

# ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Comrades,  
Work for your  
Own Press!

Comrades,  
Work for your  
Own Party!

OFFICE: 966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., JUNE 10, 1911.

Kinloch, Central 1577; Bell, Olive 4198.

No. 540

## Now for the McNamara Demonstration in St. Louis!

In compliance with the request of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union, the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union and the Building Trades Council have taken the initiative of organizing a public McNamara demonstration.

The place and time of this demonstration will be decided on within the next few days by the McNamara Conference, which was organized at the Central Trades and Labor Union headquarters last Monday evening.

The second meeting of the Conference will be held next Monday evening at 3535 Pine street. Every bona fide labor union is entitled to one delegate. It is to be hoped that every local union connected with the Central Trades and Labor Union and the Building Trades Council will be represented at Monday's gathering.

The McNamara case is the most vital question before the American movement to-day. It affects the very life of the trade union movement. It means the proclamation of capitalist anarchy and lawlessness in the desperate fight against the labor unions.

Every labor union official, every member of a labor organization, every justice and fair play loving citizen must be interested in the McNamara kidnapping case.

Organized Labor of St. Louis will not stand back in this great struggle for Labor's rights and justice. The 45,000 Union men and women of St. Louis must now come to the front and show by their action that they will stand by the McNamara boys and the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Union in this battle against the capitalist conspiracy.

Organized Labor of St. Louis will respond to the call of the Central Trades and Labor Union and the Building Trades Council and make the proposed McNamara demonstration a rousing success.

The time for action has come. Back of the Organized Labor forces will stand the twelve thousand Socialist voters of St. Louis, whose cause is the cause of the working class and whose interests are the same as the interests of the trade union movement.

Great honor is due to the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis for levying a five-cent assessment for the McNamara Defense Fund. The McNamara trial may cost tens of thousands of dollars perhaps hundreds of thousands. These funds must be provided by the labor movement.

The McNamara case means a fight for the very existence of the American Trade Union movement. The sooner every trade unionist realizes this the better for the movement.

Workingmen of St. Louis, unite!  
Unite in the monster McNamara demonstration which will be held under the auspices of the local central bodies of Organized Labor!

G. A. HOEHN.

## Free Bridge a Misnomer

Last Tuesday afternoon a public hearing on the free bridge bond election took place in the Council chamber under the chairmanship of Councilman Espenschied of the Ways and Means Committee.

When some of the speakers repeatedly referred to the "free municipal bridge," Chairman Espenschied declared:

"Why, there is no such thing as a free bridge. The term free bridge is a misnomer. It is not a free bridge and never was intended to be a free bridge."

The statement caused quite a little surprise among the citizens present. Some of them became indignant at the brutally frank remarks of the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

And, after all, Mr. Espenschied simply said in plain language what others knew years ago, but business interests and business diplomacy prevented them from expressing their thoughts.

Wells, Kreismann, Jephtha Howe and their Big Cinch masters knew a long time ago that the municipal free bridge would not be a free bridge, but a structure built by the city with the people's money for the benefit of the Big Cinch and kindred corporations.

Councilman Espenschied acted like an offended Czar at the public hearing. After listening to several citizens for less than thirty minutes, he tried to break the hearing off, but was induced to continue by the C. T. & L. U. representatives, who protested most vigorously against such abrupt adjournment without giving the people a chance to be heard.

Mr. Gundlach, President of the Council, acted in his usual "the-people-be-damned" of a way. He listened but a few moments and then left the committee room.

That the Council did not feel inclined to pay any attention to the protests of the citizens expressed at the public hearing is shown by the fact that the free bridge bond bill was reported favorably by the Ways and Means Committee and passed by the Council without a dissenting vote.

"Free bridge is a misnomer; it was never intended to be a free bridge!"

These remarkable words of Councilman Espenschied must not be forgotten, and on August 4 the citizens of St. Louis will then ask themselves the question: Shall we vote another \$2,500,000 for a bridge which is not a free bridge?

Vote the new bonds bill down!  
Bury the new bonds bill as deep as you buried the new City Charter last January!

G. A. HOEHN.

## MAPLEWOOD ELECTION CHARGES ACTED UPON.

St. Louis County Committee Expels Boswell and Suspends Local.

At the regular meeting of the St. Louis County Central Committee, held Sunday, June 4, at 2 p. m., at 6200 Easton avenue, the committee appointed at the meeting the first Sunday in May to investigate the charges brought against Comrade George W. Boswell and Local Maplewood for alleged violation of the principles of the Socialist Party in the municipal election held last April, made its report. The committee disagreed in its findings. Two of them reported to exonerate the accused and three found the charges well founded and recommended the expulsion of Geo. W. Boswell and the suspension of Local Maplewood, and this carried with it the instruction to the organizer to immediately reorganize Local Maplewood.

lengthy discussion, was adopted by a vote of 9 to 4, thereby expelling G. W. Boswell and suspending Local Maplewood.

The organization then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing term, with the following result: John F. Bergherm, Secretary; J. H. Houston, Financial Secretary-Treasurer. The election of the balance of the officers was laid over until the next meeting. The following comrades were appointed to audit the books: Louis Meyer, Herman Georges and Ed. Neusche.

JNO. F. BERGHERM,  
Secretary County Central Committee.

## Lockout in Denmark.

A general lockout in the building trades and in the iron and steel industry has taken place throughout Denmark. It is stated that the lockout is likely to spread to other

## REGISTRATION

June 15, 1911, for the Special Elections of August 1 and August 4.

DON'T FAIL TO REGISTER ON THAT DAY!

The attention of our St. Louis comrades and readers is called to the special elections to be held August 1 and August 4, 1911, for the purpose of voting on the State Capitol \$5,000,000 bond issue and on the supplementary free bridge bond issue.

A general registration for these elections will take place June 15 in the 403 precinct polling places of the city. Every citizen who changed his residence since last election must register in order to be able to vote August 1 and August 4.

Remember the date of the day of registration: **June 15, 1911.**

## THE BRANDT-EIGEL ELECTION CONTEST

### MORE TECHNICALITIES AND TRICKERIES BY EIGEL AND HIS LAWYERS

Insists That Court Had No Jurisdiction in Contest Case.

BUT COURT OVERRULES MOTION MOTION THAT BRANDT BE DECLARED INELIGIBLE

The Fight Against the Eigel Fraud Has Just Begun.

### CALENDAR OF THE CASE.

It is evident that the Republican Kreismann machine will fight the battle of its life to keep Eigel of the Tenth Ward in the House of Delegates.

It is evident that Eigel was elected by fraud and should never have been permitted to take his seat in the House of Delegates.

For weeks Eigel and his lawyers attempted, and succeeded, in having the contest postponed by means of all kinds of flimsy technicalities and trickeries.

One of Eigel's latest tricks was to have the case thrown out of court on the ground that the circuit court has no jurisdiction in the case, and that the House of Delegates was the only body that would settle the Eigel-Brandt contest.

Judge Withrow decided against Eigel on the jurisdiction question, but admitted a motion questioning the eligibility of Wm. M. Brandt for the House of Delegates.

This question will be argued this Saturday.

It is superfluous to say that the fight in the Brandt-Eigel contest case has just begun. The Socialist Party will not permit ward politicians to steal elections and go unpunished. If we cannot secure our rights in the courts of justice we shall appeal to the higher court—the highest supreme court, i. e., the people.

The following is the calendar of the Eigel-Brandt election contest case:

April 4—Election day.  
April 10—Certificate of election issued to George Eigel.  
April 22—Notice of contest served on Eigel. Case referred to Room No. 8, Judge Withrow.  
May 4—Motion for order of recount of ballots filed by attorney for Brandt.  
May 5—Clerk's motion for security for costs filed.  
May 5—Contestee's motion to dismiss contest for want of jurisdiction filed by attorneys for Eigel.  
This being Friday, which is law day in No. 8, this motion for order of recount went over till next law day, May 12.  
May 10—Notice of counter-contest by Eigel filed.  
May 12—Law Day—Motions for order of recount and to dismiss for

want of jurisdiction continued to next law day, May 19.

Return of service of motion for security for costs filed, motion sustained and ten days given contestant to fill bond or deposit \$50.

May 19—Law Day—Motions laid over to next law day, May 26, on account of Mr. Becker of counsel for Eigel not being present.

May 26—Law Day—Motions laid over to next law day, on account of absence of Mr. Goebel of counsel for Mr. Eigel.

May 29—Notice served on Eigel that depositions would be taken on behalf of Brandt, at 966 Chouteau avenue, on Thursday, June 1. Subpoenas served on 30 students of Concordia Theological Seminary to appear at 9 a. m. to testify.

May 30—Notice of intention of attorneys for Eigel to apply to Judge Withrow for the appointment of a Special Commissioner to take above depositions served on attorney for Brandt. Said application to be made on June 1, at 10 a. m.

June 1—Taking of depositions begun at 966 Chouteau avenue, before Notary L. E. Hildebrand, and continued till 11 a. m., to await action of Judge Withrow on appointment of Special Commissioner.

Judge Withrow appoints Leighton Shields Special Commissioner to take depositions at Room 1201 Third National Bank building, beginning at 12 o'clock noon this day. Dedimus issued to that effect.

Witnesses notified by phone of this action, and they appeared at above time, and place ready to testify.

Attorneys for Eigel object to taking any testimony by Commissioner before the motion to jurisdiction is decided by Court. Commissioner takes matter under advisement and continues the taking of depositions to next day at 2 p. m.

June 2—Motion to jurisdiction argued by attorneys, and three days given each side to file briefs in the matter.

Court suggests to Commissioner that taking of depositions await decision of the motion.

Motion for order of recount taken as submitted.

Taking of depositions laid over by Commissioner by consent of parties to Monday, June 12, at 2 p. m.

June 7—Court decides that it has jurisdiction and dismisses motion of Eigel's attorneys. At the same time the court accepts another motion from Eigel's attorneys which claims that Brandt is not qualified to serve as a member of House of Delegates. This motion will be argued Saturday, June 10.

Meantime no depositions can be taken and the students will probably leave for home before their testimony is secured. Many of the students have admitted that they are not residents of St. Louis but that Eigel received their vote.

This makes it certain that Eigel holds his seat by fraud and trickery.

## LOCATED ORGANIZERS

The time has arrived in the development of the Socialist Party when men must be chosen from the ranks to attend to the detail work of the organization. In fact, we are not really organized until the organization is "manned."

The initiative in this matter must be taken largely by the locals themselves. Each local must choose some one especially adapted to their community needs.

Organizers who are sustained right on the ground and live in their own homes are the sort that we should put to work at once.

They should be supported in a way that they may give all their time to the movement. They should become our specialists.

We will sustain them. They will work for us. That is co-operation. It is in line with the very spirit of our movement.

The Socialist Party is a machine built for work. It is not a mutual admiration society, where "honors" are passed out. The man who must be honored should be passed up.

Our organization works to a purpose—the securing of the means of life for the workers. To do this we must agitate, educate and organize.

The last is the job on which we must get busy. We have some wandering organizers, and they will all ways be needed. But the local, the unit of our party, has not yet seriously taken up the organizing work. There are a few exceptions which only "prove the rule." But it is time that the local organizing fever broke out in our midst.—Fred G. Strickland in The Socialist, Columbus, O.

## First Weighed.

The Marketer—Aren't you wasting a good deal of that steak in trimming it?

The Butcher—No, ma'am; I weighed it first.—Toledo Blade.

## Ready for the Next Battle

St. Louis will have two special elections: The first one on August 1, to vote on the new State Capitol bond issue; the second one on August 4, to vote on the supplementary free bridge bond issue of \$2,500,000.

A public hearing on the bridge bond issue question took place last Tuesday afternoon before the Council Committee on Ways and Means, of which Councilman Espenschied is chairman. Among the citizens present to protest against the bridge bond issue election at this time were J. P. McDonough and Jas. C. Shanessy of the Legislative Committee of the Central Trades and Labor Union, G. A. Hoehn, Wm. M. Brandt, Cornelius Fauntleroy, Frank H. Gerhart and others.

When Chairman Espenschied tried to adjourn the meeting abruptly, without listening to the citizens present, and when he volunteered the information that the municipal bridge, for which the citizens voted \$3,500,000, was never intended to be a free bridge, there was considerable excitement in the committee room, and the citizens warmed up and told Mr. Espenschied a few things that he may never have heard before. In plain language open threats of an organized effort to defeat the bond issue if submitted in August were made by J. B. McDonough and J. C. Shanessy of the Legislative Committee of the Central Trades and Labor Union, who declared that the people were deceived and hoodwinked into voting for the first bond issue of three and one-half million dollars, if Mr. Espenschied's remarks were correct.

Mr. Gerhart contended that there were still \$900,000 of the first bond issue on hand and there was no need for the new bond issue at this time. At any rate, he could not see what the additional \$2,500,000 were needed for, since the highest estimates of the Board of Engineers had brought the cost of the new bridge within the \$5,000,000 limit.

G. A. Hoehn and Wm. M. Brandt insisted that not one more dollar should be given for the new municipal bridge until the Municipal Assembly saw fit to reconsider its action in the Southern Traction Co. franchise steal, whereby said private corporation had secured a fifty years' franchise for the operation of an electric railway on the bridge.

"Do you mean to say that the city should now throw away those \$3,500,000 already spent on the bridge?" inquired Chairman Espenschied of Hoehn. "Yes, I mean to say that those piers in the river shall stand as monuments of shame and disgrace for our Municipal Assembly that sold the free municipal bridge to a private corporation years before it was completed!" was the reply.

Wm. M. Brandt assured the committee that August 4 would be a repetition of the January Charter election, and that the supplementary bond issue would be defeated.

That the public hearing had little effect on the committee was evident to everyone present. Espenschied used the flimsy argument against the postponement of the election that this would involve an additional expense of \$58,000, which, however, is not true, as has since been ascertained, because the State Capitol bond issue election does not require a special registration.

Mr. Espenschied adjourned the hearing under the pretense that his presence was required in the Council meeting. Every one of the citizens left the committee room with the conviction that the wires were all laid in the Council and that any further arguments were in vain.

The Council convened. The bill was reported favorably by the Council Ways and Means Committee, which gave the hearing, and was passed by the Council without a dissenting vote.

"There is nothing left for the people but to defeat the free bridge bond issue bill!"

This was the consensus of opinion of the citizens who attended the public hearing.

That Jephtha Howe's Southern Traction Co. is simply an agency of the Terminal monopoly and leading Big Cinch interests becomes more evident every day. Jephtha Howe is the political power behind the throne of Mayor Kreismann, who, again, is the admired tool of the Big Cinch interests. Howe and Kreismann were instrumental in getting the Southern Traction bill railroaded through the Municipal Assembly, whereby this monopoly secured a fifty year franchise to operate a railway on the bridge. The bridge approaches on both sides will be monopolized by the same interests, and before the new bridge can be opened everything on and about the bridge will be completely monopolized by these powerful private interests.

The Legislative Committee of the Central Trades and Labor Union will make its report at next Sunday's meeting. What the committee's recommendations will be we do not know at this time. But what else can the St. Louis Trade Unionists, Socialists and progressive citizens in general do but to defeat the free bridge bond issue on August 4?

Organized Labor especially has no reason to do anything else, in view of the fact that most of the work on the bridge up to this time was done by non-union labor.

G. A. HOEHN.

## March of the Workers

By William Morris

What is this sound and rumor? What is this that all men hear?  
Like the wind in hollow valleys when the storm is drawing near,  
Like the rolling of an ocean in the eventide of fear?

Tis the people marching on!  
Whither go they, and whence came they? What are these of whom ye tell?  
In what country are they dwelling, 'twixt the gates of heaven and hell!  
Are they mine or thine for money? Will they serve a master well?  
Still the rumor's marching on!

## CHORUS.

Hark! the rolling of the thunder!  
Lo! the sun, and lo! thereunder  
Riseth love and hope and wonder,  
And the host comes marching on.  
Glory, Glory Hallelujah!

