

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!

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Kreismann Machine in Operation

There has been much activity at Kreismann's pie counter. With about 7,000 political jobs to dispose of the Big Cinch mayor had a splendid chance to whip a sufficient number of the Kiel followers into line and get his political machine in working order.

Mayor Kreismann, like his friend ex-mayor Wells, favored the "New Charter," and he was as mad as any Big Cinch politician could be when that document was buried good and deep at the January election.

In accord with the Big Cinch business crowd Kreismann proceeded to rule and achieve the same capitalist results without the "New Charter."

Every Big Cinch scheme found Kreismann's endorsement and in spite of the people's protest he assisted his political guardian Jephtha D. Howe in stealing from the city a fifty years' franchise for the Southern Traction Company, which according to general belief is a creation of the Terminal Railroad Association, the leading factor of the big business interests generally called the "Big Cinch."

The Municipal Assembly has been "fixed" by the Kreismann machine. Some of the radical Kiel politicians have been silenced by means of fat political jobs. Even the ultra-radical ex-alderman Jacobs, now city central committeeman from the eleventh ward, capitulated by accepting a \$150.00 a month job in the City Water department.

Other Kiel politicians and office holders, like Assessor Brinkop, seeing the growing supremacy of the Kreismannites, modified their opposition and were gracefully admitted to the inner circle of the official machine.

With the Council in line, with the House of Delegates reorganized, and with the Republican City Central Committee to be re-organized in a few days, the Kreismann machine is ready to begin operation for the Big Cinch interests.

A more corrupt mayor than Kreismann never occupied the mayorality chair in the City Hall of St. Louis. He is playing the polite gentleman. He is playing the honest statesman. He is talking of a clean administration. Yet this Big Cinch mayor is more open in his work of corruption than any of his predecessors in office. With the 7,000 jobs on the political pie counter he attempts to corrupt everything and everybody. And he frankly admits that the pie counter means for him nothing more or less than to build up the Kreismann machine.

Noonan in the prime of his political career and "Uncle Henry" with his proverbial rule of favoritism were mere babies compared with the Big Cinch mayor Kreismann. He is one of those politicians who imagine that anything and everything can be bought. That there is sufficient purchasable material among the opposition elements in his own party he is fully convinced, and he does not hesitate to do his duty as the political purchasing agent of the Big Cinch corporations.

One of Kreismann's schemes to carry the Free Bridge bond issue without giving the opposition a chance to get ready for effective work, was to organize a grand hurrah Free Bridge fete. The Big Cinch crowd and a selected clique of politicians and would-be reformers prepared for the fete. But in spite of all newspaper advertising the Kreismann Free Bridge fete, which took place last Saturday, was a fizzle. The people were not there. Ex-Alderman Otto F. Karbe, the former Meriwetherite and ex-president of the Tenth Ward Improvement Association, was "taken in" as general manager of the fete arrangements, but this latest acquisition of political mercenary could not assure the success of the affair.

That the Central Trades and Labor Union went on record against the new Free Bridge bond issue, made the Kreismann administration crowd mad, to say the least. That the bridge bond election was postponed from August to November, made things worse for them, because the postponement spoiled their chance of railroadng the bond issue through amid a "patriotic" hurrah excitement.

The latest move of the Big Cinch Kreismann machine is to capture the civic improvement associations for the new bond issue scheme.

This may explain why political ex-reformers and now capitalist corporation lickspittles like Otto F. Karbe, were placed at the head of the Kreismann Free Bridge fete. Last Sunday, in the absence of some of the radical members, a resolution endorsing the free bridge bond issue, was squeezed through in the Tenth Ward Improvement Association. When the time for action comes it will be seen that the old "Tenth" (now Eleventh) will contribute its share of votes to bury Kreismann's bond issue like it helped to bury the New Charter.

The work Kreismann is now engaged in is called "politischer Lumpenkauf", i. e. buying up political dish rags. By this kind of work he hopes to strengthen his machine.

But we assure Kreismann & Co. that the Central Trades and Labor Union and the entire local trade union movement, backed up by the Socialist party organization, will in due time open the eyes of the people and prove conclusively that the days of Big Cinch machine politics in the City Hall are numbered.

The new bridge bond issue will be defeated. Kreismann, Jephtha Howe & Co. are robbing the city of St. Louis of valuable franchises for fifty long years, on a free municipal bridge that is not even half completed. How can these Big Cinch tools expect to have another \$2,500,000 bridge bonds voted?

Last Tuesday's Globe Democrat published the following news item which throws an interesting sidelight on Kreismann's latest scheme:

"A plan for a campaign committee, made up of representatives of the civic organizations which participated in the celebration of the completion of the first contract on the Municipal Bridge last Saturday is being formulated, with Otto F. Karbe, chairman of the Free Bridge Celebration Association, as the leader. The Campaign Committee is to disseminate information regarding the bridge and its additional needs, both by speakers and by printed matter. The suggestion for the campaign committee arose from the approval of the supplementary bond issue Sunday by the Tenth Ward Improvement Association. The souvenir booklet prepared for the celebration is to be the principal publicity device used in the campaign.

"Gratification at the action of the Tenth Ward Association in approving the supplementary bond issue was expressed by Mayor Kreismann yesterday and he approved the formation by civic organizations of campaign committees to work for a large vote in favor of the supplementary bond issue at the election November 7."

The object of this campaign is to counteract or break down the Central Trades and Labor Union's opposition to the Kreismann-Jephtha Howe Southern Traction franchise steal and to the new bond issue by chloroforming the leading civic improvement associations. Otto F. Karbe is placed at the head of the campaign committee.

Now, who is Karbe? Our readers will recollect that at the last State primary elections a certain Mr. Troy, secretary of the Manufacturers' Association, tried to break into the Missouri State legislature. Troy was not

To the St. Louis Socialists

Saturday, July 1, afternoon and evening, the Socialist Party of St. Louis will give its annual summer festival and family picnic at Priester's Park, Grand Avenue and Meramec Street.

This will be more than a mere picnic. It will be a propaganda gathering in which our Socialist women and children can take an active part. It will be one of those family gatherings which have become an established feature of our Socialist movement in St. Louis.

Two distinguished speakers will attend the Priester's Park festival, men well known to the Socialist movement of this country, and personally acquainted to most of our St. Louis comrades.

