four.

It was truly a labor festival. Even the German police seem to be making some progress toward civilization, for in general they remained quiet and kept "the peace." The reports of the demonstrations from all quarters of the country tell the same joyful news, and, where marching through the streets were permitted, tens of thousands of all ages and both sexes took part. In the great strongholds of Socialism the processions were huge; to mention only two—Leipzig and Hamburg—about 40,000 paraded the streets in the former and about 90,000 in the latter city. In Hamburg the Socialist-Labor ranks were enlivened and inspired by strains of music from eighteen bands and a number of choirs and musical clubs. The unqualified success of the May-Day festival this year bodes well for the cause of Socialism in the next electoral struggle.

JOHN W. SCHWARZ.

Shoe Workers' National Convention

Will Open June 19, in St. Paul, Minn.

To the Officers and Members of Our Several Local Unions—Greeting: In accordance with section 101 of our Constitution, the Tenth convention of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union will open in St. Paul, Minn., at the old State House, 10 a. m., on Monday, June 19, 1911.

Hotel Accommodations. Arrangements for hotel accommodations will be furnished to the delegates at a later date.

Transportation. Our request for special transportation rates has been denied by the passenger associations interested; but delegates can, if they desire, take advantage of the usual summer excursion tickets, which are a reduction from 8 to 10 per cent over the one way fare there and return.

For the information of the delegates that will go from New England, will say that we are advised that the excursion-rate from Boston and return will be about \$55.00, while the one way fare there and return is \$60.00. This does not include sleeping car or meals.

Basis of Representation. The basis of representation in conventions shall be one delegate for each Union and one additional delegate for each 200 members, or a majority fraction thereof. The number of delegates to which each Local Union is entitled will be determined by the number of members in good standing in each Local Union as shown by the register cards at Headquarters after the cash sheets covering collections for week ending Saturday, May 27th, have been checked up.

All delegates to conventions must be members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in good standing, actively employed at the trade, or in the employ of the General or Local Union, and must be members in continuous good standing of the Local Union which they are elected to represent for a period of at least one year previous to the date of the convention and attached to the Local Union and must attend a majority of meetings for that length of time previous to such election. This does not apply to members who may have been absent from meetings by reason of being employed for the Union; this not to apply to any Local Unions that have not been organized for that length of time.

Herewith will be found the necessary credential blanks, which should be carefully filled out when delegates are elected, and duplicate credential forwarded to the General Secretary-Treasurer immediately so as to place them in the hands of the General Auditors, who, under our Constitution, act as the Credential Committee. All duplicate credentials should be in the hands of the General Secretary-Treasurer at the General Office not later than June 1, 1911.

Important Notice. We strongly urge all our Local Unions to be represented in the convention to the full extent to which they are entitled. Some Unions de-

side the question as to whether they will be represented upon the theory that there is nothing important to come before the convention. This is a great mistake, because it is important that locals be ably and fully represented to prevent unwise legislation. It is better to be on guard against such possibilities rather than regret legislation when it is too late, which might have the effect of destroying our Union. It is generally agreed that the Local Unions where the members attend the meetings in the greatest number are the most successful.

This is natural, because experience begets knowledge, and knowledge is necessary to success. It is upon this principle that the conventions are made up only of persons who have attended a majority of Local Union meetings.

Again we caution that the utmost care be exercised in the selection of delegates, to the end that only those who have regularly practiced loyalty to our Constitution and to the organization shall be permitted to participate in shaping the affairs of our Union. Remember, that internal enemies are almost as dangerous as external foes. Loyalty to our Constitution rather than to individuals should be the test of fitness for deputation. Fraternally submitted,

JOHN F. TOBIN,
General President.

You, and You, And You, too!

An excellent suggestion, sane and practicable, comes from Brockton, Mass. Realizing the great work of the Milwaukee Socialists, and the holding of the Cream City as a strategic point, the Jewish comrades of Brockton put their heads together and hit upon a great scheme to boost the sale of the \$10 bonds that are to establish a daily Socialist paper in Milwaukee. If this scheme is adopted by the Socialist locals at large, Milwaukee will be ours "FOR KEEPS."