Forth they come from grief and torment; on they wend toward health and mirth;

All the wide world is their dwelling, every corner of the earth.  
Buy them, sell them, for thy service: try the bargain what 'tis worth.

For the days are marching on!  
These are they who build thy houses, weave thy raiment, win thy wheat;  
Smooth the rugged, fill the barren, turn the bitter 'nto sweet;  
All for thee this day and ever. What reward for them is meet?  
Till the host comes marching on!

Many a hundred years passed over have they labored deaf and blind;  
Never tidings reached their sorrow, never hope their toil might find.  
Now at last they've heard and hear it, and the cry comes down the wind—  
And their feet are marching on.

On we march then, we, the workers, and the rumor that ye hear  
Is the blended sound of triumph and deliverance drawing near;  
For the hope of every creature is the banner that we bear.  
And the world is marching on.

# President Ryan Tells About McNamara Kidnaping

Official Report to Members of Structural Iron Workers' Union.

To the Officers and Members of the International Association—Greeting:

Commencing Monday, April 17, I was presiding at an executive board meeting at headquarters. We had sessions from day to day until April 22.

About 5:30 p. m. on that date Secretary McNamara and Brother Hockin were called to the door of the conference room. I was sitting with my back to the door and near enough to hear the whispered request for both our officials to go to police headquarters.

They both readily consented to go, Secretary McNamara closing the safe before his departure. As there were two strange men in executive board conference room, I asked them if they had any business to present to the board, and if not to retire from the room, so that we could proceed with our work. They stated that they had orders to remain there. After some argument, we adjourned our board meeting. It was then about 5:45 p. m.

On making preparations for leaving the office for our hotels, we were informed that we could not leave the office, as they had orders to prevent us leaving the office, and we, therefore, were practically made prisoners until about 8:30 p. m. After making various and continued protests, about 6:30 p. m. two detectives appeared and stated they had a warrant to search our offices. I made a request that they read the warrant, which was done. The warrant set forth that there was dynamite and other high explosives to be searched for. After the reading of the warrant I informed the officers that they could go as far as they liked in their search.

These two officers proceeded in an orderly manner to search all the desks, files, etc., and were given assistance by myself and the board members. There was nothing of an incriminating character found about the offices. In the meantime I was endeavoring to reach our attorney. It being after office hours, we had some little difficulty. We finally succeeded in getting in touch with a friend over the phone, who came to our office, and who, in turn, dispatched a messenger for our attorney.

An hour or so later our offices were filled with a motley crew of detectives, reporters and others, headed by Detective Burns and the local police chief. They again started to search desks and files, while I was endeavoring to assert our rights and challenge the right of Burns to do any searching of any kind. Up to that time I did not know who he was, and I demanded that he should inform me, and from whence the authority came that gave him the right to search our desks. He pointed to a man who, he said, would inform me. I asked the man referred to who he was and was informed that he was the chief of police, and he said that Burns was with him. Up to that time nothing was said or done to inform me or my associates on the executive board who was the authority directing the work we were protesting against. All this followed a search which was made in a sane and orderly manner an hour or so previous.

## Drew's Crooked Act.

After the identity of the parties had been disclosed, I was informed by one of the board members that Walter Drew was searching our files in the adjoining room. I immediately challenged his right to do so and ordered him to cease his operations, which order was complied with, not, however, without some little discussion and argument. After the second search by Burns, which was without result so far as anything of an incriminating nature was concerned, Burns demanded that the safe be opened. There was no one about the office who knew the combination. They sent for a locksmith, who, falling to solve the combination, started to search about the building.

Our attorney then appeared upon the scene, and I authorized him to take charge and to protect our property and interests. I had no time for consultation with him. He immediately followed the searching party throughout the building. In a short time he returned to the office and asked me if I had any objections to any vaults being searched. I instructed him not to raise objections to the searching of any or all vaults that belonged to our association.

On the return of the searching party to our office I was informed that there was enough dynamite in the vault in the cellar to wreck the whole cellar. I immediately inquired what cellar, and the reply was, "Don't you know?" I then stated that I did not know of any cellar here or elsewhere. If there was such a thing connected with this building, and if dynamite was stored there, and I had known it, I would not have continued to occupy the building.

After several hours' work by the locksmith the combination of the safe was broken, and then there was a call for the key for the inner lockers and drawers of the safe. After several ineffectual attempts to secure the key by calls over the phone to a hotel some blocks distant, Burns himself went to the phone and commanded the parties to get hold of a

man named Guernsey, or some such name, and have him get hold of Drew and get the keys and bring them to the office. The keys that they were calling for had been taken from the person of Secretary McNamara and were presumed to be in the custody of the court or court officers. The chief of police, however, and his chief lieutenants, as well as Burns, were in our offices when they were making this effort to locate the keys. I asked the chief of police how it came that the keys of our office, taken off the person of our secretary, should be turned over the custody of Walter Drew, but received no satisfactory answer.

## Disregard for Law.

I asked our attorney if, under the guise of a search warrant for dynamite and high explosives, our books and documents could be taken from the premises, and I was informed that they could not be so taken. Some time later, when the safe was open, our attorney demanded of the chief that one of his assistants should be designated to make the search and that the others be compelled to retire. The chief agreed to the arrangement, but failed to enforce it.

Our attorney on two occasions had to force Drew back to a respectful distance. In looking back over the scene I am firmly of the belief that Drew and his assistants must have been informed that something of an incriminating nature would be found in the safe; probably an arrangement had been made to place it there. On a thorough inspection of the safe's contents there was nothing of an incriminating nature found. Our books were there, of course, as we have the safe as a protection against fire.

They then demanded that the books be taken to police headquarters. After a superficial examination of them at our office they started to take the books, and I protested vigorously, and reminded my attorney of his statement in regard to the illegality of such action. Notwithstanding his protests and my own, they took possession of the books, and I was informed by the chief of police that he would take anything he wanted, and I had to insist very strenuously to even get a memorandum of the books that were about to be taken from the office.

There was nothing that I knew of in connection with the books that we had any fear about, but we considered it a very high-handed and irregular proceeding to take books out of our offices and turn them over to the inspection of the agents of the combination of employers who had done everything in their power for the past six years to destroy our organization. I had not then, or will I ever have, any objection to complying with any phase of the law when carried out in an orderly and regular manner. It was then about 3:30 a. m., when the outrages ceased, and we were permitted to lock our offices and retire.

Monday morning, accompanied by my attorney, we called on the judge who issued the search warrant, and our attorney informed the police judge that he had exceeded his power and abused our rights when they removed our books under the guise of a search warrant that called for the discovery of dynamite and high explosives, and he demanded their return.

The judge said that the books were then in the charge of the prosecuting attorney. Our books were returned to us on the following Thursday. In the meantime we were very much hampered in our work, as checks to pay bills could not be issued while the check book was in the possession of the authorities.

On Monday about 11 a. m. I was served with what they termed a "forthwith" order to produce all our books and documents for the grand jury. On the advice of my attorney, I have made no effort to comply with the "forthwith" order.

## All Part of Scheme.

All these underhand methods were no doubt used to aid Drew and his assistants to inspect our books. I feel positive that there is not now, nor has there ever been at any time, anything connected with our books that we need to keep from the gaze of any person who has a right to inspect them. We consider it extremely unfair, however, to permit the representatives of a combination of criminal conspirators to inspect our books, unless an equal privilege was accorded our representatives to inspect theirs; to find out to whom they paid their "yellow dog" and other funds used for criminal purposes.

Late on Tuesday, the 25th, it was rumored that I was to be served with a subpoena to appear before the grand jury. On hearing the rumor, and without waiting to be served, I put in a voluntary appearance on Tuesday morning. Up to the present writing I have not been requested to go before the jury.

During this crisis in our organization's affairs every member should do his full duty and contribute liberally of his means to defend our persecuted official and our organization.

All quibbling about minor matters should cease and a united and determined effort made to further strengthen our organization. We should be more aggressive than ever in our work of organizing the yet un-

organized, and in every possible manner show our opponents that the greater the persecution the more determined we will be.

Pay no heed to the vilifications published in the press, purposely done to deceive you and our friends. We have heretofore proved ourselves worthy of your confidence, and we ask now that your confidence in us be continued, and notwithstanding the clamor that is purposely being raised in the press through the use of this criminal trust's money. If you will do your full duty in support of your officials and your association we will defeat these criminal conspirators who prefer to spend millions in unscrupulous methods rather than concede the right to workmen to organize for their own protection and to grant them recognition when so organized.

As to the discovery of dynamite and nitro-glycerine and a quantity of arms in a barn somewhere in the vicinity of Indianapolis and in a vault in the cellar or basement of our office building by detectives, I know absolutely nothing of how it came there, nor does any member of our executive board.

There is no doubt in my mind, knowing the character of the people who employed them, that it was all a prearranged plan to discredit our organization and its officials and organized labor generally.

Everything connected with this outrage has the appearance of being especially staged for its spectacular effect. Every movement had apparently been rehearsed, and a corps of reporters were brought along to elaborate every feature.

As to law and order, those features seemed to be conspicuous by their absence. One would have had to search darkest Russia to find a parallel case of outraged justice.

Our honored secretary was kidnaped, and his request to see an attorney was denied. He was charged with a heinous crime, and within half an hour after his departure from our office was shackled and bundled into a high-speed automobile at a late hour Saturday evening and at a break-neck speed was hurried beyond the boundary line of the State of Indiana. Why this unseemly haste if all this unimpeachable evidence is in possession of his abductors? Can any fair-minded person, uninfluenced by the previously arranged-for clamor, believe that these methods were necessary if the case was a bona fide one?

Our secretary is well and favorably known in business and social circles in Indianapolis, having lived here for several years, a perfect gentleman in deportment, noted for his sobriety and industry.

This repetition of the methods used in the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone case should be condemned by all right thinking people.

It is well to consider who our associates are, and I will here quote from an influential New York State paper, which reads as follows:

"Who are the accusers? One of them, the American Bridge Company. Is the word of the American Bridge Company or its representatives worth anything in this country? Is the sworn statement of any responsible official of this criminal trust entitled to the consideration of honest men? You may become impatient when we refer to the American Bridge Company as a criminal trust, but listen.

"Who was it that corrupted poor old Deacon Moe?"

"Who was it that drove Assemblyman Burnett of New York State to his grave?"

"Who was it that handed bribe money to the late Fred Nixon, Speaker of the Assembly of the State of New York?"

"Who was it that corrupted Assemblyman Allds and wrecked his life and made social outcasts of himself and family?"

"Who was it that employed the Black Horse Cavalry and helped to make the Capitol at Albany a rendezvous and a clearing house for grafters?"

"Who else but the American Bridge Company and its conspirators of the Erectors' Association.

"Who acted as the tool of this corrupt and criminal trust in the conspiracy to fasten one of the most horrible crimes upon McNamara and organized labor, with which this criminal trust has been at war for years?"

"A private detective agency.

"Do you know that they have an established reputation of being among the most unscrupulous of men?"

"Rewards to the amount of \$325,000 were offered for the arrest and conviction of the men who were supposed to have blown up the building of the Los Angeles Times.

"To what extremes would a private detective agency go to land that fortune?"

"What diabolical and unscrupulous means would it employ, especially when backed by the criminal and bribe giving American Bridge Company?"

the payment of nominal fines. The same thing occurred in Ohio."

Why the subserviency shown their agitator and walking delegate, Drew, who, after taking part in a kidnaping and later, being convicted, had his fine legally suspended?

## The Rights of Labor.

Are the denial of rights always to affect the interest of men who labor or their representatives? Some remedy should be found that will effectively put an end for all time to these dastardly kidnaping outrages and these high-handed methods which are practiced on labor officials only.

When the trade unionists of Indianapolis learned through the papers of the outrageous raid on our offices, the representatives of the international associations located here called a special meeting and proceeded to take steps to call to account those responsible for the kidnaping and the outrages committed under the guise and pretense of law enforcement. I cannot find words to express my deep feeling of gratitude and appreciation for these international representatives who so valiantly and energetically came to our aid when we were being hampered and persecuted.

They are still active and determined, and before they finish their task Mr. Drew and his associates, and Mr. Burns, also, and his associates, will learn that they cannot trample with impunity on the rights of labor organizations without being called to account.

If these unlawful acts were permitted to go unchallenged the offices of other organizations would be subject to attack in the same high-handed manner.

I have been overwhelmed with telegrams and letters tendering sympathy and moral and financial support. I feel deeply grateful for them all. I endeavored to act promptly and to leave nothing undone to safeguard the interests of our organization and our unjustly accused members. I have secured the service of four attorneys, including Clarence S. Darrow, who will be chief counselor. Our expenses are heavy, and it is my earnest wish that our members will respond promptly to our request for finances.

Our accused members and honored secretary are entitled to a fair and impartial trial. It will require a large sum of money to defray the expense. Your co-operation is necessary. Our brothers are being made to suffer to satisfy our enemies' desire for revenge and because of their failure to defeat us by fair methods.

It is a pleasure to report that Local 17 was one of the first to respond, and asked us to draw on them at once for all the money in their treasury. In addition they sent as a special messenger one of their prominent members to headquarters to personally assure us that every one of their members had pledged his loyalty and support.

Many other locals made similar prompt assurance, the details of which will be given in another column.

Owing to the disturbed condition of our affairs at headquarters, the executive board continued in session for several days longer than would have been necessary under normal conditions. Fraternalty yours,

F. M. RYAN.

## GRANITE CUTTERS PUSH WORK OF ORGANIZATION.

Washington, D. C., May 27.—The following statement has just been received from Secretary-Treasurer Duncan:

Trade agreements in the Granite Cutters' Association are sometimes made "for one year or longer," with three months' notice of change by either side prior to March, April or May, as the case may be, of each year, but in most instances their agreements run for three, four or five years. This year one-third of the branches in our organization gave notice of change of three and five year agreements, and while in some localities several weeks' suspension took place, there have been progressive settlements made, with practically a uniform increase of 25 cents per day. The Saturday half-holiday is quite plentiful in those agreements now for summer months, but all agreements entered into this year carry a clause that, beginning with the spring time of 1913, there is to be a Saturday half-holiday all the year around.

A fight now exists in that trade in Georgia and in Oklahoma, where employers are so far resisting the increase of wages asked, but it is expected that a settlement will be reached with the same percentage of increase in wages as have been entered into in other granite cutting centers. The only non-progressive locality in the present contention is Lion, S. C., where one firm resorted to a state "injunction mill" for help, and the usual questions are pending, but in the meantime union men are not working in those parts.

Read St. Louis Labor.

\$1.00 a Year.

Address: 966 Chouteau Ave.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## PROGRAM.

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

### GENERAL DEMANDS.

1. The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforesting of cut-over and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts, and the building of canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons employed on such work shall be employed directly by the government under an eight-hour work day and at the prevailing union wages. The government shall also loan money to states and municipalities, without interest, for the purpose of carrying on public works. It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class.
2. The collective ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steamboat lines and all other means of social transportation and communication.
3. The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.
4. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.
5. The scientific reforestation of timber lands, and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained as a part of the public domain.
6. The absolute freedom of press, speech and assembly.

### INDUSTRIAL DEMANDS.

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

### POLITICAL DEMANDS.

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

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

# Our Milwaukee Letter

By E. H. Thomas, Socialist State Secretary.

**SOCIALISTS SAVE \$1.05 PER YARD.**

The smashing of the paving trust by the Milwaukee Socialist administration was the subject of debate before the West Side Neighborhood Club last week. The meeting was held in the West Side High School, and the anti-Socialist Aldermen who were present were asked some hard questions.

The anti-Socialist Alderman who under the last administration had been chairman of the Committee on Streets and Alleys, was in an especially awkward position when the discussion touched the point of where the money went that Milwaukee formerly spent for paving. The saving under the Socialist administration amounting to \$1.05 per square yard, what became of this big graft under the former administration?

This Alderman thought the best way to answer this inconvenient query was to bolt the meeting with

his crowd—consisting mostly of boys and newspaper reporters.