Comrade Carl D. Thompson, City Clerk of Milwaukee, and Comrade Senator Winfield Gaylord of Wisconsin, will be the two speakers of the day. In addition local speakers will deliver short addresses.

Comrade Gaylord intends to spend the summer with organizing work in St. Louis, and he may be with us for three or four months. This will be pleasant news for our St. Louis comrades and friends.

Now work for the success of the Socialist family picnic at Priester's Park, 4200 South Grand Avenue, Saturday, July 1, afternoon and evening!

G. A. Hoehn.

SCHOOL BOARD vs. PUBLIC SCHOOL

Are the Board Members Working for the Best Interests of Our Public Schools or for the Private Institutions?

Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR:

ABOUT TWO YEARS AGO a little plot was hatched in the School Board to close the Pope School. This school, with an attendance of 900 children, was closed and the children were scattered to the four winds, with the result that the attendance in the parochial schools of St. Xavier's and St. Malachi's parishes, in the Pope School district, was immediately increased, just as it was intended it should.

The graft in the deal was to spend \$124,000.00 of the taxpayers' money. The patrons of this district asked that \$3,000.00 be expended for a new roof, to prevent the ceilings of the second floor from falling, by reason of the rain coming through the ceilings of the third floor.

The patrons of this district, through their committees and friends, did some effective interrogation stunts.

The consensus of opinion in the committee's report was that "Somebody lied."

Not to be outdone, however, the Board of Education managed to wreck 25 per cent of the capacity of the building (added to the school only a few years previous at an expense of about \$30,000.00), and spent about \$40,000.00 in the reducing alterations; no doubt fearing an increase of population in this district, and that would deprive them from wasting \$187,000.00 of the people's money for the erection of a new school, had the capacity of the old school been retained.

The cause assigned for closing this school was that the attendance had decreased, due to a factory being located there. I think some one referred to it as a "Lying-in-Institute." Now, it has never been quite clear to my mind exactly what was really referred to—the cause assigned or the factory.

ABOUT ONE YEAR AGO a little plot was hatched in the School Board to close the Peabody School, having an attendance of 785 children, and they were to be scattered to the four winds, and with this result—that, so soon as the closing became a fixed

fact and before the patrons or parents in this district were apprised thereof, the erection of a new parochial school, costing \$50,000.00, to be completed by fall, was begun on St. Ange and La Salle street, in Holy Angel parish.

Two and two make four and then some, when you consider that the value of the Peabody School, exclusive of land, is fixed by the Board of Education at \$105,000.00.

This school is within one block of the beautiful Lafayette Park, a natural play ground for the children, and they are now to be deprived of their educational facilities and their play grounds. The parents and taxpayers are to be deprived of their investments and their hard-earned money is to be wasted.

Is it possible that there is a "nigger in the woodpile" among the members composing the Board of Education, or is it only another case of graft?

The president does not know why 785 children should be scattered to the four winds. He is going to investigate why they should be made to trot fifteen blocks, two or four times daily, through sleet and slush, snow, frost, hail and ice during the winter months to outlying schools. I trust he will learn. Of course, the president of such a wise board cannot be expected to know about these things. He is a business man—busy making baskets, I am informed.

There really is not much to complain of about the closing of a public school, only it looks so snobbish to send children to a public school in automobiles, and parents ought not to kick about an additional tax of \$25.00 for each child for car fare during the school season. Then—there is the parochial school in the neighborhood.

If the public school teachers, principals included, would organize a "School Teachers' Union" it then would be made possible to select a superintendent—not a politician—one interested in keeping open the public schools, and not the parochial schools, for educational purposes.

JNO. P. HERRMANN.

only the secretary, but the anti-labor lobbyist of the Manufacturers' Association and Citizens Alliance crowd. He found his Waterloo at the primaries owing to the opposition of Union labor. With a view of diminishing the Union labor opposition and securing the nomination on the Republican ticket, Troy had announced that he would resign as secretary of the Manufacturers' Association, which he did.

Otto F. Karbe, after considerable lickspitting, was selected as Troy's successor, and to-day the ex-alderman of the Meriwether period is the Secretary of the Manufacturers' Association and in close touch and relation with the Citizens Alliance crowd.

We are not dealing in personalities, but when the Kreismann machine is trying to further corrupt our city administration and to fight the Central Trades and Labor Union for its courageous action on the Free Bridge bond issue, duty compels us to speak out and let the people know why such men as Karbe are pushed to the front.

Thus the Kreismann machine has been put in operation and it is now up to the people of St. Louis to keep their eyes open.

Remember the New Charter campaign!
Remember the attempted United Railways twenty million dollar franchise steal!

Remember the successful Kreismann-Howe Southern Traction franchise steal!

Remember these political events of recent dates under the Kreismann administration!

Remember them on November 7, 1911, when the vote on the \$2,500,000 bridge bond issue will be taken!

Every Trade Unionist, every Socialist, every progressive businessman and citizen will stand by the brave action of the Central Trades and Labor Union and do their best to prevent the attempted steal on the city treasury for the benefit of the Big Cinch interests!

G. A. Hoehn.

Editorial Comment.

Don't fail to Attend the Delmar Garden McNamara demonstration on July 4!

Saturday, July 1, Socialist family Reunion at Priester's Park, 4200 South Grand Avenue.

Comrade Berger's first Speech in Congress is O. K. Let the Impossibilists and Confusionists take notice.

Why did the Building Industries Association fail to publish the list of officers of its strike breaker Carpenters' Union?

Kreismann's Free Bridge Fete was a frost. It was a most ridiculous affair. What did the Big Cinch crowd celebrate, anyway?

Why have the capitalist yellow papers so little to say about the McNamara case? Are they afraid of some unpleasant revelations?

Please, get one new subscriber! Every little helps. Induce your fellow worker to subscribe. This is the best work for our movement.

How can the Workingmen fight the Bakery Trust? By refusing to buy scab bread! By supporting the Bakery and Confectionery International Union.

The International Printing Pressmen's Union of North America formally dedicated its home for superannuates at Hale Springs, Tenn., last Monday.

The Appeals of the Navy department to join the Navy have a pitiful sound. It seems that our American boys refuse to accept the made-to-order patriotism and jingoism.

James A. Troy, the anti-labor lobbyist, is now assistant secretary of the Missouri Manufacturers' Association; Otto F. Karbe is now secretary. Keep your eyes on these gentlemen in the employ of the Citizens Alliance crowd!