The secretary of the Hebrew Socialist local of Brockton, Mass., writes to Milwaukee Socialists: "Thirteen members of the Hebrew Socialist local of Brockton have constituted themselves a club for the purpose of buying bonds. Every member is to get one bond. Every one of us has paid in one dollar and is to pay that amount each month till every member of the club owns a bond. Enclosed you will find a check for thirteen dollars for the first month. We expect to increase our membership in the very near future. I was also instructed to write that we subscribe for thirteen bonds. All of these bonds paid for by December 1 will be assigned or transferred by lot to members of our club till each holds a bond. We earnestly hope that every Socialist and progressive organization will follow our example, and help the

Milwaukee comrades to establish a daily paper. This ought to be done as soon as possible, as we all understand that a daily is the only weapon with which the Milwaukee comrades can meet their opponents, the capitalist class, that has nine dailies, and is using all of them to discredit the present Socialist administration and to secure their defeat in the next election.

"We, in Brockton, realize the absolute necessity of Milwaukee Socialists having a daily paper, first, to nail the lies of the capitalist press, and, second, to bring the news of the Socialist administration and the message of Socialism to the toilers every day in the week, until they become conscious that our party is the only party that stands solely and uncompromisingly for the working class.

"Let the eastern comrades, as well as the western comrades, join forces to help establish that gigantic enterprise, 'a metropolitan Socialist daily newspaper,' of Milwaukee. Their fight is our fight.

"Wishing you a great success, I remain,

"Yours for the cause,
"ABRAHAM BLOOM,
"Brockton, Mass."

Write to H. W. Bistorious, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, Wis., for further information concerning the establishment of a Socialist daily for Milwaukee.

"The McNamara Case"

Leading Article in June American Federationist Strongly Presents Labor's Attitude.

A COMPLETE SURVEY.

Mr. Roosevelt's Recent Utterances in the Outlook Printed in Full, With Extended Comment.

(American Federation Letter.) Washington, D. C.—The leading article in the June issue of the American Federationist, by President Gompers, deals with the McNamara case. It quotes in full former President Roosevelt's article in the Outlook; then deals with the article, as Mr. Roosevelt is the spokesman of a number who think like him. The article occupies sixteen pages, and should be read by all as an exposition of labor's attitude on the McNamara case. The following are a few quotations:

"If the trade unionist has been taught by events not to attach much credit, or even in most cases any credit, to the yarns of detectives in regard to the case which had been an almost daily production for months after the explosion, they have all the more reason to put their own interpretation on the significance of the finding of dynamite in the building in which Secretary McNamara had his office. If it can be proven that dynamite was stored there to the knowledge of Secretary McNamara, he is a fit subject for an examination as to his sanity by expert alienists. The incredibility that a directing dynamiter would have a stock of the explosive either near his business office or about the home of either his parents, or any of his relatives, is an absurdity, if we are to give the accused man credit for the least sense of caution whatever."

"Trade unionists were further impressed with the idea that the 'stage had been set' by the fact that the lawyer for the Manufacturers' Association, Walter Drew, was at hand before the arrest, ready to supply the press with a list of seventy alleged dynamite explosions as having, recently taken place. All the scenery and properties of the piece had thus been made ready beforehand. It might even be seen that a good part of the press reports, such as a list of dynamitings, had been released days before; marked, 'To be mailed on order of Detective Burns, when he makes a certain spectacular arrest.'"

"The entire proceedings of the prosecution in the case of the officers of the Structural Iron Workers bears a strong resemblance to the proceedings four years ago in the prosecution of the officials of the Western Federation of Miners. The kidnapping, the spectacular advertising of the prosecutors, the wholesale charges of murder, a self-confessed culprit turning state's evidence, stories coming from him too extravagant to be believed, the many evidences of secret deliberations and plottings in the offices of the attorneys for the employers, the strenuous endeavor to prejudice the country against organized labor—all these factors have alike been conspicuous in the two cases."