Now, here is the curious part of this story. Next morning the capitalist papers reported that the "meeting broke up in a row"—and severely censured the club for unfair treatment of the bolting Alderman. But they said not one word about the smashing of the paving graft!

And yet this is one of the biggest events and one of the most interesting pieces of news that they could give the people of Milwaukee! But to mention it would have been to give credit to the Socialists. The capitalist press would suppress the most important news rather than admit the splendid efficiency of the Milwaukee Socialist administration. The Milwaukee City Council at its next meeting will take up the business of establishing a municipal electric lighting plant. The injunction which barred the inauguration of this much-talked-of plant is no longer in the way. Immediate steps will now be taken towards its inception.

E. H. THOMAS.

## Politics and White Slavery.

By Agnes H. Downing.

Never is a bill for woman suffrage introduced in a capitalist legislature but what some member arises and announces in solemn tones that he would favor the bill, only he fears the vote of bad women. Watch such men. What they really fear is the vote of good women.

There is a certain combination in politics which is most abhorrent to all women, and which politicians feel that woman in politics would end. Politicians who profit by this condition are aggressively opposed to woman suffrage.

In every large city are hundreds of men engaged in buying and selling women to supply dens of prostitution. These men are closely organized. Their business is their politics, and they vote for whichever side promises them the strongest protection for their infamous work. To give protection to such criminals means that officials enter into conspiracies to permit and aid in the breaking of fundamental laws, causing the gravest consequences. Just now, while frantic efforts are being made to fasten conspiracy charges, it is well that this real and gross conspiracy should be pointed out.

The consideration for the politicians, in their conspiracy with the white slavers, is the votes and other political aid of the latter. The two old parties vie with each other to get this vote. The two old parties choose candidates for certain offices with a view to pleasing the "under world," meaning the men of the under world. Often a powerful white slaver names the man who shall be candidate for prosecuting attorney, or who shall fill the place of chief of police.

Politicians elected to office by such parties use their influence and the power of their office to help and sustain the men engaged in white slavery.

Is this possible?

**Politicians Fatten On It.**

We have it on the authority of those who know. Clifford G. Roe said in an address at the conference of the National Vigilance Committee, July 20th, 1910: "The white slave business could never have grown to its present enormous proportions in this country except through the connivance of the police."

The United States District Attorney of Seattle (as reported in Dr. Janney's book, "The White Slave Traffic in America," page 32), said: "There are between seven and eight hundred men in Seattle who live from the revenue from the white slave traffic, almost all of whom could be reached by the courts if proper efforts were made. The state authorities could break up this business in short order."

James Bronson Reynolds said in an address before the conference to suppress the white slave trade, held in Chicago, February, 1909: "Today there is an organized system of commerce in human flesh between China and Japan and this country, and an organized system of slavery in certain of our coast states. After the payment of money for this human property, title is passed just as for real estate and the alleged property rights are respected by our officials."

Dr. O. Edward Janney, in his book above quoted, says on page 30: "Through their relations with political powers, white slavers generally manage to get protection from arrest, so that they may confidently put women on the street to solicit men. In return for protection, they may act as repeaters at the polls or do other political work. Thus they contrive to make themselves safe from arrest, or, if arrested, to escape punishment; and the shrewdest of them carry on the traffic in women almost without hindrance from the authorities, with little fear that they will ever be called to account for their crimes. Naturally, you will ask, if there is an army of these dangerous men violating the law, why are they permitted to continue to do so? The answer is that they are useful to the politicians."

## If the People Knew

By Carl D. Thompson.

If the people of Milwaukee knew: If all the people knew: If the worker knew:

If the common people all knew All the facts about the Socialist administration of this city, the Socialists would stay in power for at least twenty years.

But they don't know. And the capitalist forces don't intend they shall find out.

Every newspaper in Milwaukee is pouring out misinformation to the people. Every politician is dinging his lies in the ears of the people. Every grafter, tax-dodger and private contractor is trying to stir up the people against us.

And they are busy every day and everywhere. With all the papers in their control they have a tremendous advantage at that sort of game.

We simply must strengthen our fighting machinery. We must have at least one big, modern, rapid-fire gun—a daily paper.

There is no other way to make sure that the people know.

In fact, a Socialist daily has become indispensable in Milwaukee to the people know. The Milwaukee Socialists and comrades outside of Milwaukee co-operating with them have already raised over \$30,000 for this purpose by the sale of ten-dollar 4-per cent bonds.

This, by the way, is the best means for comrades, locals or unions to invest funds while helping forward the cause of Socialism, and at the same time providing the means to let the people know what is really going on in Milwaukee. Ask Comrade H. W. Bistorius, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, Wis., how to do this.

**SALARY LIST RAISED.**

Washington, May 27.—The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen have increased the salaries of its officials, the president hereafter to receive \$8,000 annually, instead of \$7,000. The secretary is also given a \$1,000 raise to \$6,000. The other officials are to get \$500 per year more.

**Increase in Wages.**

The Tile Layers, Improvers and Helpers of Newark, N. J., during the last six months have secured an increase of \$1 per day, with union shop conditions.

**The Champion.**

Irate Visitor—I call this a downright fraud! You advertise on your bills, "The Most Remarkable Dwarf in the World," and he turns out to be 5 feet 6 inches high.

Bland Showman—Exactly so, sir. That's just what's remarkable about him. He's the tallest dwarf on record.—Tit-Bits.

# Initiative, Referendum and Recall

Direct and absolute action by the people in all matters of legislation and in the election of executive and judicial officials is the highest and most scientific development of popular government that has yet been devised. It is the only way by which the voice of the people can be heard and their wishes expressed. It is old in principle, although its modern expression is but a recent invention. It gives opportunity to the great working class majority to prove that as far as measures are concerned, their wisdom is an unerring as it is notoriously imperfect when the selection of men to represent them is concerned. Where it has been put in practice the people have benefited beyond belief and in an incredibly short time, when compared with the centuries of social inertia and political stagnation to which they were doomed when they entrusted their citizenship to representatives. The great masses of the common people are beginning to appreciate the wise words of Jean Jacques Rousseau when he said: "From the moment a People gives itself Representatives, it is no longer Free," and they are retrieving their freedom at every opportunity by adopting the great principle of direct legislation. As soon as the principle was shown to them, and what it could do was explained, they realized that they could do for themselves everything of a legislative nature that was necessary, much better, quicker and with absolute certainty than it could be done for them by some one whom they delegated to represent them. As soon as they became possessed of this truth, they questioned with the poet:

"We all deny the right of kings  
To speak for their Creator;  
May we not wonder, then, whence springs  
The right divine to order things  
Of any legislator?"

There is a primitive simplicity about the principle which gives to the people an idea enabling them to express with an "aye" or a "nay" their approval or disapproval of a proposed law that is born of fundamental right. This old principle of people's rule was observed and lived under long ago in different parts of the Old World in remote periods. It was the active principle in the ancient Saxon Boikmote, the Roman Ecclesia, the Icelandic Althing, the Celtic Moot, the Russian Mir and later, and in our own country, in the New England Town Meeting. The germ of this great principle can easily be traced in the history of the Clan, the Village Community, the Mediaeval Guilds, and most notably in the grand Federation of Urban communes, known as the Hanseatic League, instituted by Hamburg and Lubeck in 1241. The same principle is invoked and actively employed in every progressive trade union, and there are none of them with vitality enough deserving of notice that has not adopted the Initiative, Referendum and Recall for their guidance and success.

This modern application of a very old principle came into active existence in Switzerland a little more than a quarter of a century ago, and since its institution it has revolutionized and improved everything governmental in the country that gave it birth. It was in 1869 that the people of Switzerland, particularly those in Zurich, found themselves in a plight peculiarly familiar to all those who relinquished their right to govern themselves and they looked around in a search for relief. It came to them in the person of Karl Burkli, who first proposed the initiative and carried it safely through, and then the referendum, in which he succeeded also, with the result that the people got immediate relief from the ills that then afflicted them, with an ever increasing improvement of their condition ever since. The effects of direct legislation on Switzerland, moral, financial and economic, have been thus lucidly summarized:

First. It has wiped out plutocratic rule.

Second. It has enabled the people at will to alter their constitution in commune, canton and state.

Third. It has vastly simplified administration.

Fourth. It has changed public rulers into public servants.

Fifth. It has abolished monopolies and reduced taxation.

Sixth. It has made law so plain that lawyers are useless.

Seventh. It has so prospered the people that emigration has ceased.

Eighth. It has made three-fourths of the heads of families landholders.

Ninth. It has reformed the press and made the ballot truly express the will of the people.

Most marked, indeed, is this last improvement, and the beneficent influence the initiative and referendum has had upon the press of Switzerland cannot be overestimated. Having to deal with measures in place of men, the writers are compelled, as it were, to appeal to reason instead of the prejudices or passions of their readers. The Swiss journalist is a real guide, philosopher and friend of the masses, and not, as with us but too frequently, a contemptible literary bravo, retained by the classes for the diabolic function of making the worse appear the better cause. The Swiss in consequence have be-

come thinkers en masse to an extent never before known in the history of mankind. And even the professional politicians who were, and are, bitterly opposed to direct legislation, candidly confess that to go back to the old system of making law by representatives is unthinkable.

Through the initiative and referendum Switzerland has become the schoolroom of the world and the teacher of the nations in all things calculated to improve the condition of the lowly. It is gradually banishing poverty, reducing the influence of the money power through interest to a minimum and drawing the fangs of landlordism in the shape of rent by making every worker the owner of his own home. All this has been accomplished in the oldest republic in the world through the beneficent influence of people's rule as it is manifested in the initiative and referendum.

The whole proposition is a very simple one and simply means that the people through the initiative can procure legislation, and through the referendum accept it or reject it as the case may be. It is simply majority rule, through which the majority really speaks, uninfluenced by privilege or corruption. The recall is equally simple and as strictly in accord with fundamental right. If the people have intelligence enough to select an executive or a judge and clothe him with official power, surely they are intelligent enough to tell whether they have made a mistake in their selection or not and correct that mistake by taking back the power with which they invested some one unworthy.

As political freedom and industrial freedom go hand in hand and the greatest measure of political freedom comes to the workers through the initiative and referendum, it is fair to infer that their industrial freedom will come all the quicker through the universal adoption of the principle of direct legislation. For this reason, then, and to this end, let every worker and active trade unionist, in particular, do all that he can and use all his influence to further the cause of people's rule through the initiative, referendum and recall.

**BERGER OFFERS BILL  
TO STOP KIDNAPING.  
Compels Return of Prisoner and Provides Sentence for Offenders.**

Washington, D. C.—Determined that Congress shall once and forever stop official kidnaping in the United States, Socialist Representative Berger has introduced a bill in the House providing drastic punishment to any person denying an alleged fugitive from justice all his rights.

The bill provides that no person arrested as a fugitive shall be delivered to the agent of the demanding authority "until such person shall have been first taken before a court of record in such state or territory, and shall have been given ample opportunity to notify friends, and to obtain counsel, and to test the sufficiency of the extradition proceedings by habeas corpus or by other proceedings."

Any judge, policeman, detective or private person who violates this provision is to be fined not more than \$5000, or imprisoned for not more than ten years.

Another important feature of Berger's bill is that it provides for the return of a prisoner to the jurisdiction from which he was taken in case the alleged fugitive proves that he has been denied his rights before extradition.

If this provision were on the statutes to-day, McNamara could be returned to Indiana.

Berger's proposed law defines the term fugitive to mean a person actually within the state when the alleged crime was committed.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. This is the committee which will receive from the Committee on Rules a copy of all the testimony recently taken on Berger's resolution on the McNamara case.

**UNIONISTS ARRESTED.**

**Fight Against Organized Labor in Colorado.**

President McLennon of the Colorado Federation of Labor, Frank Smith, president of District No. 15, United Mine Workers of America, and four other prominent unionists of that state have been arrested for perjury, subornation of perjury and kidnaping, because of their activities in attempting to impeach Judge Whitford, who sentenced sixteen miners to jail for one year each on contempt proceedings.

The imprisonment of the miners resulted in a parade and mass meeting of 16,000 unionist and sympathizers in Denver. Later Judge Whitford pardoned the miners, but Colorado unionists started impeachment proceedings before the legislature.

One of the interesting figures in the case is a woman named Margaret Miller. When the miners were sentenced, and the uproar first started, she told the unionists that mine operators had given her \$3000 to hand to Judge Whitford. The unionists used this statement. Now they find Margaret is a Pinkerton detective, and since then she has made

several confessions, including one that involves her moral character.

The trouble first started over a big strike, which is still on, and the case is almost as important as the McNamara kidnaping case.

**BUREAU OF MINES ACTIVE.**

Washington, D. C., May 29.—"The failure to appreciate the seriousness of mine fires and a lack of adequate fire protection have resulted in the loss of hundreds of lives and the destruction of property in the last few years," says Herbert M. Wilson, chief engineer of the Federal Bureau of Mines. "Two of the most serious disasters in coal mines, the one at Cherry, Ill., and the other at the Hancock mine, near Scranton, Pa., where 74 miners were killed, leaving 45 widows and 137 orphans, originated from trivial causes and ought to have been quickly extinguished without the sacrifice of human life.

The mining engineers of the Bureau of Mines have made a careful study of fires in mines, and have concluded that the introduction of comparatively inexpensive fire-fighting appliances, the adoption of proper regulations and the institution of a reasonable system of fire drills may minimize fires and confine others to a brief period of time, with little damage to life and property."

**INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.**

**Measure Gaining in Favor and Many States Are Adopting It.**

The initiative and referendum has reached a stage where there are now no doubts of its being adopted by a great majority of the states. At the last sessions of the California, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska, North Dakota, Wisconsin and Florida State Legislatures bills were passed looking to its establishment. Only one serious rebuff has been encountered. The Legislature of Iowa adopted the Oregon plan, but Gov. Carroll vetoed it. Oregon, Oklahoma, Nevada, Missouri, Montana, South

Dakota, Maine, Arkansas and Utah have constitutional provisions covering this mode of legislation. Arizona, the near-state, has also provided for it. Utah, however, adopted the provision in its constitution when admitted as a state, but the legislatures since that time have steadfastly refused to enact a statutory law putting it into operation.

**"BUSINESS ACUMEN."**

**Manufacturing Company Fighting Against Reciprocity Measure, but Employs Convicts.**

Washington, D. C.—Whenever an attempt is made to readjust any schedule in the existing tariff law numerous interesting shadows are mirrored on the congressional screen. The American Fork and Hoé Company, the "Farmers' Tool Trust," has a contract at the state prison at Jackson, Mich., in the name of the Withington & Cooley Company, one of its constituent corporations, and in the name of the Iowa Farming Tool Company at the state penitentiary at Ft. Madison, Iowa. The parent company is making a bitter fight against the lowering of duty on farming tools from Canada, advancing the usual "cost of labor" reasons. It seems hardly possible that the labor cost of manufacture in Canada is less than 30 or 40 cents per day, the price the trust pays for its convict labor in this country.

**FIGHTING EIGHT-HOUR LAW.**

As the result of the passage of the eight-hour law for women in California, the owners of the California cotton mills at Oakland have posted notices of a reduction of 10 per cent, attributing it to be necessary on account of the law shortening the hours. Immediately the 250 employees ceased work, being composed chiefly of women and children. The mill officials were bitter opponents of the bill, and this move of reducing wages is taken as a bluff to fight the new law.

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

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Suite 508 Merchants LaClede Building 408 OLIVE STREET

Phones: Kinloch, Central 5076; Bell, Olive 2133

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

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**Cigars** PEN MAR - 10c  
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**Brandt & Stahl, 319 Walnut Street**

# ST. LOUIS LABOR

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## CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers changing their residence are requested to promptly notify this office of new address. Also state old address.



966 Chouteau Avenue.

## Editorial Comment.

BY G. A. HOEHN.

Assist the Bakers' Union No. 4 in its struggle against the unfair Master Bakers' Co. and the non-Union Trust bakeries. Buy only Union label bread.