The Women's Trade Union League demonstrated the fact that it has become a powerful factor for good in the American labor movement. Its Boston convention was a creditable gathering—creditable to the League and to the entire Trade Union movement.

According to the latest Advice from abroad the International Seamen's Union strike on the transatlantic steamers is a decided success. Some of the leading companies have signed up with the union. Three cheers for the International Solidarity of Labor!

That the Steel Trust is trying hard to kill the New Castle Free Press, the fearless and militant socialist paper, is evident. That the paper will be victorious in this fight we are convinced. Let Organized Labor of New Castle rally to the banner of the fearless labor press.

Ex-Alderman Wm. H. Jacobs, the great politician and Kiel man of the Eleventh Ward Republican Progressive Club, who voted for Jephtha Howe's Southern traction steal, secured a \$6.00 a day job in the City Water department and is now in the band wagon of Mayor Kreismann.

Has there ever been a man in the St. Louis mayorality chair who was as ready to assist private corporations in attempts to loot the city treasury as Mayor Kreismann? Think of the United Railways \$200,000,000 franchise scheme, the Southern Traction steal etc.! It was always: Kreismann versus the People.

The Central Trades and Labor Union has been denounced as a gathering of knockers for its attitude toward the bridge bond issue. We venture to say that the Central Trades and Labor Union has good reasons to knock and on November 7 the bottom will be knocked out of Kreismann's \$2,500,000 bond issue scheme.

The Circuit Court issued the order to have the Ballot boxes in the Tenth Ward opened and the Eigel-Brandt vote re-counted. Thirty days' time are given to have the order carried out. What little trick Eigel and his lawyers will now play remains to be seen. Thirty days for Republican wire pulling and scheming!

"Remember the Maine!" was the American capitalist jingo's war-cry against Spain when the great battleship Maine was blown up in the harbor of Havana. Recent developments in the work of raising the wreck seem to prove that the Spanish had little or nothing to do with the horrible disaster. Neglect of duty on the part of somebody on the boat may have caused the catastrophe with its great loss of life.

Clarence Darrow, of Chicago, was in Denver last week and called at the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners. Mr. Darrow is the leading attorney in the McNamara case, and while recognizing the fact that every enemy of organized labor will combine to convict the imprisoned victims of a conspiracy, yet he feels confident of the innocence of his clients and believes firmly in their ultimate acquittal.—Miners Magazine.

The Chicago Socialists held a great McNamara Protest gathering at Riverside last Sunday and pledged their financial support to the defense of John J. McNamara, secretary and treasurer of the International Iron Workers. The meeting was attended by thousands of people. Comrade Berger, the only Socialist Congressman, spoke on behalf of the assused labor leader, and Frank M. Ryan, international president of the Iron Workers' Union, declared the arrest of his fellow-officer a result of a "conspiracy to disrupt our organization."

Reports of the final results of the Parliamentary elections in Austria are still out. According to the meager information cabled by the Associated Press the "Christian Socialists," or Anti-Semites, were completely wiped out in Vienna, while the Socialists (Social Democrats) almost doubled their number. The Socialists in Vienna elected 19 of their candidates, against 10 in the old Reichsrath; the Christian-Socialists (Anti-Semites) dropped from twenty to three seats; the German-Liberals increased their number from three to ten seats. Thus the Socialists (Social Democratic) party made Vienna the second largest Socialist city of Europe!

G. A. HOEHN.

SOCIALIST SUMMER FESTIVAL.

Get Your Tickets in Advance.

The supply of tickets for our picnic at Priester's Park, Grand avenue and Meramec street, July 1st, is not exhausted yet by any means.

Our comrades must bear in mind that all tickets sold in advance that money goes into the treasury of the Socialist Party, and that tickets sold at the gate don't help us—the park owner gets that.

So, comrades, get busy and push the sale of tickets. They are our chief source of revenue. If you have not received any by mail, call at the office and get a supply.

Senator Gaylord and possibly one other Milwaukee comrade will be the principal speakers, to say nothing of the general good time that is assured everyone who attends.

A united effort will make this affair a grand success, so let's all pull together.

In ten squares in New York City there are employed 29,692 persons in factories. These immense workshops are located with a view to easy access to transportation lines.

Holyoke, Mass.—Renewal of contract, with general improved conditions.
Utica (N. Y.) carpenters secured an increase of 5 cents per hour.

Control of the Public Schools

By May Wood-Simons

One institution is already in the hands of public management—that is the public school. But while the present conditions exist we cannot forget that the government, being controlled by a ruling class, the schools are managed by them.

They, through the legislatures and boards of taxation, fix the rates of taxation and the appropriation of funds that shall be used for school purposes. They secure the election and appointment of school boards that decide on courses of study for the children of the people and administer the school affairs.

They select and determine the qualification of the teachers. The funds for the support of the schools, one great essential, are theirs to withhold. This they do both in the country and city schools, displaying, poorly equipped schools, poorly paid teachers, and dilapidated buildings. In the State of Kansas the tax for school purposes in cities of the second class has been put by the legislature at not more than 9 mills. This is proving a pitifully inadequate amount and is cutting off the possibility for improvements or well-paid teachers.

It is not alone that the public schools on the material side can have their usefulness crushed out by lack of sufficient financial support, the opposing class also controls the education program.

Experts in education are not often elected to school boards, but through political manipulation "business men" are put in control. These know little or nothing of the problem of education. One point they do often understand—that the children of workers are to be handled in the schools after the factory method at the lowest cost per capita.

Always in history there has existed class education. The masses have been educated only so far as the ruling class has deemed it was necessary to make the toilers a useful subject class. This was true in the Middle Ages; it is true to-day.

Not long ago a member of the department of education in one of our large universities said to me: "I sometimes wonder how long the people will submit to having the children mentally destroyed and maimed as they are in the public schools to-day."

And this man was a staunch defender of the public school.

"Quantity," not "quality," education rules in the schools to-day and even the quantity the worker's child receives is all too small. One day we will be surprised at the mummery we have called education.

The public school is the one institution that the Socialist Party must at all times support, but we cannot remain blind to its terrible defects that have resulted from class rule.