"What is the outcome to be? Are the real plotters to be brought to book? Is there a deep criminality beneath the surface of current happenings which the public has not yet suspected? If the unions had had the same amount of money to expend as their antagonists, how deep could they have proved into the conspiracies against them? How many of their accusers are themselves capable of acts which might shock mankind? Readers, note and take these queries to heart. Remember them."

The circular appeal issued by the Executive Council for financial assistance for the proper defense before the courts of the incarcerated men,

and for the prosecution of the kidnapers, is also published in the June issue of the American Federationist.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Labor Organizations Have Secured the Passage of Many Remedial Statutory Enactments.

The Ohio Legislature has recessed until May 31, but so far in the session the following laws have been passed:

Requiring reports to state shop inspector of fatal or totally disabling accidents to factory operatives.

Requiring guarding of elevators and shafts against accidents.

Increasing penalties for failure to guard dangerous machinery.

Increasing the penalty for failure to safeguard dangerous machinery after being condemned by the state factory inspector.

Giving city and county inspectors coequal powers in notifying building contractors failure to place safety counterfloors in structures.

Making it an offense to counterfeit the union label or to use the name or seal of a labor union without authority.

Limiting hours of working women to ten hours a day and fifty-four hours a week, except in mercantile establishments and hotels and household servants.

Workmen's compensation act, creating a state board of awards to make awards to injured workmen and the dependent heirs of workmen killed by accidents in industries from a state insurance fund, to which the employer, if he elects to accept the law and regularly employs more than five persons, shall contribute 90 per cent and the employes 10 per cent of the assessments, and the awards to be classified by schedule. Employers refusing to accept the law are denied the defenses of contributory negligence, fellow-servant law and assumed risk in suits for damages.

Gained Eight-Hour Day.

The structural iron workers at Cleveland, Ohio, have gained an increase in wages from \$4.80 to \$5.20 for eight hours, without friction.

SLEEPING FACTS.

Interesting Information That Is Never Given General Publicity Heard in Congress.

Washington, D. C.—While every utterance in Congress is duly recorded by stenographers and appears in the Congressional Record, and while hearings before committees and commissions are likewise a matter of record, yet, owing largely to the voluminous printed documents, the greater portion of vital matters are lost to view. Just recently, in a speech made on the floor of the House, the following facts were stated, having been collected by the New York Child Labor Commission: Children's dresses are paid for at the rate of 50 cents per dozen. The average daily output for one person in thirteen hours is one dozen.

Violets are made for 3 1/2 cents per gross, and a mother, three girls and a grandmother can earn 60 cents per day. The average wage of an entire family at garment finishing is from 60 to 70 cents per day. Making cigarette wrappers brings 10 cents per 1000, and a woman working from 6 a. m. to 12 p. m. can make \$2 per week.

STILL MORE "OVERLAPPING."

Australia, although conspicuous for the political influence exerted by the unions, appears not yet to have arrived at the Utopian mecca. There is now another contest on—one among many—between the Cold Storage Employees Union and the Rural Workers' Union over jurisdiction or "overlapping." The contention arises over the claims by both the Cold Storage Workers' and Rural Workers' organizations for jurisdiction over the butter factory employees.

CANADIAN CONCILIATION.

Representatives of the parties concerned in the existing dispute between the coal miners and the operators of British Columbia and Alberta held a consultation and requested Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King to name a chairman of a board of conciliation to investigate the controversy. The minister of labor immediately selected Dr. C. W. Gordon of Winnipeg. It is stated that the selection is acceptable, for the reason that Dr. Gordon is familiar with mining conditions and has shown a sympathetic interest in the lives and work of the miners.

BI-WEEKLY LABOR PAPER.

Arrangements Are Being Perfected to Enter the Daily Newspaper Field by California Publication.