Prepare for the big McNamara demonstration to be held in the near future under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Union and the Building Trades Council.

Mayor Kreismann might just as well postpone his "Free Bridge Fete" until August 4, when the citizens will bury his free bridge bond issue scheme under an avalanche of votes.

Important information for St. Louis voters: August 1, special election for voting on State Capitol bond issue; August 4, special election for voting on the supplementary \$2,500,000 free bridge bond issue.

Judge Gary was "brutally frank" in telling the congressional trust-busting committee all about the United States Steel Corporation. Gary realizes that the Democratic trust busting and the Republican trust regulation are only child political play.

Mayor Kreismann's machine broom is doing clean work. In practically every department he made a clean sweep in order to provide more jobs for his political henchmen. Where is the civil service spirit of which the Republican statesmen talk so much?

We hope the House of Delegates will pass the Hospital Appropriation bill. To neglect the City Hospital is a public crime—a crime on humanity. Every cent spent for our city hospital is for a humane purpose. Every member of the House should vote for the bill.

Ex-Secretary John Healy of the Police Relief Association was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the state penitentiary for stealing the funds of the association. Healy used to be a power in local politics. His old friends will no doubt secure his release before the five years are up.

Solicitor General Fred W. Lehmann seems to entertain the hope of killing the United States Steel Corporation—i. e., he will lead the fight for the dissolution of the Steel Trust. If Mr. Lehmann will not be more successful in this case than in his fight for the "New Charter" in St. Louis the Steel Trust will have very little fear.

"You are in the wrong pew; get out!" exclaimed a Big Cinch patriot at the Kreismann Free Bridge Fete conference when a citizen took the liberty of not agreeing with the rest of the bunch. We'll see about this on August 4. We'll then find out who is in the wrong pew, the people or the Big Cinch crowd of Mayor Kreismann.

The City Council filed the Initiative and Referendum bill for the alleged reason that insufficient time remained for advertising the proposal for submission to a vote of the people at the special election on August 4. The question will come up again. Sooner or later the Municipal Assembly will have to listen to the voice of the people and have the matter submitted to a vote.

There will be a short but exciting campaign on the supplementary free bridge bond issue. August 4 will be another "day of Waterloo" for the Big Cinch crowd, who imagine that the City Hall is simply a private business office of the Big Cinch interests. The \$2,500,000 bond issue must be defeated. It will be defeated without the shadow of a doubt.

"The people be damned!" seems to be the consensus of opinion among the members of our City Council. This was again demonstrated during the last few days, when the Free Bridge Bond Issue bill was jammed through. Some day the people will call a halt to the work of those "statesmen" whose highest ambition seems to be to work for the big business interests, to the detriment of the great mass of the people.

Alderman Eigel holds his office by fraud and trickery. He is afraid to face the Brandt contest fairly and squarely, because he knows that Brandt is the duly elected representative of the citizens of the Tenth Ward. He and his lawyers depend upon technicalities and trickery to get rid of the contest. But the Socialists will not give up. The fight against Republican election fraud and corruption has just begun.

The City Council passed the Hospital appropriation bill. President Gundlach of the Council opposed the appropriation of so much money for hospital purposes. He thought the money was needed for the extension of the park system and similar purposes. We thought Mr. Gundlach was cured of his "Outer Park and Boulevard" dreams. Being a real estate dealer, the gentleman seems to be much interested in getting certain "parts of the country" improved at the expense of the city.

Adjutant General Rumbold of the Missouri National Guard is in Washington, D. C., lobbying for the Militia Pay Bill, which provides that officers and enlisted men of militia organizations be given a percentage of the pay received by soldiers of the regular army. Mr. Rumbold thinks this would be the best way of increasing the efficiency of the militia. Queer, indeed! We had always been of the opinion that the efficiency of our militia boys was dependent on the bona fide patriotism.

The Sedalia Printing Co., which has been doing the press work for The Liberator, the union labor organ edited by Comrade E. T. Behrens, will no longer print said paper. The firm yielded to pressure from higher up. We hope this will not mean the end of The Liberator, for it is too good a labor paper to be sacrificed in such a manner. Organized Labor of Sedalia will have to come to the front and demonstrate the fact that it takes something more than sympathy and good will to publish labor papers.

If we are correctly informed, the same strikebreaking outfit of the Union Electric Light and Power Company that sued the Labor Publishing Company for \$10,000 damages has induced the Prosecuting Attorney to issue warrants for criminal libel against three members of the strike committee of St. Louis Electrical Workers' Union No. 1. It is certainly libel to call a spade a spade and a strikebreaker foreman a pitiable scab. We are convinced that the strike committee of the Electrical Workers will not be scared out of St. Louis by this latest criminal libel proceedings.

There will be no investigation by Congress of the kidnaping of John J. McNamara, secretary of the Structural Steel and Iron Workers' Union. A dispatch dated June 6 says: "The House Rules Committee recommended to-day the resolution of Representative Victor Berger of Milwaukee, the Socialist member, asked for an investigation, be laid on the table. This was done, and the information obtained by the Rules Committee in its hearing was referred to the Judiciary Committee for use in the consideration of the bills introduced to amend the extradition laws and prevent a recurrence of the McNamara incident."

Thank the Lord! Mr. Otto F. Karbe, ex-president of the Tenth Ward Improvement Association, has advanced to the secretaryship of the Manufacturers' Association. He now holds the job of Mr. Troy, who was kicked out of politics by Union labor some time ago. Mr. Troy was provided with another lucrative little job by the Manufacturers' Association in connection with the Latin-American Club. It is wonderful, indeed, how the big business interests are always fishing for the erstwhile would-be radical reformers. His present secretaryships in the Million Population Club and the Manufacturers' Association bring Mr. Karbe in intimate touch with the Citizens' Alliance. No wonder he was selected as one of Mayor Kreismann's lieutenants for the proposed Free Bridge Fete. Such is the "law of nature!"

The Civic League has a new scheme to counteract or check the radicalism in the ward and civic improvement associations. The plan is this: The members of the league in any ward will form a committee for that ward. This body will meet in the ward and discuss its needs and benefits to be derived from the general work of the league. When any ward needs certain improvements, as street lights, walks or pavements, or desires to have its garbage cleared away more effectively, its committee can bring the matter before the league, which will act in bringing that need to the attention of the proper authority. On the other hand, when the league plans a general campaign for some supposed good to St. Louis these committees can bring the matter to the attention of the citizens of the wards and report the status of the proposition back to the league. This may sound very sweet and acceptable to the superficial observer, but the progressive citizens are well aware of the fact that the Civic League's main object is to get control of the radical improvement associations, cut out their radicalism, and use them for Big Cinch purposes.

## Wanted—Time to Read

How attractive the book store windows are in these days, the latest books in their pretty dresses so enticing that we fairly wriggle to plunge into the depths of the big plain print with the wide margins. Of course, there are the good old Classics in their set, steady colors which stand the test of time, but they are not so tempting as the new books of all sizes and shapes and of this or very own day and hour.

There they are, serious books on progressive questions, books of fascinating travel and captivating stories. If only we had the money, and then, not so much money as the spare time which money indicates, what a feast of books we would have.

Many of these books are to be found in the public libraries, and among trade union workers, on the League book shelves, but what we want is time. The hours between work and work again are so short and there are so many things to be done. There are endless time-eating personal odds and ends necessary in the maintaining of self-respect, there may be a friend to visit, an errand to run, and if we are women, many a stitch to be put in or a waist to be washed and ironed. So that we rarely find one of those lovely new books between our fingers or feast our eyes and hearts upon their colors and contents.

Then there are the journals and magazines, growing more and better each year, irresistibly displayed at every turn, and how we wish that among this wealth of reading matter that goes to make the thought of the century there would be more and more articles steadily and gamely waking up fuzzy, old, latent public opinion to the need of all workers for the eight-hour day, so that we should have time for something more than existing, and the living wage, so that we could afford food and clothing for our minds as well as for our bodies.—Life and Labor.

## LABOR PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Receipts for subscriptions to stock of the Labor Publishing Co., and donations, since last report, January 3, 1911, are as follows:

Dan Burckhardt, Saint Charles, Mo., 1 share..\$	5.00
Wm. E. Eckart, balance on 2 shares .....	1.00
Otto Pauls, balance on 18 shares .....	41.50
Machinists' Union No. 394, 5 shares .....	25.00
Wm. Schuler, 1 share....	5.00
Oscar Horn, donation....	1.00
Richard Poenack, balance C. Schwab, donation....	20.00
A. Doehring, on account..	1.00
Chas. Bachmann, on acct.	4.00
Chas. Bachmann, donation	.25
Local Longwood Socialist Party, 2 shares .....	10.00
O. Kaemmerer, 2 shares..	10.00
John F. Louisa, 2 shares..	10.00
Wm. R., donation.....	2.00
Brauner Baer, donation..	1.00
C. Schwab, donation.....	20.00
A. Doehring, balance....	3.00
C. Schwab, donation.....	20.00
F. T. B., 4 shares.....	20.00
Alfred Schneider, 1 share.	5.00
John Kaut, 1 share.....	5.00
John Kaut, on account....	1.00
C. Schwab, donation....	20.00
C. Schwab, donation....	20.00
E. Nebling, donation.....	1.00

Received since January 3, 1911, 40 shares.....\$ 259.75  
Received as previously reported, 1993 shares..... 10,923.48

Total receipts to May 29, 1911, 2033 shares....\$11,183.23

## WESTERN MINERS GROWING.

Ernest Mills, secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, in a communication to the American Federation of Labor, states that a charter was granted on April 25, 1911, to the Bartlesville, Okla., smeltersmen, and that after a brief strike their demands for an increase of 15 cents per hour were acceded to and the men returned to work. The miners at Cranberry, N. C., have also organized, their union being known as Elk Park Miners' Union. Charters have been granted to the smeltersmen at Dearing and Altoona, Kansas.

## Don't get Excited

By John M. Work.

In a previous article I pointed out that it is one of our great tasks to break down and destroy the economic conservatism in the minds of the people, so that their minds will become ripe for Socialism.

We are doing it very fast. In the past ten years we have been able to see this conservatism, this prejudice against Socialism, gradually disappear before our eyes.

We have destroyed at least half of it in these ten years. I do not mean that half of the people have come to the point where they vote the Socialist ticket; but at least half the prejudice has disappeared.

In other words, the people of the United States have swung at least half way over to Socialism in the past ten years.

In a few more years the rest of the prejudice will disappear and they will swing the rest of the way.

Then their minds will be ripe for Socialism.

And we will then have Socialism. But do not think the task of battering down the remainder of the prejudice is going to be easy.

Recent events have been transpiring. We should make the most of them.

But do not allow yourself to be fooled into believing that our troubles are over. Do not imbibe the idea that the path from here to the co-operative commonwealth is a smooth and gentle incline.

If you do, you will find yourself terribly mistaken.

On the contrary, there are mountains to climb, cliffs to scale, jungles to penetrate, rivers to ford and wild beasts to be overcome before the goal can be reached.

We shall see plenty of reverses before our final victory.

And when the reverses come, the faint-hearted will sneak to cover, as usual, and leave the old guard to fight the battles.

But the old guard constantly increases in numbers.

The battles will be fought. All obstacles will be overcome. The goal will be reached.

The ranks of the old guard are always open for recruits. Don't be a fair-weather Socialist. Don't be a faint heart. Don't be a craven.

Join the old guard and make up your mind that you will be on the firing line, in the thick of the fight, at the times that try men's souls, as well as when the enemy is in retreat.

There are sixty-five tobacco manufacturers who employ only members of the Tobacco Workers' International Union. They produce 1040 brands of union label smoking and chewing tobacco, forty-seven of which are made in St. Louis. Yet the tobacco trust is selling twenty tons of its leading brand of scab mixture in this city every month! Could this be possible if all union men demanded the label as they should?—Printing Trades Magazine.

## CONGRESS DECIDES NOT TO INVESTIGATE ALLEGED KIDNAPING.

Socialist's Plea to Pass His Resolution Fruitless.

Washington, May 29.—Congress will not investigate the "kidnaping" of J. J. McNamara from Indianapolis on a charge of being implicated in the alleged dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times plant.

The Rules Committee of the House at the conclusion of to-day's hearings of the resolution of Representative Berger (So., Wis.) decided not to report it. The committee concluded that as Representative Korbly's (Dem., Ind.) resolution, which, if adopted, would amend the extradition laws to prevent a repetition of the McNamara incident, is now before the House Judiciary Committee, an investigation would be unnecessary.

Shorter Hours for Barbers.

Vicksburg (Miss.) barbers have reduced their working time one hour per day without loss.

## "Facts About St. Louis You Ought to Know"

By OTTO PAULS.

The Secretary of the Business Men's League is telling us, via the newspapers, what a fine place St. Louis is. He cites a lot of figures showing what great progress "Big Business" has made in ten years.

It may not be amiss to jot down a few items about the greatness of St. Louis which appear to have been overlooked by the secretary of the Business Men's League.

St. Louis is famous for an Assembly that always has been corrupt, is corrupt now and will remain corrupt until the Socialist Party cleanses it. A corruption which, during certain upheavals, became a matter of wonder among nations.

St. Louis is afflicted with a street railway monopoly which provides a service of dirt and discomfort that is unsurpassed in any large city.

St. Louis is overhung by an habitual blanket of smoke, gas and dust which renders cleanliness impossible and disease inevitable.

St. Louis has her street sprinkled—after a fashion. In the workmen's sections the sprinkling is merely a pretext for paying the city's money to contractors.

St. Louis has a "Big Cinch"—a gang of commercial pirates whose operations would shame a grave robber or a white slaver.

St. Louis voted almost unanimously for a Free Municipal Bridge five years ago, and put up the money to build it. Now, five years later, we are still without a bridge—and the prospects of ever getting it are growing slimmer every day.

St. Louis leads the world in the manufacture of shoes—also in low wages and abominable working conditions in these same factories.

These random items will serve to indicate what a thankless task the Million Population Club is confronted with.

## PIOUS KING JAMES.

The recent celebration in many churches of the 300th anniversary of the translation of the Bible into English brought King James I. into the foreground.

He it was who directed the work of translation and revision. Green, the English historian, gives us the following pen picture of his "gracious majesty," King James I.:

"No sovereign could have jarred against the conception of an English ruler which had grown up under the Tudors more utterly than James the First. His big head, slobbering tongue, his quilted clothes, his rickety legs, his goggle eyes, stood out in as grotesque a contrast with all that men recalled of Henry or Elizabeth as his gabble androdomontade, his want of personal dignity, his vulgar buffoonery, his coarseness, his pedantry, his contemptible cowardice."

Evidently a book that could survive revision at such hands must have considerable staying qualities.

## Priester's South Side Park.

Priester's Park, Grand Ave. and Meramec Str., is drawing large crowds since the thermometer is registering summer temperature. Nearly every day a picnic of some society, school or union is being held in this cool and so beautifully situated garden. Excellent meals are served for very reasonable prices. Pelzer's Band entertains the visitors with the latest pieces and many other attractions are on hand for the entertainment of the guests. To-day, Saturday, the Bakers Union and Bakers Aid Society will hold its annual picnic in this garden.

## 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.

Free Motion Pictures in Garden

PRIESTER'S PARK

SOUTH GRAND AVENUE AND MERAMEC STREET

UNSURPASSED RESTAURANT MEALS AT POPULAR PRICES

THOROUGHLY REMODELED FINE DANCING PAVILION

Liberal Terms to Societies and Schools. Both Phones. Frank M. Priester, Prop.

## HORRIBLE CONDITIONS

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON RULES HEARS ABOUT STRIKE.

Feehan of the Mine Workers Describes Westmoreland Struggle...

Washington, D. C., June 3.—The House Committee on Rules held a hearing on the bill introduced by Representative Wilson of Pennsylvania calling for an investigation of strike conditions in the Westmoreland district, where a strike has been in progress for a year.