In Girard, Kansas, the schools have been for years in a most dilapidated condition. The children were housed in buildings that would have disgraced a good farm if used for a stable. The heavy taxpayers, represented by the school board, made no move to secure anything better. The children had not even the simplest equipment, such as maps and dictionaries. Finally the buildings began to crack about the heads of the children. They were dangerous. Still nothing was done.

At last the Socialists, believing they had sufficient strength to force the matter to an issue, began an investigation. They carefully went over every building, noted the dangerous cracks and sinking walls and sagging floors and the prominent lack of equipment. They investigated the use of the funds and the rate of taxation. Then they prepared a series of leaflets setting forth the facts and put them in the hands of every voter, man and woman, for women have the municipal suffrage, in the Girard school district.

They called a mass meeting at the county building, and men and women who had never neared a Socialist meeting came to see what was to be done.

A petition was circulated calling for a special election to raise bonds to build new buildings. The petition was presented to the school board, which, surprised at the arousal of the people, finally voted to ask the mayor to call the election. But Girard had a Republican mayor and city commissioners—it is under the commission form of government—and the election was not called.

Then a municipal election of officers was held a month later, and the workers, conscious of their class interests, at last elected a Socialist mayor. Now the call for the election of the school bond has been posted by the Socialist mayor.

What happened in this case can happen in a hundred more. When Comrade Beals went in as mayor of Lindsay, Ontario, less than a year ago, the first thing he did was to have a bond for several thousand dollars voted to build schools for the children of the people. He said to me recently, while I was in Canada: "For years the common schools have received no attention from this city. The children were housed in positively dirty barracks. A pitiful few of the workers' children ever get beyond the first few forms, and the money was all expended on the higher collegiate institutions, where the child of the well-to-do alone could go."

In many places Socialists are serving on school boards. There will be

hundreds more in these positions before another five years, and it is of the first importance that there should be definite ideas of necessary changes in the schools.

There are not only questions of administration, but questions of pedagogy that must be handled by these Socialist officials.

No more important thing exists than the forming of future citizens. This work is partly, at least, in the hands of the school. Its function should be to make boys and girls into the best possible social agents, to fit them for useful work, and enable them to spend their leisure in a way that will add strength and growth to their powers.

The Socialists will find that there is much that they must reconstruct in the public school. At least there are certain things that must be aimed at by every Socialist elected to a position on the school board.

1. Sufficient well-equipped buildings, with outdoor schools for the weak children, and careful medical inspection.

2. An increase in the number of teachers, reducing the number of children in the hands of each and assuring greater individual attention.

3. Play grounds and gardens attached to all schools and manual training equipment provided. Vocational training furnished by public schools.

4. Special attention to sub-normal and exceptionally bright children.

5. An investigation of the methods used. A child's individuality and power to act independently can be crushed easily through wrong methods.

6. The best teachers at the best wages that can be secured.

7. An advisory council of the teachers, that shall assist in making out courses of study and advising on the general management of the schools.

8. Greater use of the school buildings as social centers, and greater co-operation between the schools and the parents.

9. The largest appropriations that can be secured for the support of the schools.

10. An investigation of the school books used and the selection of the best that can be secured.

11. The feeding of children, and baths to assure cleanliness.

12. Continuation schools in connection with the public schools system, but it should be arranged that the persons under 18 years' work in the continuation school should be carried on in the day and not in the night schools.

13. Well-equipped laboratories for scientific courses in the high schools.

Duffy Appointed

Secretary-Treasurer of United Brotherhood of Carpenters Selected Member of an Important Commission.

Washington, June 10.—Frank Duffy, secretary-treasurer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, has just been appointed by Governor Marshall of the State of Indiana as one of the seven commissioners to be appointed to investigate the needs of industrial and agricultural education. The recent General Assembly of the State of Indiana enacted a law providing for an investigation of the needs for and methods of industrial and agricultural education.

The law provides that the Governor shall appoint a commission of seven persons, representing the manufacturing, labor, agricultural and educational interests of the state, to be known as the Commission on Industrial and Agricultural Education.

The selection of Secretary Duffy to this important position is a guarantee that labor's interests will be properly guarded in the work of the commission.

THE WAY TO LOOK AT IT.

Washington, June 13.—The San Francisco Star, in commenting on the closing down of the East Oakland plant of the California Cotton Mills as a direct result of putting the eight-hour law into effect, inspiringly grapples the subject in the manner in which every such case should be treated. Humanitarian enactments apparently reach no responsive chord in the breasts of brutal profit hunters and defiance still abides as their chief characteristic. The coast paper says:

"Well, here is our doctrine about the matter: Better that such a plant, or a hundred such plants, should close and remain closed than that women should be compelled to carry burdens which their frailty unfits them to bear. Better that a few women here and there should be thrown out of a job than that the entire sex should be subjected to such long hours of labor as greed might choose to give them."

SWITCHMEN ELECT.

Washington, June 10.—At the convention of the Switchmen's Union of North America, held in St. Paul, S. E. Heberling of Denver, Colo., was elected president, to succeed Frank T. Hawley, who for eleven years has been the executive head of the organization.

Injunction Spasm War — Why?

Labor Leaders Enjoined from Speaking in an Amusement Park at Altoona, Pa., to Railroad Employees.

(A. F. of L. News Service.)

Washington, D. C., June 10.—Arrangements had been completed in Altoona, Pa., for a mass meeting to be held in one of the public amusement parks on Sunday, June 4. The meeting was arranged for the purpose of listening to prominent speakers in the labor movement, and the employees in the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. had been invited to attend. The railroad company has many ramifications, and upon the information reaching the company that a meeting was to be held in the amusement park they procured an old lady, who was a part owner in the park, to sue out an injunction against the lessees of the park prohibiting the lessees from permitting the meeting to be held, stating in the injunction that the park was only to be used for "moral" amusement. It was apparently expected that the injunction would be violated and the meeting held. It was decided, however, to change the meeting place to a piece of ground on the side of a hill, the property being owned by those who were sympathetic toward the labor organizations.

An attempt was then made to bring pressure to bear against those who owned the latter piece of property to also forbid the meeting, but their pleas were unavailing. The meeting was held as per schedule, and there were present some 6000 in the audience. Secretary Morrison, Raymond Robbins and Frank Mulholland were the speakers.