"Organized Labor, a weekly publication, devoted to the interests of the organized workmen of San Francisco, will shortly be issued as a bi-weekly, with the expectation that ere long it will again change its plan to that of a daily newspaper. It is asserted that a daily paper voicing the sentiments of trade unions has become a necessity on the coast, as well as accurately chronicling the facts in reference to the activities of union labor.

CARPENTERS MAKING HEADWAY

Strike of Millmen in Grand Rapids, Mich., Succeeding in Their Efforts to Better Conditions.

A letter from Secretary Duffy of the Brotherhood of Carpenters states that the strike now being carried on by the millmen of Grand Rapids, Mich., is effective, and that a number of firms have signed an agreement and men have returned to work. Prospects are bright for an early settlement, as hardly a day passes that some firm does not come to an understanding with the organization and sign the agreement. Only 2700 are now out, but it is reported that they are standing firm and will remain so until the remaining firms conclude to enter into contractual relations with the Brotherhood.

SLIPPER TRADE LOCKOUT.

Washington, D. C., May 27.—Over 5000 operatives in Bacup, Rawtenstall and Waterfoot districts, Great Britain, have been locked out, and the blame is attributed to the masters. Notices were posted giving notice of the prices that would be paid by the firm. The Slipper Makers' Union endeavored to get a conference relative to sixty of the prices for readjustment, offering to accept the other prices named in the schedule, but the masters refused and locked the operatives out. The firm also desired a five-year agreement, which was unanimously refused. A rule was also promulgated by the firm, which will "lay off all married women first when slack time comes, unless the married woman is the breadwinner, until business revives." Negotiations are under way for a settlement.

PRISON LABOR IN MISSOURI.

Renewed Efforts Being Made to Eliminate Products of Convicts Coming in Competition With Free Labor.

The Legislature of Missouri at its last session passed a comprehensive measure relating to the inmates of its penal institutions in reference to their employment.

Congressman Boomer of Missouri has introduced a bill in Congress, H. R. 5601, "to limit the effect of the regulation of interstate commerce between states in goods, wares and merchandise wholly or in part manufactured by convict labor or in any prison or reformatory."

The provisions of the bill give a state or territory the right to exclude convict-made goods by statutory enactment. With this bill enacted into law the system of contracting convicts for the manufacture of products in large institutions holding vast commercial prowess will in a measure be beneficial to not only small manufacturing establishments employing free labor, but assist each state in upbuilding its own manufacturing interests.

LAUNDRY WORKERS WIN STRIKE

Locked Out Employees in Salt Lake City, After Valiant Struggle, Get Agreement.

Salt Lake City, May 29.—On the 20th of March, this year, the laundry workers in a number of laundries in the Mormon city were locked out for the offense committed in joining a union. About 100 were affected. Other laundry workers, realizing the attitude of the employers, became restive, and the trouble spread, with the result that 400 quit their employment and joined the ranks of the locked out men and women. Efforts were made to break their ranks, but this signally failed. Finally negotiations were made for a settlement and has been successful, every laundry in the city signing the agreement, which returns former employes to work without discrimination and in effect recognizes the Laundry Workers' Union.

TRAINMEN'S WAGE INCREASE.

W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, in his

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annual report certifies to the fact that the increase in wages of the trainmen in the United States during the year 1910 amounted to \$37,000,000.

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W. M. Brandt, Secretary-Organizer, 956 Chouteau Avenue.

SOCIALIST SUMMER FESTIVAL.

Saturday, July 1st, will be a gala day for St. Louis Socialists and their friends.

Priester's New Park is situated at Grand avenue and Meramec street, and is one of the largest picnic parks in the city.

In addition to the amusement that will be provided for those who attend, we can announce that one—possibly two—of the best-known Socialist speakers in the country will be with us on that day.

Further details as to speakers, tickets and final arrangements will be announced later.

WE ARE GROWING.

April was the banner month in the history of our party in the sale of due stamps.

SEND IN YOUR NEWS.

Branches and St. Louis county locals are requested to send in all news items, as it is our intention to publish under this heading all matters pertaining to meetings, lectures, festivals, etc.