Francis Feehan, president of District 5, Mine Workers' Union, told the committee that twenty miners had been killed by deputies during the time the strike had been on.

"Some of the men," he said, "were killed by deputies who followed them to their own homes and killed them on their own property. They were not interfering with the miners in any way."

Representative Madison of Kansas asked if the deputies who did the killing had been tried.

"Oh, yes," Feehan replied, "eighteen deputies were sentenced to jail for from three to six months."

"What," cried Madison, in astonishment, "sentenced to three months for murder?"

"Precisely," Feehan replied, "and most of them are out now."

Feehan said, in reply to a question by Madison, that he did not think the trials were fair.

"Were the jurors residents of the district?" Madison asked.

"Yes," said Feehan; "but the judges did the sentencing." He added that for the past year the Westmoreland operators have been building stockades, to keep workmen imported from foreign countries and from other states at work.

"There were 18,000 men who went out on strike," he said. "When it began the company used the most oppressive measures in attempting to subdue it, and 10,000 of the men, evicted from the company houses in which they were living, left the field. "They were driven out of Pennsylvania. But between 6,000 and 7,000 men are still in the field, who have been driven out of the company towns, and are now living in tents and shacks on the hillsides. "They lived there all through last winter and suffered all sorts of hardships. They are still living there, and no one knows when and where they will own homes again."

"We expect to prove that the various companies in the Westmoreland field are keeping men in practical slavery. They have erected stockades and are keeping men in the mines against their will. I know hundreds of cases where men have escaped—crossed the 'dead line'—and have told stories of being beaten up and shot at because they tried to escape. Some have been badly wounded. Why, men are not allowed to go to church without securing a pass to leave the company's property."

"Men coming from Europe are met by agents of the companies and induced to go to Westmoreland county. They are allowed no chance to escape, and are hurried from the train to the mines in carriages and automobiles guarded by special deputies."

J. P. Spiegel, counsel for the strikers, corroborated Feehan's testimony in great detail. When asked why the strikers had not appealed to the last Federal courts upon the peonage charge, Spiegel said: "Remembering the attempts to get the grand jury to act on the McKeesport cases, when the Pressed Steel Car Company was charged with peonage, I thought it would be futile to appeal to it."

Several members of the committee expressed the opinion that the strikers should have gone to the courts before coming to Congress.

# FROM THE BATTLEFIELD OF ORGANIZED LABOR

## BIG McNAMARA DEMONSTRATION

### TO BE HELD BY ORGANIZED LABOR

Central Trades and Labor Union and Building Trades Council Join Hands.

SEVENTY-FIVE LABOR UNIONS ATTEND FIRST CONFERENCE AT ASCHENBROEDEL HALL

Committee of Fifteen Elected to Make Arrangements

SECOND CONFERENCE TO BE HELD MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 12, AT 3535 PINE.

A monster McNamara demonstration will be held in St. Louis under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Union and the Building Trades Council.

In accordance with resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union a McNamara-Conference was called for last Monday evening, which took place at the Aschenbroedel Club Hall, 3535 Pine Street.

Although the time was short and many unions not having had any meetings since, could not elect delegates, the conference was attended by representatives of about 75 local trade unions.

A second conference will be held next Monday, June 12, at the same address, and it is expected that the number of unions then and there represented will be doubled.

Each union is entitled to one delegate in the conference.

Last Monday's gathering was called to order by President Louis Philippi of the Central Trades and Labor Union; Secretary Kreyling read the resolution adopted by the C. T. and L. U. at its last meeting, setting forth the object of the conference.

Permanent organization was then effected and officers elected for the Conference as follows: President L. Philippi of the central body was chosen president, while James Prendergast, Secretary of the Building Trades Council, was selected as permanent secretary.

Mr. Prendergast being prevented by his own Union meeting from attending the first conference, it was decided that Dave Kreyling fill the secretaryship temporarily.

Two main points were taken up by the Conference:

1) The creation of a McNamara Defense fund;

2) The arrangements for a monster McNamara demonstration.

Concerning Question 1 it was decided that inasmuch as the Central Trades and Labor Union at its last meeting had already levied a 5 cents assessment for the McNamara Defense Fund, the collection of fund by the Conference should be confined to voluntary contributions; it was further decided that no efforts should be made to solicit funds from outside the labor organizations. This was done in order to prevent fakirs and adventurers from exploiting the public under the pretense of serving the labor movement. This action, however, does not mean that contributions for the McNamara Fund shall not be received from others but members of Organized Labor.

As to the second question it was decided, after due consideration, to elect a Committee of 15 members with full power to act and to arrange a monster mass demonstration in behalf of the McNamara Brothers.

Another Conference Called.

Before the meeting adjourned it was decided to have a second conference next Monday evening, June 12, at 8 o'clock, at 3535 Pine Street, to hear the committees report and take such other action as may be required to make the demonstration a rousing success.

Every local union connected with the Central Trades and Labor Union and the Buildings Trades Council should be represented by one delegate at the conference.

Attention must also be called to the fact that while at next Monday's conference only Union delegates will be entitled to voice and seat in the Conference, the members of Unions and their friends and sympathizers are cordially invited to attend the conference as guests. Everybody will be welcome.

The Committee of Fifteen will submit its report and plan of action and present such other matters as will tend to make the demonstration a success.

## Local Labor Field

CIGARMAKERS VOTING.

ON CONVENTION.

The annual referendum of the Cigarmakers' Union, to decide whether or not a convention shall be held, is now in progress.

No national convention has taken place since 1896, and it requires a two-thirds vote before a convention can be had. So far the two-thirds vote has not materialized.

Local Union No. 44 held an election of officers on June 8.

ELECTRICIANS NOS. 1 AND 2.

An election of local officers of both Locals, 1 and 2, of the Electrical Workers will take place in the last week in June. Nominations take place at all meetings in June except the last, at which time the election is held.

The strike against the Union Electric Company is still on, with the company in a very bad way for lack of competent men.

THAT "FREE" BRIDGE.

Union men are expected to fall over each other in their eagerness to vote for the additional bridge bonds that will be voted for on August 4.

So far all work connected with the bridge, outside of the stone work, has been done with non-union labor. The coffer dams, cement work, pile, driving, etc., was all done by Elliot's "heroes." The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers have no hope of inducing the city administration to employ union men in erecting the superstructure. Union men are learning to their sorrow that the Kreisman administration is not a whit fairer to them than the Wells regime was.

The Free Bridge fete initiated by Mayor Kreisman, and which takes place on June 17, is in no sense a union labor jubilee.

BUTCHERS' UNION LOCKOUT.

Independent Packing Co. Is No Longer Fair to Organized Labor.

The Independent Packing Company has locked out every member of Butchers' Union No. 88 in their employ.

The manager, John Happel, is also chief owner of the Master Bakers' Company, which is also a scab concern at present, having refused to sign the Bakers' Union scale this spring.

All union men should refrain from patronizing the products of either of these unfair firms. The Independent Packing Co.'s products are marketed under the trademark of "Best Brand."

PATTERNMAKERS.

In addition to the five-cent assessment levied by the C. T. & L. U., the Patternmakers' Association will take steps to raise funds in other ways for the defense of the McNamara brothers.

Members of the Patternmakers, and their families had a pleasant outing at Spanish Lake on May 30.

FOUNDRY EMPLOYES.

As a result of constant agitation, the Foundry Employes' Union is gaining many new members and organizing a number of new shops.

METAL POLISHERS.

The bad days for Local 13 of the Metal Polishers that ensued after the Buck's Stove Co. strike are now over with.

The local has a larger membership now than ever before and new members are coming in at a gratifying rate. Financially the situation is equally good. The Buck's Stove Co. now employs none but union metal polishers. Koken Barbers' Supply Co. is the only firm now on the unfair list of Local 13.

A referendum for national officers has just been closed and the result will soon be announced. A St. Louis man, F. Bruening, was a candidate for president, and Edw. Leberman was elected international vice-president from District 12 without opposition.

PAINTERS' STRIKE SETTLED.

The hardwood finishers have settled their differences with the cabinet shops. The original demand, for 40 cents per hour and an eight-hour day, was compromised for 36 cents per hour and eight hours. This is an improvement over former conditions of 33 cents per hour and a nine-hour day.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.

Stonemasons' Local Union No. 19 has arranged a picnic for June 11 at Red House Park, Cahokia, Ill. Those desiring to have a good time are invited to come an assist in the merry-making. Take ferry at foot of Sidney street.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION ELECTS.

The result of the annual election of officers for Typographical Union No. 8 is as follows: Chas. Hertenstein, president; George B. Woods, secretary; delegates to Frisco convention—F. A. Hill, Wm. McKenzie, G. H. Buerkle and C. A. Daly; inves-

tigating committee—D. W. Davis, R. Goodenough and C. W. Satterfield; executive committee—newspaper branch, F. G. Copeland and C. E. Clark; job branch, A. Lienker and J. G. Knight.

MACHINISTS—DISTRICT NO. 9.

The difficulty with the American Brake Co. has not yet been adjusted. District No. 9 has levied an assessment of 25 cents per week to provide the sinews of war to push the strike.

Since the first of the year two new lodges have been added to the local roster, namely, No. 706 and No. 686, the latter being erecting machinists of printing and building trades machinery.

CARPENTERS MAKE GAINS.

The James Black Masonry and Contracting Co., one of the largest employers of carpenters in St. Louis, has agreed to pay the Carpenters' scale of 62 1/2 cents per hour.

The company resumed operations June 7 and will soon have a full force at work.

Vote on Amalgamation.

Carpenters' Locals Nos. 1596 and 1100 will vote Saturday, June 10, to decide whether the two locals shall combine and form one union. No. 1596 is composed of cabinet makers and No. 1100 is made up of millmen.

LABEL TRADES SECTION.

The Business Committee of the Label Trades Section has decided to appoint a committee of label agitation.

The label agitators are to visit the various unions not less than once every three months with suitable advertising matter to promote the cause of the union label.

A PRIZE WORTH HAVING.

You Can Get "Hope," Cartoon Magazine, Free.

There is perhaps no more interesting Socialist publication in America to-day than "Hope," the clever cartoon magazine, issued by Ward Savage of Chicago.

The subscription price is one dollar per year, but we have arranged to send it free to everyone that brings in two yearly, paid in advance, subscriptions to ST. LOUIS LABOR.

Send us \$2.00 for two new subscribers, and "Hope" is free to you for one year.

Get busy!

STREET CAR STRIKE IN DALLAS.

Over One Hundred Scabs Imported from St. Louis.

The discharge of twelve men for union activity has caused a tie-up of street car service in Dallas, Texas.

Several shipments of strikebreakers have been received from St. Louis, but very few cars are running. The people sympathize with the strikers, and a number of the strikebreakers have been induced to desert the company.

The strikers held a mass meeting in City Park and secured many new members for the union. Organizer Ben Commons of the Amalgamated Electric Street Railway Employees is in charge and is making a vigorous fight.

## Women's Trade Union League Convention

Wide Range of Discussion.

With the opening of the biennial convention in Boston on June 12, American woman unionists will welcome Miss Gertrude Israel, who will be present as the representative of the organized women of Germany. Miss Israel, like Miss Margaret Schweicher, belongs to the Kaufmannscher Verband fur Weibliche Angestellte (the department store clerks, bookkeepers and stenographers), and is secretary to Miss Alice Salamon, who will be remembered on her visit to the states two years ago in connection with the International Council of Women.

A textile worker is also expected from Italy.

The Women's Trade Union League of Boston is increasingly enthusiastic over the prospect of meeting and conferring with the delegates at the convention. Arrangements are being made for tea at the League House each afternoon, so that we may learn to know one another better and profit by interchange of experience. The League is inviting the leading labor men of Boston to meet the delegates, particularly in their own allied trades, so that every opportunity for helpful discussion may be seized.

The Boston League is happy to be able to invite—through the courtesy of William H. O'Brien, president of the Central Labor Union of Boston—the delegates to a boat ride down Boston harbor on Wednesday, June 14, "after work."

At the big meeting in Faneuil Hall on Monday night, Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Dennis Driscoll, secretary-treasurer of the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, will welcome the delegates to Boston.

Leading Subjects of Discussion.

Organization of women workers according to districts. Shop standards, wage standards and health standards. Protective legislation. Judicial decisions.

## The Barbers' Union Activity

Portrayed by James C. Shanessy.

ORGANIZER OF INTERNATIONAL UNION COMMENTS ON GOOD WORK

But Insists on Criticising Neglect of Duty in Some Locals.

SOME STRONG POINTS MADE.

Organizer James C. Shanessy of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union has returned from a national propaganda and organizing tour. The result of his work and observations is vividly told in a lengthy report to his general International Office, of which we quote the following passages:

On the 6th of April your General Organizer addressed a mass meeting of Locals 239 and 305, Washington, D. C. There were a few members of 239 present, but quite a large attendance of the membership of 305, and it is to be hoped that the addresses delivered by Mr. Wahl of the Tobacco Workers from Massachusetts and your General Organizer will accomplish a great deal of good by enlisting new life into the membership of both Locals which were present, to the extent, we hope that said Local Unions will get together and formulate a campaign for the purpose of organizing the unorganized barbers of Washington, D. C.

From Washington I went to New York City, and in looking over the ground find conditions there in a most deplorable condition. Took one of our Union Shop Cards out every night and went before the Local Unions, appealing to the members thereof to create a demand for our Union Shop Card and assist the International in their campaign of organization.

I called on the Secretary of Local 251, Brother Geo. Weber, and also visited their Local Union, and I believe I am safe in saying that there is no more demoralized Local Union affiliated with our International. The Secretary has never been before any Labor Organizations with his Union Shop Card, and in fact it was scarcely known that there was such a thing as a Barbers' Union in New York City.

The Secretary issues shop cards illegally by giving them to proprietors who are not employing union men; he cancels a number of due stamps and carries them around in his pocket. Cancels a number on the first of the month, and I have every reason to believe that when they are not all used on the first, as the members pay their dues on the 5th and 6th, he places on the members' books the stamps canceled the first of the month. Besides he is acting as Treasurer of the Organization fearing, as he stated to me, to turn the money over to the elected Treasurer.

I gave Brother Weber all the necessary instructions and proper advice so that he might conduct the Local Union in accordance with the laws of the J. B. I. U. of A., but it appears to me that he has no regard for the law of the J. B. I. U. of A. other than his own ideas. If Local Union 251 expects to progress the membership must attend the meetings and displace Brother Weber and the Treasurer and place in these two offices men who have a regard for the laws of our International and will enforce them. If this had been done Local 251 could have a membership of six or seven hundred easily, as the time is opportune in New York City for organization.

I have instructed Brother H. R. Thorp, whom I have appointed Local Organizer from Local 251, to see that the laws of the J. B. I. U. of A. are enforced in said Local, and if they are not to file charges against the Secretary for his willful violations, and I trust this will be done.

The International would be much better off with the charter outfit in the general office than to have same in the hands of men who do not recognize our laws nor care anything for the Organization other than to retain their positions. It is high time that the membership of Local 251 were becoming alive to their own interests, and it is now up to the members of said Local to put forth a special and united effort to get together and each one do his share of work necessary to build up a good organization.

Held a mass meeting in Brooklyn, N. Y., and procured two hundred, twenty-two names for a charter for said place, and the outlook for Brooklyn looks very promising for the Organization of our craft.

I was present at two meetings of Local Union 139, Newark, N. J. The first meeting there appeared to be very little life in the Local Union. The second meeting I had the pleasure of attending they added to their membership about sixteen new mem-

bers, and I want to say, without flattery, that the Secretary, Brother Arthur C. Hensel, is the right man in the right place. His books are in splendid condition and are kept in as businesslike manner as any mercantile establishment. It has been through his energetic efforts that the Local has taken on new life and is increasing its membership. I desire at this time to thank the officers of Local Union 139 for all courtesies shown me while in their City.

Visited Local Union 162, Orange, N. J. Found books of the Organization in good shape but the boys pretty well discouraged, as they claim that the United Hatters of North America in their city do not patronize our Union Shops, but I have every reason to believe that the membership will rally to the support of its officers and that there will be an increase in said Local Union.