That night there had been another meeting scheduled to take place near one of the hotels in Altoona, and just prior to calling the meeting to order the Mayor telephoned to Secretary Morrison stating that the ministers of the city had protested against a labor meeting being held on Sunday. Mr. Morrison replied that labor sermons would be preached and that nothing would be said that could give offense to any of the ministers of the city, and upon this statement the Mayor withdrew his objections and the meeting was held.

It is rather an amusing incident that an injunction should be issued against the holding of a public meeting in an amusement park—a place where meetings of this character are usually held, and demonstrates the length to which employers of labor will go in endeavoring to frustrate any movement looking toward the organization of men who work for wages.

Present indications are to the effect that the strike of the men on the Pennsylvania railway system is becoming more and more effective as time goes on.

STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

Gratifying Progress Made by the Organization.

Since the 1st of April President Mahon of the Street Car Men reports that charters have been issued at Albion, Iowa; Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and Springfield, Mo. Increases in wages and better working conditions have been established as follows: Shreveport, La.—New local; secured increase of 2 to 4 cents per hour; minimum run, nine hours. Butler, Pa.—Increase from 1 to 3 cents per hour; union shop; no tripper work less than five hours; nine-hour day. Salt Lake City, Utah—Increase of 1 cent per hour all around, with same proportional increase for track, shop and shed men; time and one-half for track, shop and shed men for overtime and Sunday work, and a two-year agreement. Cumberland, Md.—Increase of 10 cents per day all around. Winnipeg, Manitoba — Renewed agreement, with an increase of 2 cents per hour for the coming year. Meadville, Pa.—Received an increase of 1 cent per hour all around. Peoria, Ill.—Increase of from 1½ to 4 cents per hour and a three-year agreement. Rochester, N. Y.—Secured three-year agreement and an increase of 1 cent per hour, affecting every employe in the service. Boone, Iowa—Increase of 1 to 3 cents per hour, affecting trainmen, barn and shopmen. Pittsburg, Pa.—Increase of 1 cent per hour all around. Streator, Ill.—Increase of from 1 to 2 cents per hour and a two-year agreement.

Penny Postage a Gold Brick.

Fearing that Wall street may support the Democratic party in the 1912 campaign, President Taft and Postmaster General Hitchcock have hit upon a new scheme to get the filthy lucre so necessary to elect a re-elected capitalist party candidate. This scheme is to give the big business houses and mail order concerns penny postage.

Hitchcock, who has twice "bled" the corporations for the Republican party, will no doubt again act as campaign manager. In this capacity he may get enough money together to make some sort of a showing for his corpulent protegee. In the meantime the people will be told that penny postage will make them rich.

PLATFORM OF THE Socialist Party OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

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

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

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

The wage workers are, therefore, the most determined and 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 workingmen will free not only their own class, but also all other classes of modern society: The small farmer, who is to-day exploited by large capital more indirectly but not less effectively than is the wage laborer; the small manufacturer and trader, who is engaged in a desperate and losing struggle for economic independence in the face of the all-conquering power of concentrated capital; and even the capitalist himself, who is the slave of his wealth rather than his master. The struggle of the working class against the capitalist class, while it is a class struggle, is thus at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all classes and class privileges.

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

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

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

Land and Public Welfare.

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

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

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

To unite the workers of the nation and their allies and sympathizers of all other classes to this end is the mission of the Socialist Party. In this battle for freedom 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 at a part of the public domain.

6. The absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage.

INDUSTRIAL DEMANDS.

7. The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers.

(a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productivity of machinery.

(b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.

(c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories.

(d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.

(e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all un-inspected 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 are able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance.

The 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

War — Why?

Give me a gun That I may blaze away At him whom I ne'er met before this day;

Yes, e'en at him whose face I scarce can see, He, afar off, a thousand yards from me.

Mad work? yes, 'tis, for both of us poor fools— For me and him, both of us merely tools.

Give him a gun, That he may fire at me If chance he gets. For that—let fate decree!

He's but a blot, a dot upon earth's crust, But now 'tis me or him must bite the dust.

Quarrel? Not me; ne'er met the man before; We're simply fools and tools, I say once more.

Arm both of us, That each may shoot at each. At home—his home and mine—the parsons preach

"All men are brothers." That I don't deny. But if 'tis so, then I would ask you— why

We should be faced now, stranger friend and me, Having no quarrel? 'Cause 'tis fools we be.

* * * * * Give me my sight! That's my right!

* * * * * Mate, give me thy hand! At last we understand;

Guns, bayonets, swords, cannon, and all hell's tools, These no men need when human reason rules.

Thy home is thine; sacred thy fatherland, Mine doubly safe, while true to right we stand.

Hell's agents only—Vice, Ambition, Greed— Thy foes and mine; from these we'll now be freed!

—Arthur Laycock in London Labor Leader.

FOR UNION LABEL PAPER.

American Order of Foresters Will Hereafter Use Only Paper Bearing the Union Watermark.

At a convention recently held in Holyoke, Mass., of the American Order of Foresters resolutions were passed committing the fraternal organization to the use only of paper manufactured by companies employing union labor. Following is the substance of the resolutions:

"Resolved, by the American Order of Foresters, That we hereby agree to patronize only such stationery as is made in mills where union labor is employed under the eight-hour system, bearing the union label watermark of the Brotherhood of Paper-makers.

"Resolved, That this general court, now in session, hereby instructs its officials to purchase only such product as bears the union label watermark of the Brotherhood of Paper-makers, which is the only genuine guarantee against buying product made under the unfair conditions existing in a number of the paper mills.

"High wages to workmen, mechanics and artisans, and time and leisure hours at night mean greater membership to the fraternal and beneficial orders and, therefore, they should champion the cause of higher wages and shorter hours."

ADVANTAGES OF MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Washington, June 10.—The ownership of public utilities by municipalities, where records are available, show a cheapening of the cost of production, together with a surplus for the municipalities controlling such utilities. Among the various public utilities owned and operated in utilities owned and operated by

Frankfort, Prussia, the city waterworks netted a profit of \$113,000 in 1909. The municipal power plant netted \$631,200, and the municipal street railway system \$385,105, a total net profit of \$1,127,305. In addition to the mechanics, including machinists, electricians, plumbers, joiners, saddlers, upholsterers and masons, there were also employed some seventy tailors, who make all the uniforms worn by the employes of the various utilities under the control of the city.

Johnston Urges Eight-Hour Movement.