NINTH WARD CLUB PICNIC.

The Ninth Ward Socialists have arranged for their annual picnic and outing, to be held Sunday (all day), June 11, 1911.

A fine program, including dancing, music, bowling and races, will be carried out. Make no other arrangements for that day.

RAIN NO BARRIER.

Tenth Warders Have Good Time, Despite Bad Weather. The annual picnic and outing of the Tenth Ward Socialists was held last Sunday at Rische's Grove.

PRIESTER'S PARK

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

Ask for it, we have it! Union-made Underwear, Hosiery and Union Suits; also Shirts, Hats, Suspenders, Caps, Neckwear, Collars, Overalls and Jumpers.

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To Merchants who have demand For Union-Made Furnishing Goods for Men. W.C. LIND, Room 218 Mermod-Jaccard Building, ST. LOUIS.

ance, the committee's report being that about 208 tickets were taken in at the gate.

It rained almost continuously from noon until 8:30 in the evening, but time was found between showers to run the races and carry out the rest of the program.

COUNTY SOCIALISTS TO CELEBRATE.

Local Longwood, Socialist Party, which is one of the banner locals in St. Louis county, will hold its annual picnic and outing Sunday, July 30.

Family tickets, \$1.00, including refreshments, dancing, music, bowling, races and a general good time for all. Everybody welcome.

CONFIDENCE IN PARTY.

Local Boston Socialist Party Defends National Party Officials. Boston, May 26, 1911.

Whereas, Some of the Locals of the Socialist Party have been calling for the resignation of the National Executive Committee and the National Secretary, basing their action upon slanders proven false by the Special Investigating Committee; be it

Resolved, by a unanimous vote of the Executive Committee of Local Boston, That it expresses the fullest confidence in the national officials of the Socialist Party of the United States, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Socialist press, and a copy be entered upon the minutes.

CHARLES FULLER, HARRIET E. L. RAASCH, Committee.

BELLEVILLE SOCIALISTS BUSY. Will Give Big Picnic July 2nd at Eimer's Hill.

Bellefonte, Ill., May 28.—The Socialists of Bellefonte will hold a big picnic July 2d on Eimer's Hill. The picnic will be given for the benefit of "The Alarm" press fund.

Death of Mrs. Anna Ruelweler. After an illness of eight months, Anna, wife of Comrade Fred Ruelweler, died on May 26.

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

Missouri Notes

SCOTT COUNTY. Since no speakers are being routed through the state, the comrades in Scott county are paying more attention to the distribution of literature.

PROGRESSING BACKWARDS.

The April finance report of Secretary Ristine shows an indebtedness of \$126.45. This is an inexplicable state of affairs, when it is taken into consideration that no speakers are being routed and all propaganda from the States Office is at a standstill.

THE FARMERS' BUSY SEASON.

An idea which originated in Oklahoma, we believe, is being taken up in a number of states and seems to get results.

The rush season of farm work invariably causes a lull in Socialist propaganda among farmers. In order to keep the work going on many have taken to setting aside a certain piece of ground and devoting the proceeds from it to the cause of Socialism.

INVALID FUND STARTED.

Branch 71 of Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund Makes New Move.

At a special meeting on May 27, Branch 71, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, decided to inaugurate an Invalid Fund, for the relief of members who may have exhausted such benefits as they are entitled to.

AFTER 1912 CONVENTION.

The United Trades and Labor Council of Buffalo, N. Y., has determined to enter the competition for the convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1912.

McDONALD SHIRTS. FULL CUT—WELL MADE. 50c. to \$5.00. UNION LABEL. ALL STYLES—BEST GRADES. R. L. McDONALD MFG. CO. ST. JOSEPH, MO.

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ALTON BUSINESS COLLEGE. Second and Market Sts., Alton, Ill. Established for the convenience of the people of Alton and vicinity.

NORTH SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE. Hebert and Grand Avenues. The new building for this school will be ready May 1, 1911.

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