Addressed a mass meeting of barbers in Hoboken, N. J., and I can truthfully say it was a get together meeting. We had a large attendance of boss and journeymen barbers, and our Secretary, Brother Munzing, procured a number of applications at the close of the meeting.

Mr. Nicholas Laporta, one of the most prominent barbers of Hoboken, occupied the chair and has assisted Local Union 381 to increase its membership. To much credit cannot be given to Mr. Laporta for his untiring efforts of getting the barbers together. In said city there is a shop displaying a fake shop card which has given the boys a great deal of worry, and Mr. Laporta promised me that he would get this card, and I have every reason to believe that the barbers of Hoboken will soon be solidified. I also appreciate very much the assistance rendered me by Brother Munzing, Brother Pauls, the President of Local 381, and Brother Harry Hovis, who accompanied me every night while I was in Jersey and New York City.

Held four or five successful mass meetings of barbers in New York City; also visited several meetings of Boss Barbers Protective Association, and they promised their undivided support in having their journeymen join the J. B. I. U. of A.

Addressed a mass meeting of barbers in Trenton, N. J., and Local 296 has a splendid set of officers. If the members will give them the proper support it is only a question of time until they will have Trenton thoroughly organized. I wish to thank the officers of Local 296 for all the courtesies extended and for their presence at several of the meetings held.

Addressed mass meeting of barbers in Philadelphia; believe the time is ripe for organization in said city, and have appointed Brother Rheinhardt as Local Organizer, and I trust that the entire membership of Local 104 will render every possible assistance to add to the membership of their Local Union, as by doing so it will aid them materially in bringing about better conditions and shorter hours.

Addressed mass meeting of our craft in Boston, Mass. Found the books of the Secretary, Brother O'Donnell, in fine shape. The boys at this time are figuring on raising their dues and having an office in the downtown district. This is a capital idea and we trust that they may introduce these new ideas at their earliest possible moment, which will be very beneficial to Local 182. During my short stay in Boston I was treated most royally by the officers of said Local.

JAMES C. SHANESSY.

St. Louis, Mo.

UNION NEWSPAPER MEN.

In Sydney, Australia, the Central Labor Council has adopted a rule that none but union newspaper men will be permitted to report the meetings.

In St. Louis the Central Trades and Labor Union meetings are reported for the daily press by men that are entirely ignorant of the labor movement and have no sympathy for it. The resulting mess is never to the credit of the C. T. and L. U.

FOR

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JOB WORK

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966 Chouteau Avenue

## THE BUTCHERS' LOCKOUT.

Blacklist System Introduced by the Independent Packing Co.

The lockout of the Union butchers employed by the Independent Packing Co. of St. Louis, of which we reported some time ago, is still on. As we pointed out in our previous reports, Butchers' Union made no new demands on the firm and the action of the bosses was deliberate and malicious.

It now develops that Mr. Happel, one of the principal shareholders of the Independent Packing Co., is also the high mogul of the Master Bakers' Company.

Both of these concerns are now making a desperate fight on the Butchers' Union and on Bakers' Union No. 4.

Both concerns talk "open shop," which in the plain language of Trade Unionism means scab shop. No union man who upholds the principles and actions of his organization can get a job with either the Independent Packing Co. or in the Master Bakers' Co. They apply the blacklist system in disguise, and for this reason the organized working people and all those in sympathy with them are justified in retaliating with the boycott whip.

This again shows the necessity of stronger and more effective organization. Every wage worker should join the union of his trade.

No Union man or woman should patronize the Independent Packing or the Master Bakers Co.

## McNAMARAS ALLOWED A DELAY

Judge Grants Continuance from June 1 to July 5 to Plead.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 27.—Despite the spirited opposition on the part of District Attorney Fredericks, Judge Walter Bordwell this morning granted John J. McNamara and Jas. B. McNamara a continuance from June 1 to July 5 to plead.

Attorneys Clarence S. Darrow, Joseph Scott, Lecomte Davis and Job Harriman were in court when the McNamara brothers were brought in. Judge Bordwell, in granting the continuance, said:

"While I am granting this extension, I expect the trial itself will start as soon after the pleas are entered as possible. I do not see the need of any great delay, and hope there will be no more."

Clarence Darrow contradicted this afternoon a statement that the attorneys for the defense are to get \$200,000.

"No remuneration for any attorney in the case has been fixed," he said.

## For Berger's Anti-Kidnaping Bill

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the Annual Convention of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the U. S. of A., on May 15, 1911, at the Labor Temple, New York City.

WHEREAS, The ruling class of this country is just preparing to strike another blow against the working class by the sudden arrest, a few weeks ago, at Indianapolis, of the Secretary of the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Association, John McNamara, and by his immediate extradition through the Governor of the State of Indiana to the Officials of California, on which occasion all legal formalities, despite the protest of McNamara, were disregarded, and the rights guaranteed to every citizen of the United States trampled under foot; and

WHEREAS, This arrest of the first official of a great labor organization made under such peculiar circumstances, reminds us of the memorable Moyer-Haywood case which served to open the eyes of some of the workers with regard to the practices employed by the capitalist class against the working class for the purpose of destroying their organizations; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we strongly condemn the lawless manner of the arrest of the McNamara's and that we call upon our members to render their assistance so that the plot formed by the Erectors' Association against the McNamara's be laid bare and the intention of the capitalist conspirators frustrated; be it also

RESOLVED, That we emphatically endorse Congressman Victor Berger's resolution for an investigation of the McNamara affair, and request that it be passed by the House; be it furthermore

RESOLVED, To urgently recommend to the members of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America in conformity with the fundamental principles of our society, to work to their utmost to the end that the public powers be soon conquered by the working class and the capitalist rule with all its ugly consequences may come to an end; and be it in conclusion

RESOLVED, To publish this resolution in "Solidarity," the official organ of the society, and send copies of it to the accused, the respective officers of the State of California and Indiana, the President of the United States, the members of Congress, and the Labor Press.

By order of Convention and National Executive Board,  
WM. MEYER, Secretary.

# From the Storm Center In Los Angeles

(By National Socialist Press.)

Los Angeles, Cal., June 6.—"A death trap as bad as the old Times building," is the verdict of the fire inspectors who investigated the auxiliary where the machinery is in operation for publishing the Los Angeles Times.

"Ninety men working in the composing room, crowded into close quarters, the gas and fumes from the metal pots making the atmosphere almost unbearable; windows heavily barred and two of the three doors locked and blockaded, the loss of life, in case of another explosion, would amount to nearly every person confined in the old fire trap." This is the utterance of a man who inspected the old ramshackle building where H. G. Otis is sweating his employees in San Fernando street.

At another shop, where a portion of the mechanical work is done, at Broadway, near First street, Fire Chief Ely found only one exit, 150 feet from the street. Bars were across the only window. Gas pipes were exposed and tables and stock prevented easy access to the only exit. The bars to the windows were ordered cut away and the doors in the San Fernando street rookery ordered unlocked. The owner of the Times was censured by the fire chief for conducting death traps.

Otis also, secretly, owns the Los Angeles Herald. The ownership has been denied a thousand times, but that has been a part of the hypocrisy that has been practiced on the public. The Herald is run as a Democratic-Good Government newspaper; the Times is Republican reactionary. No matter, then, who has been elected to office, Otis has virtually owned and operated the city and county governments. The value of this was demonstrated after the gas explosion had destroyed the Times to select a coroner's jury, a grand jury and the municipal investigating committee.

The Herald plant is another Otis death trap and has long been so recognized by the men employed there. The composing room is within a few feet of the Broadway plant of the Times.

This is the sort of places maintained by the man who is exerting every effort to convince the public that Union labor men blew up his plant with dynamite. Armed thugs surround the Times plant, and every pretense is maintained to bolster up the theory that labor unions are dangerous institutions.

Witnesses by the score are being unearthed by the defense, and, no matter how strong the frameup or the character of the "confessions," there will be little difficulty in showing that dynamite was not used in the destruction of the Times. Nearly all the evidence showing the presence of a dangerous amount of gas in the building just previous to the explosion was carefully kept from the "investigating" committee and from the public.

## DEFENSE WINS FIRST SKIRMISH

Clarence Darrow and Job Harriman, chief counsel for the defense of the McNamara brothers, had little difficulty in winning their first skirmish with the prosecution when the hearing was given on the defense's request for more time to prepare a plea.

District Attorney John D. Fredericks interposed a number of objections to the request for more time to plead, but he made no impression, and the date for the pleading was set for July 5.

At that time Darrow and Harriman will ask that the indictments be quashed. Strong representation will be made and it is believed Judge Bordwell will require several days to go over the request. An investigation of the makeup of the grand jury that returned the indictment is one of the plans of the defense. Some startling disclosures are expected as to the affiliations, sympathies and interests of some of the jurors.

Clarence Darrow will go to Indianapolis and take up the investigation of the case at that end. Job Harriman will have full charge of the case in Los Angeles.

## VICTORY FOR THE WORKERS.

Job Harriman won a victory for the workers Monday morning when the cases against twenty-eight striking structural iron workers were dismissed in Judge Chambers' department of the City Court.

The men were charged with conspiring to break the infamous anti-picketing ordinance which was placed on the books at the instigation of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association in hope of breaking the strike of the several thousand brewery workers and the metal trade unions of Los Angeles. There have been over 400 arrests under the ordinance and only four convictions. Two-score of workers are awaiting trial now on the charge of picketing. Many of these are brewery workers, who have won their strike and gone back to work. Persecutions under the anti-picket law continue, and a small messenger boy is awaiting trial on a charge of violating the ordinance.

At the recent Socialist City Convention resolutions were adopted condemning the so-called Good Government administration for persecution of workers under the infamous law. The Socialists pledged their moral and financial support to the strikers and the persecuted workers.

## CARPENTERS WIN THEIR STRIKE

Over a thousand carpenters went on strike in Los Angeles May 1, demanding \$4.00 a day, the minimum scale in other cities on the Pacific coast. The strike has proven successful, and all but 150 men have returned to work at the increased schedule.

## BAKERS GET BETTER HOURS.

Los Angeles bakers are winning their battle for shorter hours. On May 1 a demand was made for a reduction of the hours of labor. A nine-hour day was the stand taken by the men, and nearly every bakery of importance has signed the agreement. A strike is on in the shop of the Meek Baking Company and one other large establishment. Socialists of Los Angeles and vicinity are exerting every effort to assist the strikers, and their work among the grocers is hourly having a good effect in bringing the employers to time.

## EIGHT-HOUR LAW RESULTS.

Thousands of toiling men and women are enjoying the benefits of the reduced time of labor under the eight-hours-for-women law, which went into effect May 22. Only labor haters and merciless exploiters of women are objecting. The Southern California Hotel Men's Association has a fund, filched from the women under a wage reduction, to fight the law.

H. G. Otis, publisher of the Times, has discharged eight women employees. They were among the "heroines" of the fire and had been promised life-time employment for their fidelity. The foremen of the departments where they were employed arranged a satisfactory schedule for the women under the law, but Otis rejected it, declaring they could not earn their salaries unless they worked twelve hours. He ordered their immediate discharge.

F. Ira Bender, A. B. Maple and Bert H. Connors have been indicted on a charge of conspiring to dynamite the Hall of Records in Los Angeles last September. Bender is an official of the Blacksmiths' Union and is known to be innocent of the charge. The other two men are little two known in Los Angeles, but both had drawn strike benefits from the Iron Workers. The bail was placed at \$25,000, a preposterous figure for the offense charged. The reports that Connors made a confession implicating others was refuted by Connors himself, who declares all statements to that effect were false. J. Mansell Parks, who was arrested as an accomplice, turned out to be a stool pigeon for Sam Browne, the District Attorney's chief detective.

Burns and the local police are furious at the springing of the flimsy Connors case—which seems to be a desperate effort on the part of the District Attorney's office to justify the expenditure of the county's money for gumshoe work.

## NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY NOTES

### REPORTED FROM THE NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

Chicago, Ill., June 3, 1911.

By a recent referendum in California, F. B. Meriam, 424 Henne building, Los Angeles, was re-elected State Secretary-Treasurer; Comrade Job Harriman, 921 Higgins building, was elected as the additional member of the National Committee, and Comrades N. A. Richardson, San Bernardino, and J. Stitt Wilson, Head of Ridge road, Berkeley, were re-elected to the same position.

Cammille Huysmans, International Secretary, reports that the English comrades have requested the International Socialist Bureau to transmit the following information to all affiliated parties:

"The Singer Company, whose principal product is the Singer sewing machine, has discharged all its employees who were believed to be Socialists. We ask the Socialist and workers' press to print the above notice."

Upon the complaint of the Scandinavian Socialist Agitation Committee, the Cook County Delegate Committee requests that the indorsement of the Scandinavian paper, entitled "Reyven," as a Socialist paper, be withdrawn.

The National Committee is now voting on Motion No. 2, which provides for an annual meeting at National Headquarters of the Woman's National Committee. Vote will close June 23.

The National Executive Committee is now voting upon the question of granting special assistance for organizing work to the state organization of Indiana, and upon the question of an appropriation or loan for the Polish People's Daily.

More than 19,000 copies of "War—What For?" by Comrade Geo. R. Kirkpatrick, have already been sold.

Orders should be filed with the National office. Price: Single copy, \$1.20, or five copies for \$4.50.

Polish branches have been organized during the month of May as follows: Norwich, Conn., 16 members; Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y., eight members; St. Charles, Mich., 14 members; Springfield, Ill., 12 members; Reading, Pa., 5 members; Butler, Pa., 8 members.

The first edition of 10,000 of the booklet by Oscar Ameringer, entitled "Socialism, What It Is and How to Get It," has been sold out and a second edition of equal number is being printed by "Political Action," Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, Wis.

### "The Progressive Woman."

The anti-military number of The Progressive Woman met with a good reception, about 30,000 copies being circulated.

This month—the June issue—exposes the "White Slave Traffic." Carl A. Waldron, who is fighting the vice trust in Chicago, has an article, "Fighting the Panderers"; Anna Louise Strong has written a stirring message on "Saving the Barren Years"; C. L. Phifer, associate editor of the Appeal to Reason, exposes the life of the "White Slave," and gives definite figures and proof in one of the strongest articles ever written. It contains a beautiful story by Elizabeth Goodnow, "Ma Rosa—She Wakka da Street"; a true story of the results of the Garment Workers' strike and the driving of honest working girls into fives of shame, by Caroline A. Lowe; a poem by Charles Johnson Post, "Thank God, I Ain't a Girl," reaches deep into the heart, and shows the helplessness of the working girl as compared with the working men.

Every number in the White Slave edition contains vital truth. Send in your order for bundles, and see to it that every man and woman, boy and girl, learns the truth about the degradation and slavery of American womanhood. Send in your order. Five cents a copy; 2c in bundles of ten or more; 50 cents per year. Address The Progressive Woman, 5445 Drexel avenue, Chicago, Ill.

### National Organizers and Lecturers.

O. F. Branstetter—June 11, Gulfport, Miss.; 12, Howison; 13, Hattiesburg; 14-15, Jackson.

John M. Collins (Trade Union Agitation, Machinists)—June 11-12, Des Moines, Iowa; 13, Marshalltown; 14, Clinton; 15, Belle Plaine; 16-17, Des Moines.

S. C. Cross—June 11-17, West Virginia, under direction of State Committee.

L. Gutierrez de Lara—June 11-17, El Paso, Texas.

J. L. Fitts—June 11-17—Georgia, under direction of the State Committee.

Geo. H. Goebel—Alaska, by direction of the National Executive Committee, in response to requests from Alaskan comrades. Comrades and union men in the states may aid in this effort by communicating this information to their Alaskan friends. Comrade Goebel will sail from Seattle about June 12.

Gertrude Breslau Hunt—June 11-17, Iowa, under direction of State Committee.

Lena Morrow Lewis—June 11-17, Pennsylvania, under direction of the State Committee.