William H. Johnston, president of District No. 44 of the International Association of Machinists, which is composed of all machinists employed by the government, favors a nationwide movement for a federal law providing for the eight-hour day on all government work, whether by contract or sub-contract.

It is a common error that such a law is already in existence. In fact, special legislation has been found necessary to give the shorter workday to some of Uncle Sam's employes. Johnston, for instance, at the last Congress was instrumental in securing the eight-hour day for the men to be employed on the two proposed battleships.

A general eight-hour law, if endorsed by workers everywhere, will not only redound to the benefit of government employes, but will advance the cause a great deal.

THE McNAMARA CASE BEFORE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

Page of Shame and Disgrace will Fill Congressional Record.

(This article should be read along with the Declaration of Independence as a part of a sane and safe celebration of the Great Fourth. At the end of the reading three cheers should be given in honor of W. J. Burns, the second Father of the Country, and three more for his confidential man, Theodore Roosevelt.)

Statement of Mr. Frank M. Ryan, General President of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union:

How McNamara Was Arrested.

Mr. Berger—Mr. Ryan, state all you know about this matter.

Mr. Ryan—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, as has been stated, about 5:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon, April 22, I was presiding at an executive board meeting, similar to what you have here. We meet once every six months. We had intended to close our labors that evening, and were working late Saturday afternoon, and about 5:30 o'clock my back was turned to the entrance door to the conference room, and somebody opened the door and asked to see the secretary and another member of our executive board. I did not pay much heed to it, as I thought it was a temporary interruption, but I overheard a conversation to the effect that the chief of police wanted to see him, and I heard the question asked, "What does he want to see me for?" The reply was, "I do not know." McNamara said, "Have you got a warrant?" The reply was, "No." Then McNamara said, "All right; I will go over." He then came in and closed the safe, which was open, and he and another member of the board went away. I did not turn to see who were in the room or how many were there, but there must have been more than two, because two remained in the room. I have not seen the secretary since. The other member of the board returned in about three-quarters of an hour. He said he had been detained half an hour, and when he got out he inquired for the secretary, and they said he had been bundled into an automobile and shackled and hurried across the state line.

I addressed myself to the men remaining in the room and asked them if they had any business with the executive council, and they stated they had none. I then asked them to retire from the room. They said they had orders to remain there. I told them it was not the custom to permit anybody to remain in the room while the board was in session; not even our own members, after their business had been concluded. They said they could not do that, and had to comply with their orders. I informed them that the board would adjourn in fifteen minutes. It was then a quarter of 6. They refused to retire, so I adjourned the board, and started to lock up the office, and then we were told we could not depart. We were held practically prisoners until 8:30 in the evening. We were held prisoners and could not give any assistance to the secretary, and never surmised at first that there was anything out of the regular order, and supposed that the secretary would be back in a few minutes. But when these men stated they had orders to remain in our office, and a little later when I told the board the meeting was adjourned and they started to go to their hotels for the evening meal and we were informed we could not leave, then I knew something was radically wrong.

Held Prisoners.

My first effort was to get an attorney and to make inquiries to see what the trouble was, and to solve it, and I called upon the gentleman present here, Mr. Rappaport, the only attorney I was acquainted with in Indianapolis. I had to get him indirectly through a friend, by calling up the hotel and asking my friend to send a messenger boy after him. I protested about being compelled to remain in the office, and told them where I could be found any moment; that I could be found at my hotel at any time I was desired to be seen; but notwithstanding that I was held there as a prisoner.

Mr. Wilson—Were you held there by force?

Mr. Ryan—I was told that if I left they would arrest me. I went that far and the board members went that far.

Mr. Berger—How many were there detaining you?

Mr. Ryan—There were only two then, and then later two more detectives came on the scene. The detectives present—I learned afterwards they were detectives; I am not acquainted with the detectives of the police force of Indianapolis—stated that the chief would be over in a few minutes. One of them went to the phone, and finally two other men appeared and said they had a search warrant. I asked them to read it, and they read it, and it called for a search for high explosives and dynamite. I told them that if they could find anything of that nature in the office they could search as far as they liked. They did search, and we assisted them, and there was nothing of that character found.

No Explosive in the Safe.

Then later they came and broke open our safe, and as I said before, we were held prisoners until about

8:30, and it was 3:30 in the morning before they got the safe open and had finished their searching, which was done by another party of searchers.

Mr. Wilson—Did they find anything in the safe?

Mr. Ryan—Only what is ordinarily kept in a safe.

Mr. Wilson—I mean any explosives?

Mr. Ryan—No.

Mr. Wilson—I saw in one newspaper report that they did.

They Took the Money.

Mr. Ryan—I would have been surprised if they had found it there, but there was \$422 in the safe.

Mr. Berger—And they found that?

Mr. Ryan—They found that. It has disappeared.

Mr. Berger—Ever since?

Mr. Ryan—Yes.

Mr. Berger—That was the explosive they found?

Mr. Ryan—Yes, sir. There was nothing of that character around there. If there was, I certainly was as anxious to find it as anybody else. I thought it was an outrageous proceeding, that the secretary should be taken out of the meeting in that manner, and then within half an hour shackles put on him and carried in a high-speed automobile across the state line, none of his friends knowing which was he was going and no one being allowed to ascertain the reason for his being taken in that manner. I am speaking now of what took place at the police station, getting my information from a member of the board who returned to where we were in about three-quarters of an hour. I know nothing except what took place at our office, but I do know that the secretary disappeared in that way.

Mr. Pou—Did you see him any more after that time?

Mr. Ryan—I have never seen him since then.

Mr. Pou—And that was about what time?

Mr. Ryan—5:30 o'clock, Saturday evening.

Mr. Pou—And how long was it before they got him over the state line?

Mr. Ryan—I do not know; but I have learned recently that they went to Terre Haute. I do not know how long it takes to run that distance in a high-speed automobile.

Mr. Pou—You were not present and do not know what efforts he made to get out a writ of habeas corpus, or anything of that kind? I suppose that is known by the attorneys.

Mr. Ryan—Yes. He can probably give you some information along those lines. I am simply relating what took place in my presence in the office; that is about all the light I can throw on it, up to that point.

Manufactured Statements.

Mr. Madison—You gave an interview, or several interviews, to the papers with regard to this matter after the occurrence, did you not?

Mr. Ryan—I do not recall that I gave one.

Mr. Madison—All of the statements you have made and all of the facts you have related were published generally in the public press, were they not?

Mr. Ryan—All the statements I made were made through my attorneys.

Mr. Madison—I say, the things you have stated here to-day, the facts you have related, were published in the public press?

Mr. Ryan—No; not in the detail I have stated them.

Mr. Madison—What was it you have stated which was not published?

Mr. Ryan—That is a broad question. I did not read the press for three or four days, because I was very busy. With the responsible officer taken away who handled our funds, we had to provide some way to get the funds for our supplies and keep our organization running, and I was so busy on that account I did not have time to read the papers. But I know later on of some very outrageous statements made in the papers, and I hope the members of this committee will not form their judgment by newspaper statements.

Mr. Berger—Is not this the first public statement you have ever made in regard to this case?

Mr. Ryan—Yes, sir.

Mr. Berger—Is this the first public statement you have made?

Mr. Ryan—Yes.

Statement of Leo M. Rappaport, Esq., Attorney for the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers:

Russian Methods.

Mr. Rappaport—Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, on Saturday evening, April 22, I was notified at my home by a gentleman who is not a member of the iron workers' association that the executive board of that organization was held confined in its office, not permitted to leave it or to obtain counsel, and that the secretary was under arrest at the police station. That was along about 7 o'clock or a little after 7.

I immediately went down to the office of the organization. When I got there I found more policemen than I could count in a short time, and found the members of this board, excepting its secretary, in their offices. I inquired as to the cause of the commotion, and no one seemed able to

give me any information whatsoever. I addressed myself to the police officers. They were not willing to give me any information. Being familiar with most of them, and seeing two of them going through a lot of letters, I walked up to them and laid my hands on the letters and ordered them to stop, which they immediately did. I asked them what the cause of the commotion was, and they refused to give me any information.

I found, outside of these police officers, the mayor of the city in this office. I ordered everybody out of the rooms excepting such persons as had business in the office; and reluctantly and gradually they left. I found the superintendent of police in the basement, and I asked him why he was making this search. I want to say that I had no more intimation of a search for explosives or anything of that sort than a new-born babe. I asked whether he had any authority for going through the building, and he finally produced a search warrant for dynamite and explosives. Thereupon I told him that, so far as the warrant gave him authority, and described the part of the premises that he was entitled to search, we had no objection. However, he was trying to get into another part of the building that I knew nothing about and which his warrant did not describe, and I refused to permit him to go into that. I stated to him, however, that if he would give me a few minutes' time to confer with the members of the board to find out the status of affairs I had no doubt that we could arrange for a search for them without any papers of any sort. Thereupon he informed me that he knew his business and he was going to do as he choose and not as I would suggest to him.

These men were held prisoners in their own offices. John J. McNamara was taken to the police station in an automobile with another board member. He was put into one room and the other member into another room, each surrounded by a number of detectives, and questioned and quizzed. Mr. Wilson of Illinois—Who was this other board member?

Mr. Rappaport—His name is Mr. Hawken. They were treated to vile language and epithets of all sorts.

Mr. Madison—Did you hear these things?

Mr. Rappaport—No; but I have them at first hand. Of course, I would not be allowed to testify on the subject in a court. But, as I understand it, this committee wants the facts as nearly as we can give them to it, even by hearsay.

Mr. Hawken finally told Mr. Burns directly that if they wanted him, if they had any right to him, he should produce his warrant; whereupon he was informed that there was no warrant for him, and they turned him loose.

As soon as I found that Mr. McNamara had actually been taken to the police station, never dreaming that he might possibly have been removed, I went to our police station and made inquiries for him. I went into every nook and corner of that building and to every officer in authority in it. Apparently no one knew anything about John McNamara. No one knew where he was, or where he had been taken to, or what had become of him.

I returned to the office and found that police officers had been stationed in every room belonging to the organization. I asked the officers to retire, so that I might have a few minutes' conversation with the board members, and I was refused that right. They said they had orders from the chief of police to be with us, and to be in any room in which we might want to talk; and we were not even allowed the privilege of a consultation in our own offices.

The Frame-Up.

An investigation of the facts disclosed this. About 1 o'clock that day a requisition from the Governor of California had been presented to the Governor of Indiana for the arrest of John McNamara on the charge of dynamiting the Llewellyn Iron Works on the 25th day of December, 1910. At the time that requisition was presented, as the Governor informed me, he did not know who John McNamara was, and he did not know anything about the Llewellyn Iron Works; and he issued his warrant as he would in any case of extradition, without any investigation. At that time the courts of Marion county, Indiana, were in session. That is, the Superior, Circuit and criminal courts were all in session that Saturday afternoon. I have brought with me a certified copy of the proceedings before the Governor of California and the proceedings before the Governor of the State of Indiana, which I desire to offer to the committee, and which I will not take time to read.

The Chairman—Do you desire to have them printed at length in the record of the proceedings?

Mr. Rappaport—I think it would be well to have them go into the record, because they contain all the facts.

The Chairman—If you think they are a part of your case, and should go in the record, the committee will authorize their insertion.

Mr. Garrett—Is there anything out of the ordinary in those papers? Are they just the ordinary requisition papers?

Mr. Rappaport—They contain the

information on which this requisition was based, which I will read in just a moment. I was not using the word "information" in the technical sense. They also contain the indictment; but I mean the facts when I use the word "information."

Mr. Garrett—Do they include anything that is outside the usual requisition papers?

And the Big Lie!

Mr. Rappaport—Yes, and no. They contain all the statements necessary for a requisition; but among other things, for instance, they contain an affidavit by the Assistant District Attorney of California upon which he obtained the requisition from the Governor of California. That affidavit sets out a telegram received from W. J. Burns on the 15th of April, a week previous to the arrest, which reads of follows:

"Chicago, Ill., April 15, 1911.

"I have arrested and am holding in Indianapolis, Ind., J. J. McNamara. "W. J. BURNS."

As I understand the practice in the executive department of California, before a requisition will issue there must be a showing that the party has been apprehended. In order to obtain the requisition from the Governor of California, W. J. Burns sent this telegram on the 15th of April, to the effect that he had arrested and was holding in Indianapolis J. J. McNamara. Thereupon W. J. Ford, the Assistant District Attorney of Los Angeles county, made affidavit to the facts as therein set out, and the requisition was issued on that day.