Anna A. Moley—June 11-17, Utah, under direction of the State Committee.

James H. Maurer—June 1-4, Milwaukee, Wis., under direction of the County Committee; 7, Belleville, Ill.; 8, Sedalia, Mo.; 9, Leavenworth, Kan.; 10, Wichita.

J. MAHLON BARNES,  
National Secretary.

### CHILD SLAVERY IN VIRGINIA.

Seventy Per Cent of Child Workers Are Illiterate.

Revelations of an appalling character have been brought to light by Dr. A. J. McKelway, secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, relating to the abuses of juvenile labor in the cotton manufacturing industry in Virginia and the South.

"If you attempt to pass a drastic child labor law at the next General Assembly, you will find a lobby to defeat it, composed almost entirely of representatives of the cotton industries. In statistics it has been discovered that 70 per cent of the children employed in the cotton industries in Virginia are illiterate. In Alabama the percentage is lower by 5 per cent."

### SIXTEEN-HOUR LAW UPHELD.

Supreme Court Decision Benefits Railway Employees.

Washington, D. C., June 3.—The Supreme Court of the United States handed down a decision that the act approved March 4, 1907, prescribing that employees on railroads should not be required or permitted to remain on duty longer than sixteen consecutive hours, with ten hours' intermission, together with the provision that telegraph operators and allied employees guiding train movements shall not be required or permitted to remain on duty over nine hours, is constitutional. Other provisions in the law relate to signal men, at offices and stations, with some variations in the hours of employment allowed. The Interstate Commerce Commission, under the law, is directed to enforce the act.

## READJUSTING TAXATION IN MILWAUKEE

By Carl D. Thompson.

The Socialists of Milwaukee have made another notable achievement. By readjusting the basis of taxation they have been able to abolish the custom of issuing bonds for street improvements and docking and dredging.

Now, that seems innocent enough, until it is discovered that as a result there is a saving to the people of the city of \$77,118 annually.

Heretofore the city has issued bonds for its street construction, docking and dredging. Now every dollar's worth of work that is done with money that is raised by bonds costs the city \$1.40 before all the interest is paid and the bonds retired. In this way, under former administrations, the city has been issuing bonds that run for twenty years for docking and dredging. Now every dollar should have been paid for each year. It has also been issuing bonds for street construction. The pavements would last about five years, and then another set of bonds would be issued. So that in some cases the city was

actually paying interest on three sets of bonds on one street. And as the city grew the amount issued for street construction increased, and with it the interest charges on the bonds. This interest charge alone grew from \$2500 in 1893 up to \$90,000 in 1910. And every year it would have increased had not the Socialists, halted the custom.

But the present administration took the bull by the horns, discontinued the issuing of bonds, and by readjusting the tax basis provided that the city shall henceforth pay cash for its street improvement and docking and dredging.

The total interest charge on the money which the city has raised by bond issues for docking and dredging and street construction reaches the enormous total of \$1,620,400.

This is an illustration of how the old administrations have wasted the resources of the city. The present administration has halted the custom and henceforth bonds will not be issued for this purpose.

## CONNECT UP WITH THE SUPPLY

By John M. Work.

In the ancient classic mythology there is a story about an earthborn giant named Antaeus. The warm earth, Terra, was his mother. His father was the stormy Neptune, a god of the sea.

When he was in touch with the earth, his mother, strength and vitality flowed into him from the earth. When he was not in contact with the earth his strength waned.

One day Hercules happened along, swinging his club, fresh from his exploit of holding the world on his shoulders while Atlas got the golden apples of the Hesperides for him.

Envious Antaeus was like Cassius; he could not be at heart's ease while he beheld a greater than he.

So the two giants engaged in mortal combat. Hercules was the stronger. But he found that every time he felled Antaeus to the ground with his club the earthborn giant acquired new strength from the earth and sprang to his feet stronger than ever.

To overcome this difficulty, Hercules seized him by the girth, swung him aloft, and held him high in air. In this position Antaeus no longer received his accustomed supply of strength from the earth. His strength, therefore, waned. In a short time he died, and Hercules tossed his lubberly hulk into a neighboring valley.

Modern man also derives his strength and vitality from the earth—not directly like Antaeus—but indirectly, through his food, his clothing, shelter, etc.

He, too, is entirely dependent upon the earth.

When the Hercules of capitalism comes along and cuts off his supply from the earth, he, too, is "up in the air." His strength wanes. And un-

## MEETING DIRECTORY

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

### SECOND WARD SOCIALIST CLUB

Meets every second and fourth Thursday, at 8 p. m., at Reiss' Hall, Blair and Salisbury, second floor. All workingmen and women in sympathy with the Socialist Party are welcome.

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

### NINTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB

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

### TENTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB

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

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

### WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY "FORWARD"

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

PETER KIEFER, Secretary,  
5116 Cologne Avenue.

### 26th AND 27th WARD SOCIALIST CLUB

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

T. PRENDERGAST, Sec'y.

less his connection with the earth supply is re-established, he perishes.

At the present time all the workers are deprived of most of the supply to which they are entitled.

They are deprived of it because the industries are owned by the capitalists. The private ownership of the industries enables the private owners—the capitalists—to keep for themselves most of the earnings of the workers. They can do so, because the workers are dependent upon them for jobs.

We Socialists say that the industries shall be owned collectively by all the people. Then the people will employ themselves in their own industries and pay themselves all they earn.

Their connection with their full earth supply will thus be re-established.

Then we shall no longer be a physically and intellectually stunted race, but will have a full and free opportunity to make the most of life.

### THE IRON MOLDERS'

UNION FINANCES.

The International Iron Molders' Union, while reporting trade conditions slack, yet shows a gross increase in membership for the first quarter of the year of 2015. During this same period, the one in which a greater degree of sickness prevails, compared with other portions of the year, \$45,327.60 was paid out for sick benefits. The total amount paid by the organization since 1896, its inception of sick benefit payments, is \$1,916,076.45.

## 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.  
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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 your support by asking for bread with the Union Label.

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

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President.

JACOB F. LEIENDECKER,  
Vice-Pres't and Notary Public

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# Incidental to the Glass Struggle

The irrefragable conflict between capital and labor is being waged with greater force and brutality at this time than it has been for some time previous. Some recent developments of a daring and high-handed character are proving this, and certain acts heretofore only attempted in regions remote from densely populated districts have been committed in one of the leading state capitals of the country. Justice has been laughed at and in the name of law a dastardly crime has been committed. In utter disregard of common decency and in opposition to every idea of common right, a workman was seized and forcibly taken away from his home and friends without being given an opportunity of defending himself, accused of crime, manacled and thrown into prison thousands of miles away from where he would have a fighting chance of proving his innocence.

This workman was John J. McNamara, international secretary of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers of America, who was forcibly seized in Indianapolis, Ind., and secretly conveyed to Los Angeles, Cal., for alleged complicity in the alleged blowing up of property in the latter city. Accusation is no proof of guilt and the commonest criminal is deemed innocent until his guilt is proven. Whether McNamara was guilty or innocent has nothing to do with the case, and organized labor can await the outcome of his trial with confidence and strengthened with the knowledge that it does not advocate, nor even countenance, such methods as those of which McNamara is accused. What organized labor does object to and what is heartily resented is the outrageous manner in which a brother workman was deprived of his liberty and prevented from communicating with his friends and solletting the aid guaranteed him by both the Indiana state law and United States Constitution. The latter document declares that no citizen shall be deprived of his liberty without due process of law, and in this case, if Brother McNamara was taken by any legal process, it was of such a questionable nature that his captors did not dare to put it to the test of giving it publicity. The statutes of Indiana are equally clear in the matter and unless extraordinary methods were employed to induce them to do otherwise, the officials responsible for upholding the law in that state must have been derelict in their duty when they permitted themselves to be used in such an abominable outrage.

In this connection Clarence Darrow, the eminent barrister of Chicago, said that "The law is perfectly clear that no man can be a fugitive from justice from any state, answerable for the commissions of crime in that state, unless he was in that state when the act was done. These men were not in California and cannot leg-

ally be taken there." McNamara and his brother are in California and were spirited there in such a way that is strongly suggestive of illegality, and if this can be proven those who are responsible ought to receive the full benefit of the punishment prescribed by law.

The law which has been invoked against those who conveyed McNamara from Indianapolis to Los Angeles appears in the Indiana Statutes and reads as follows:

"Whosoever kidnaps or fraudulently carries off, or decoys from any place within the state, or arrests or imprisons any person with the intention of having such person carried away from any place within this state, unless it be in pursuance of the laws of this state, or of the United States, is guilty of kidnapping."

The penalty under this law is a fine of \$5,000 or a sentence of from two to fifteen years in the penitentiary, and organized labor will see to it that there is no miscarriage of justice and that the guilty will be given the full penalty. No stone will be left unturned to bring the guilty to justice and hold those responsible from the lowest to the highest for the full measure of their atrocity.

The Council of the American Federation of Labor issued an appeal for aid last month in order to not only defend the trade unionists jailed in California, but to prosecute those responsible for their imprisonment. The Executive Council of the Federation will receive the funds and disburse them. In the appeal they have issued it is stated that if necessary the case will be taken to the highest court of the country. It also states that the accused labor leaders are in jail as a result of a "vindictive spirit of persecution" and that with the forces of wealth arrayed against them they may not have a fair trial. "The men must be properly defended, and the kidnapers must be taught a lesson that the lives and the persons of labor men are just as sacred as are the lives and liberty of other men in our country, regardless of wealth, position or standing."

Nothing so brazenly unjust would have been attempted against any one belonging to or representing the capitalist class, and organized labor must assert with no uncertain tone that it will not permit any such atrocity to be committed against one of the working class. This is the dominant thought finding a position in the minds of the workers, and it is being expressed through trade unions and central labor bodies throughout the country. Resolutions have been adopted denouncing the outrage and pledging support both morally and financially until the innocence of the accused is established and the real malefactors brought to justice.—Machinery's Monthly Journal.

# DIAZ GAVE HIS JOB TO MADERO AND THE MONEYED INTERESTS

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION WAS FOUGHT AND WON IN A NEW YORK HOTEL.

Ciudad, Juarez, Mexico, June 1.—The mystery of the ease with which Francisco I. Madero, Jr., within a few months completely upset the Diaz dynasty in Mexico and forced the once all-powerful ruler to flee, was explained by Gustavo Madero, brother of the insurrecto leader, in an exclusive interview given to the United Press to-day.

His statement was full of new and astonishing facts regarding the revolution, among others that Senor Limantour was the cause of the success of the revolution.

### Little Need of Fighting.

"There was little need of fighting," said he, "All we had to do was to be ready to fight if necessary. The standing, sincerity and power of the Madero movement was fully understood by the financial interests of the nations and most of the leaders who deal in the world's financial affairs knew many months ago that the revolution was bound to succeed.

"When Senor Jose Limantour was on his way to Mexico from Europe, three months ago, he stopped in New York for a time and talked over the finances of Mexico with many capitalists.

"Apparently he resided at the Plaza Hotel, for there most of his conferences were held. In reality, however, Limantour spent most of his time at the Astor hotel.

"It was in a room in the Astor hotel that the most effective work for the revolution was done.

### Limantour Sought After.

"My father and I went to New York and sought Limantour, with great secrecy. Limantour held three conferences with us. We told him we had great riches behind us and that he had better inform the financial interests of the world that we were going to overthrow the Diaz dynasty.

"We also proved to him in these conferences that it would be conferring a blessing on his country and saving much blood if he would advise Diaz and all the interests that surround him that the Madero movement would succeed.

"Limantour, after the third conference, was fully persuaded that Diaz was doomed, and when he reached Mexico City he told Diaz the whole truth about our power. It was this that caused Diaz to lose hope and to surrender to us with as little resistance as possible.

### Diaz Doomed Man.

"It is to Limantour that is due the credit for a short and comparatively bloodless revolution, for when Limantour went into Diaz's presence, after seeing us in New York, he knew that he was confronting a doomed man and he told the truth to Diaz. Diaz, knowing Limantour's honesty, believed him.

"The Astor hotel conferences in New York will go down in Mexican history as the first steps toward the success of the revolution.

"One of the things we feared most when the revolution started was intervention by American soldiers. We knew that if the United States knew our strength and resources and was positive of our ultimate success it would keep its hands off.

### "Hands Off" to United States.

"Limantour did much to let the United States government know the exact truth about the situation. We were represented to the United States government as responsible, reliable men, who were bound to win and who could be held accountable for the acts of the revolutionists.

"Limantour has done much as a go-between and as a fair and honest friend to both sides that, when some of my compatriots accused me of being too friendly toward him, after the fall of Juarez, I set it be known that I, personally, would go even further than praise him and would be willing to have him named provisional president in De La Barra's place.

"It is to Limantour we owe the fact that the insurrectos had a fair field and a chance at a fair fight."

### Madero Goes to Mexico City.

El Paso, Tex., June 1.—With a ball tendered to-night by Madero and his wife to the citizens of Juarez, the insurrecto leader will bid farewell to the city whose capture several weeks ago resulted in the overthrow of Porfirio Diaz.

Madero spent most of to-day in preparing for his trip to the Mexican

capital, which will begin to-morrow morning. He will go to Ciudad Porfirio Diaz on the regular train and there will board a special train Saturday morning.

# Easy Lessons In Socialism

BY WM. H. LEFFINGWELL.

### LESSON NO. 2.

Proposition (a) All political parties are the representatives of class interests.

This is a very difficult thing to make people believe, but once their eyes are opened to its truth, "the beginning of the end is near." In these short lessons it is impossible for me to give you very abundant proof of this, so I wish merely to suggest few thoughts, leaving you to do a little investigating for your self.

To-day there are two "great" political parties. In America? Yes, and in England, France, Germany and every other civilized country. The names are different in different countries, and in some countries these parties are divided into different factions; but the class interests are the same. One is the party of the large capitalist and the other in the party of the small capitalist.

A good way to show the class interests of a party is to take notice the stand it takes on questions of taxation and of laws of an industrial nature.

Take the "income tax," for instance. The Democratic party (the party of the small capitalist) favored this, but the Republican party (the party of the large capitalist) opposed it. The amount exempt from taxation was \$5,000; all above was taxed. Therefore all the large capitalists were to be taxed.

To-day the "trust question" is uppermost in the minds of the people. The Democratic party says trusts are bad, very bad—they ought to be abolished. Why? Because they crush out the middle man, the little capitalist. The Republican party says they are good, a sign of progress. They cheapen production. They are enabled, through the large factories, to increase production with less labor than before. These two attitudes show plainly the class interest of the two parties.

Now, YOU are neither a capitalist, great or small, are you? No; but you perform a very useful function. You are the fool workman who makes these parties "Great." Suppose all the big capitalists voted for one party, all the little capitalists for another, and the workmen for a third. How many "great" parties would there be? Only one. The others wouldn't amount to much, would they?

Proposition (b): Most of the crime and disease and all of the poverty are caused by the system.

"The poor ye have with ye always"—that is, so long as you have the rich.

In America enough food and clothing can be produced to supply the entire world; coal and iron in sufficient quantities to last a thousand generations. There is land enough to give each of us a farm, machinery enough to produce all we desire, and labor enough to make the task very simple. Yet thousands die of hunger, many freeze to death, many are forced to steal—and often murder—on account of their poverty. The extreme poverty causes drunkenness and disease, and crime is rampant. Is this not a terrible condition, when all might be happy and comfortable? Something must be wrong. What is it? All of the land, mines and the means of production (factories, etc.) are owned by one class of men. The other class is, therefore, compelled to contribute four-fifths of what it produces to the owning class in order to get a chance to live. Pretty system, isn't it? You see what it leads to.

Proposition (c): Any political party which does not seek to abolish the present system stands for all the evils caused by the system.

If the system is wrong, it should be changed. If a man is hungry, he tries to feed himself. If he is cold, he tries to get warm. He knows what the cause of his misery is, and he tries to remove that cause. If the cause of all our evils is the private ownership of the means of life, why not abolish the cause? This is simple enough for any one to understand. But if certain politicians tell you that the system is all right, when you know and they know perfectly well that it is all wrong, the logical conclusion of their arguments is that it is proper that we should have crime, disease and poverty. Many of them even come out openly and argue that there are things which cannot be helped. Are they? These politicians and the capitalists have very good reasons for not wanting to abolish the evils mentioned. They know that the evils of this system are but the effects of the system, and that the effects cannot be abolished except by removing the cause; and as they are benefited by the cause (private ownership of the means of life) they do not want the cause removed.

If capitalism, whether under the administration of the Democrats or Republicans, starves you and your family and grinds your children up in the mill for profits, and you do not approve of such things, it is up to you to make a change. There is only one political party that wants

to change the system, and that party is the Socialist Party. All others, by what other name they are known, or whatever reforms they propose, are capitalist parties or factions thereof; for if they do not want to abolish capitalism, they want capitalism, and must consequently justify its evils, while we poor devils must endure them.

Proposition (d): The present system benefits only the capitalist class, the working class bearing the brunt of all its evils. Therefore, it is the mission of the working class to alter the system so that they may be benefited.

This simply means letting the workmen look after their own interests. They are in the majority any they can have anything they want if they know how to get at it. There is only one right way, and it is as follows: First, unite into a political party organized strictly on class lines; then capture the powers of government by means of the ballot. Then change the system under which we are living from a system of private ownership to one of collective ownership. Such a party is already in existence, and its votes are multiplying very rapidly. It is the Socialist Party.

Now, to close, if you do not believe what I have said to be true, or if you do not agree with my conclusions, can you answer the following questions with "Yes?"

Does it benefit you to be robbed? Do you like it?

Would it harm you to get the full value of what you produce?

Is it right for a class which does nothing useful to live in luxury?

Is it right for a class which produces everything to live in poverty? (To be continued.)

### BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS.

International Organization Making Rapid Strides and Executing Many New Agreements. (American Federation Letter.)

Washington, May 27.—The Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators have been successful in a general advance in wages and securing of agreements since the first of the year. The scales per hour or day is herewith given, selected from various sections of the country: Utica, N. Y., 44½ cents per hour, Saturday half-holiday; two-year agreement.

Haverhill, Mass., \$2.80 per day; one-year agreement.

Creston, Iowa, 35 cents per hour; one-year agreement.

Mamoronock, N. Y., \$3.75 per day; one-year agreement.

Alexandria, La., 37½ cents per hour.

Kenosha, Wis., 50 cents per hour; Saturday half-holiday.

Bakersfield, Cal., \$4.00 per day; one-year agreement.

Cohoes, N. Y., 37½ cents per hour, double time for overtime and holidays; Saturday half-holiday.

Victoria, B. C., Canada, \$4.00 per day; one-year agreement.

All the above are based on the eight-hour day.

### MARTIN OF COLORADO.

Honor Conferred On Him to Open Debate in the House on the Admission of Territories as States.

Washington, May 27.—Congressman Martin of Colorado was selected by his colleagues to open the date on the admission of New Mexico and Arizona to statehood. His speech demanded attention, and in the rapid fire of interruptions disclosed his ability as a debater. Mr. Martin is a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

### MILLMEN CEASE WORK.

The Mill Owners' Association of Buffalo, N. Y., refused to meet and confer with a committee representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters relative to changes of conditions, and as a result 400 men quit work. The mills are working ten hours per day, while the great majority of the skilled trades are on an eight-hour basis.

### COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

Washington, D. C., May 29.—The Workmen's Compensation Commission will meet again to hear arguments on June 14. At that time it is expected that extended hearings will be had for and against. This question is becoming one of the important ones, and prevailing sentiment appears to be heading toward the point where the principle will be established that industry must in large part be charged up with its just proportion of humanitarian responsibility.

### Booher of Missouri Shakes Up Congress by Criticism on Courts.

Representative Booher, a Democrat from Missouri, took occasion to rap the judiciary during the debate on the admission of Arizona and New Mexico into the Union. He said, in part: "Let me say to you that more crimes have been perpetrated against the lives and liberty of the people of this world by judges of courts than were ever perpetrated by the people themselves. Who was the bloody Jeffrey? Was not he the judge of a court? Who condemned the Savior and sent Him to the cross? Was it not a judge?"

"Who condemned Charlotte Corday to the guillotine? Was it the people? Oh, no; it was the judge of

a court. Who sent Robert Emmet to the gallows? A court. Who sent the witches in Massachusetts to the stake? Was it the people? Oh, no; it was a judge every time.

"Let me tell you that I believe the liberties of the country are safer in the hands of the people than they are in any organization, whether judicial or any other, that the people have created."

Needless to add the Democratic party does not stand for the radical utterances of the Missouri Congressman. Most of the Democrats, especially the leaders, denounced the attempt of the people to control the courts during the debate on the "recall" feature of the Arizona Constitution.

### A PERTINENT ARGUMENT.

Excerpt of a Speech Made in Congress Alluding to Labor Makes a Lucid Comparison.

Washington, D. C., May 29.—Congressman John G. Henry of Pennsylvania delivered a speech in the House a few days ago on the farmers' free list, one portion of which is full of interest and deftly put: "We have drifted away from our original moorings, and, listening to the seductive plea of the dollar, we have forgotten the interests of the man. The wage earner, from the standpoint of production, is in the same class as the farmer, but, unlike the farmer, he has not the help of the soil, the sun and rain, nor has he additional capital. He is dependent alone upon his physical and mental energies which God has given him. He can do a certain number of days' work in his life and no more.

"There is no loss so great as the loss to labor of a day's work. It is the capital account of the workman. He cannot replace it. Nobody can. Nature has allotted him a given number of days. He cannot sell them twice. He cannot issue new stock and increase his capital like the manufacturer and corporation. In times of prosperity protection gives him the little end of the increased profit. In time of depression he must bear the big end of the loss, for he must bear a double loss—the loss of his earnings and the loss of a portion of his capital in every idle day, which he cannot replace."

The Massachusetts Legislature has passed a law giving unions the legal right to fine their members in conformity with the rules thereof, and the Governor has attached his signature.

The act provides that "no fine or notice of intention to impose a fine by any union or any other association, incorporated or incorporated, or by any authorized representative thereof, upon any member thereof, according to the rules thereof, to which such member has agreed to conform, shall be held to be unlawful or coercive as to such member or as to any other person, provided that such fine is reasonable in amount and is for a purpose which is legal."

### FINES BILL A LAW.

The act provides that "no fine or notice of intention to impose a fine by any union or any other association, incorporated or incorporated, or by any authorized representative thereof, upon any member thereof, according to the rules thereof, to which such member has agreed to conform, shall be held to be unlawful or coercive as to such member or as to any other person, provided that such fine is reasonable in amount and is for a purpose which is legal."

The Labor Congress which meets at Amsterdam on June 12 will be followed by a five days' session of the International Federation of Textile Workers' Associations. The English representatives will submit a motion in favor of an eight-hour day in all textile mills in all countries. The payment of higher dues will be urged, and England will probably be selected as the meeting place for the next congress.

### DEMAND FOR EIGHT HOURS.

Arguments have been made to President Taft by business men from various parts of the country urging the recommendation to Congress of one-cent letter postage. There seems to be a growing sentiment in favor of penny postage, and no doubt the day is not far distant when the rates will be cut in two for first-class mail.

### ONE-CENT POSTAGE.

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## Picnic Calendar

Saturday, June 10.—St. Louis Bakers and Bakers' Union Aid Societies, in Priesters' Park.  
 Sunday, June 11.—Ninth Ward Socialist Club, in Longwood Grove.  
 Saturday, July 1.—Socialist Party of St. Louis, at Priester's Park.

## Socialist Party OF ST. LOUIS.

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

### LOCAL PINE LAWN.

The next meeting of Local Pine Lawn will be held June 13, 1911, in their hall in Edgewood Park, St. Louis County. Matters of importance will come up and every comrade should be present.

### GENERAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

The next meeting of the General Committee will be held Monday, June 12. There will be considerable important business to transact, largely due to the fact of it being three weeks since the last regular meeting. Possibly some new and highly important matter may come up. Every delegate should attend.

### GOOD TIME PROMISED.

Don't overlook the Ninth Ward Socialists' picnic, to be held at Longwood Grove, 9400 South Broadway, next Sunday, June 11. There will be plenty of enjoyment for all who come. The children's games will be one of the leading features.

### For the Brand Conest Fund

Ernst Krohn	\$.50
Cash	.50
E. Hammer	.25
E. Nebling	1.00
Math. John	.25
F. J. Heuer list:	
W. J. Hartbeck	1.00
Harry Glas	.25
August Zein list:	
August Zein	.50
Mrs. A. Zein	.50
J. R. R.	.25
John Berhaupt	.50
F. Wirth	.25
John Stauber	.25
O. Bertram, Jr.	.25
C. H.	.25
Robt. Poenack list:	
W. Abing	.25
Murray	.25
G. Davis	.25
Previously reported	530.16
Total to May 30	\$537.41

Correction.  
 The item of A. Zuckermann, published last week, should be 50c, instead of 25c.

Alfred Thieme	\$.50
P. R.	25.00
Frank Pintar	1.00
Lous Jelan	1.00
Fred Lindecke list:	
Fred Lindecke	.50
Fred Linhardt	.50
Frank Rauch	.50
M. J. Raynis	.50
H. Becker	.50
Hy. Simon	.50
Roberts O. K.	.25
Geo. Hausmann	.25
J. G. Brown	.25
Fred Berkel list:	
F. Fleischhacke	.50
Pete Bart	.25
Previously reported	537.41
Total to June 6th	\$569.41

### JEWISH BRANCH OUTING.

The first annual picnic given by the Jewish Branch, Socialist Party of St. Louis, will be at Hampel Gove, in Lakewood, Sunday, July 2, 1911. Take Cherokee car south to

end of line. Special free cars will run from there to the grove. Tickets, 15 cents. Dancing, music, plenty of shade. Everybody invited.

### OUR LIST OF SUBSCRIPTION HUSTLERS.

H. J. Morrison	1
T. E. Delmore	1
Jos. Jine	1
Fred Stocker	1
J. E. Akins	13
Hy. Schwarz	6
Hy. Zimmermann	1
J. C. S.	10
J. J. Leuenberger	11
F. J. Kloth	14
Outside Renewals.	
Henry Heuman	Paducah, Ky.
E. Fuchs	Toledo, O.
Mike Josephat	Livingston, Ill.
Nick Ehl	Option, Pa.
Alb. Demel	Hartford, Ark.
Wm. Cunningham	Pontiac, Ill.
Jas. H. Gamble	Newport, Ky.

## Missouri Notes

### LOCAL KANSAS CITY MAKES IMPROVEMENTS.

A sign of the times is the adoption by Local Kansas City of a constitution that provides, among other things, for ward branch organization. Hitherto the local branch had clung to the obsolete, ineffective form of one central organization and one meeting place. That form of organization suited the "jaw-smiths" and those members who fancy that the movement is here in order to give them a chance to get into the limelight and display themselves. When it came to the necessary, practical work of a political party, the "one-gallus" organization was woefully lacking.

Kansas City comrades are now organizing branches as fast as practicable and are endeavoring to build up a solid, reliable membership that can and will get results. Branch meetings are being addressed by W. L. Garver and Fred Koehler of Independence and Jesse M. Molle of Kansas City. John M. Collins, National Organizer, addressed a meeting at Commercial Travelers' Hall on June 4.

### THE "GOOD MAN" FALLACY.

The Scott County Kicker gets after the county attorney with a sharp stick in a recent issue. After citing a lot of grafting that has been going on in connection with the county printing, the Kicker addresses the county attorney as follows: "Now, if 'the party' did not have the selecting of the grand juries, I would suggest that a people's grand jury might find something wrong in what I am relating, but so long as 'the party' has the selection it would be only a waste of time and expense—unless the people's attorney takes hold. And I am not blaming 'the party.' I blame the fool people for standing for it and continuing to vote for it—and it is in the hope of opening their eyes that this article is written. But, John, you were elected as a 'good man.' It is now up to you to show the people that there is only wind in the Socialist contention that there is nothing in electing a 'good man' on a capitalist ticket."

### LATSHAW SHOULD EXPLAIN.

Judge Latshaw has a very kind heart. It must be made of brick or reinforced concrete. Fred Jenny, not quite 18 years old, was before the Judge last week on a charge of robbery. Being too young by a month and a half to be sentenced to the penitentiary, under the law, Judge Latshaw ordered Jenny to be held in the county jail until his birthday, when a penitentiary sentence can be pronounced. We would like to have the Judge explain himself and his oft-repeated profession of being a friend to wayward youths.—Kansas City Socialist.

### BARTON COUNTY SOCIALISTS.

Liberal, Mo., June 4, 1911.

ST. LOUIS LABOR, St. Louis, Mo.: Dear Comrades—You will see by attached sheets that we are making a move to have a better organization. We may have to pull off entirely and have us a little Socialist party all of our own in Barton county.

Ever since the present State Secretary has been in and the trouble has been up we have done nothing. We are united in this county and are going to do some work, and when the balance of the state gets tired of pulling hair we may find a place with them.

Fraternally,

CALEB LIPSCOMB.

"Liberal, Mo., May 23, 1911.

"A. Lowe, Secretary, Minden, Mo. "Dear Comrade—I think a meeting of chosen representatives of the Socialist Party of Barton County should be held soon to advise as to withdrawing from the state organization.

The split in the party over the St. Louis trouble grows no better. One referendum after another has been sprung on the party until no attention is given these important things.

Finally an amendment to the constitution was slid in by one of these referendum votes, which gives to the State Secretary authority to throw out of the party any local on a very small pretext. This virtually makes a "boss" of the State Secretary. My plan is to revise our county organization, rebuild and reorganize our party in the county, and finally, when the primary election comes, elect a competent representative from Barton to the State convention, and try and draft a constitution in which harmony and co-operation can be had and bosses eliminated.

Fraternally,

CALEB LIPSCOMB.

"Liberal, Mo., June 4, 1911.

"Dear Comrade:

"By authority of Local Minden, at a meeting held June 2, 1911, I was authorized to issue a call for a mass convention of all Socialists of Barton county to assemble at Liberal, Mo., Tuesday, June 20, 1911, at 1 o'clock p. m.

"The purpose of this meeting is to effect a more perfect organization in the county and to devise some

means of bringing harmony in our party throughout the state, so as to again, if possible, have a united, aggressive party. The attached letter is my plan to reach this desired unity of action. Can you devise a better plan. If so, do so. Study it all over, and be at this meeting with as many comrades as you can get to come.

Fraternally,

CALEB LIPSCOMB,

"Acting Secretary Local Liberal."

### ST. LOUIS COUNTY COMMITTEE EXPELS.

At the regular monthly meeting of the St. Louis County Central Committee, held in Wellston on June 4, the charges against G. W. Boswell, arising out of the recent election in Maplewood, came up for action.

After an extensive hearing of both sides, the County Central Committee decided to expel Boswell and suspend Local Maplewood.

The local will be reorganized in the near future.

### RECALL BY BALLOT OR BULLET?

I submit. Diaz ducked; he took to the water, and why not? It is the modern way. So did that Portu-cheese from Portu-gal.

All dictators, when they find the revolutionary collar fitting too closely around their necks, duck.

They lose all interest in the arts of chivalry and patriotism. Only a few political satraps war to hold down their political job.

The people, even the peons in Mexico, are educating themselves.

If the recall—that is, a modern working recall—had been in vogue in Mexico and Portugal—I mean the one with the ballot—so much bloodshed would have been avoided.

The people in this country are going to have the recall with the ballot. It is so much more genteel and refined than a recall with the bullet.

CURIOUS.

### SUFFRAGE BILL PASSES.

Both houses of the Wisconsin Legislature have passed a bill granting suffrage to women. It will now go to the people for approval.

PHONE, KINLOCH, DELMAR 1489-L

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