Mr. Wilson of Illinois—As a matter of act, McNamara was not under arrest, was he?

Mr. Berger—Not for a week later.

Mr. Rappaport—He was not arrested until one week later in Indianapolis, so that the information that was furnished to the Governor of the State of California was, to use the only correct term—

Mr. Berger—Fictitious.

Mr. Rappaport—A lie.

Mr. Garrett—The detective, Burns, had telegraphed a week or more before the arrest?

Mr. Berger—That he had arrested him?

Mr. Rappaport—Just exactly a week.

Mr. Garrett—He had telegraphed just exactly a week before the arrest that he had him under arrest?

Mr. Berger—Yes, sir.

Mr. Rappaport—And was holding him.

Mr. Garrett—And that telegram was set out in the affidavit of the Assistant District Attorney of California.

Mr. Rappaport—Yes, sir.

Mr. Garrett—As a part of his affidavit; and yet he had not been arrested?

Mr. Berger—And upon that he got the requisition papers, did he not?

Mr. Rappaport—That is correct.

Mr. Berger—Was it upon that telegram?

Mr. Berger—That was part of it.

Mr. Garrett—You say that is a vital part of the procedure in California?

Mr. Rappaport—Yes.

Mr. Wilson of Illinois—So it seems.

Mr. Foster—And he could not have gotten the requisition without this telegram?

Mr. Rappaport—Apparently not.

Mr. Pou—Is it your idea that that "fake" telegram was sent as a part of a scheme to have this requisition ready at the moment that he was arrested, so that they could rush him out of the state?

Mr. Rappaport—That is my opinion, and I have seen quotations from Mr. Burns in numerous interviews to the effect that he got McNamara in the only way that he could have gotten him.

Mr. Garrett—You say you have seen numerous communications to that effect?

Mr. Rappaport—In newspaper interviews.

Mr. Garrett—Oh, in newspaper interviews?

Mr. Rappaport—The warrant of the Governor of Indiana plainly sets out that the person apprehended must be taken before the Circuit Court or the Superior or the Criminal Court of the county. As I say, at the time the warrant was issued these courts were in session in Marion county, Indiana, but for some reason or other (which has not been explained to me, but which I can only surmise) this warrant was not served until in the evening, after all the courts had adjourned—even the police magistrate who finally turned this man over to the agent of the State of California. He was taken before this police judge, and I am reliably informed by persons who were present that the court put this question to him: "Are you John J. McNamara?" He said, "I am." Thereupon the court informed him that under the law it was his duty to turn him over to the agent of the State of California. McNamara then said that he desired to confer with counsel and to preserve such rights as he might have in the matter. The court informed him that there were no rights which he had, and that he could not have opportunity to employ counsel or to confer with counsel, and that the only thing the court could do was to turn him over to the State of California.

Mr. Pou—Mr. Rappaport, right

there: Is there anybody here who was present and heard what took place?

Mr. Rappaport—No; but I will say that I have this information at first hand from a party who was present.

Mr. Wilson of Illinois—Who was the party?

Mr. Rappaport—Two newspaper reporters, to my certain knowledge. How they got the information I do not know; but I am also told by them that, for some reason or other, the newspapers were informed of this coup before it took place. At any rate, they were informed. In fact, one of the newspapers in Indianapolis was holding up its presses for the purpose of getting out an extra edition and getting this stuff on the streets.

WORKMEN'S SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT FUND.

A Safe and Reliable Insurance Of, By and For the Workers.

Organized October 19, 1884, by German Socialist exiles. Two hundred and seventy-six branches in 23 states. Forty-five thousand five hundred beneficiary members. Assets \$420,000—over liabilities. Claims paid, since organization: Sick and accident, \$3,236,004; death, \$1,087,845. Jurisdiction: United States of America. Age limit: from 18 to 45 years. Benefits: sick and accident, first class, \$9.00 and \$4.50; second class, \$6.00 and \$3.00 per week, not exceeding 80 weeks for whole life. Death: \$250.00 uniformly. No sick benefit for third class (women). Initiation fees: From \$1.00 to \$7.00, according to sex, class and age. Monthly assessments: First class, \$1.05; second class, 80 cents; third class, 30 cents.

For particulars write to

AL. SIEPMAN,
5614 S. Magnolia Ave.,
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Meets every third Saturday at Labor Hall, 966 Chouteau avenue.

Who Pays for the Army and Navy

By W. R. GAYLORD.

Here are some interesting figures as to the use made of the money which is taken from the workers for the use of the national government. Total appropriations in 1908 for federal purposes, \$628,625,723.00. Of this amount the following amounts went into the "butchering" business:

For the army	\$176,116,606.00
For the navy	100,511,051.00
Transportation for the army	17,159,091.00
Target practice for the army	1,300,000.00
Ammunition for the army	648,000.00

Total military appropriations . . . \$295,734,748.00 or about \$3.50 per capita, about \$20.00 for each average family in the nation.

Mr. Working Man: Did you know that you are paying out of your wages about \$20.00 per year for warships, uniforms, ammunition, etc?

If you had a vote on this matter would you vote to pay twenty dollars a year for that purpose?

Well, that is what you vote for when you vote the Republican and Democratic tickets.

STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS.

All local officers will be elected during June. The nominations were made on the 13th, and the election takes place on Saturday, the 24th, 1 to 8 p. m.

Delegates to the Milwaukee Convention, which opens on September 20, will be elected at the same time.

WAITERS' UNION TO ELECT.

Local No. 20 of the Waiters will have its semi-annual election of officers on June 28. The nominations took place on June 14.

ST. Louis Workingmen's Protective Union.

504 MARKET STREET.

MEETING:—2nd and 4th WEDNESDAY.

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

Office Hours from 5 to 6:30 p. m. SATURDAY from 12 to 1:30 p. m.

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Phones: Kinloch, Central 5076; Bell, Olive 2133

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

PER CAPITA TAX OF AFFILIATED UNIONS IS 5 CENTS PER MEMBER PER QUARTER.

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CIGARS

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We do not advertise on billboards and take the cost of the advertisement out of the quality of our goods.

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St. Louis, Mo.

DO YOU BUY UNION BREAD?

DO YOU BUY UNION BREAD? IF NOT, WHY NOT?

All Bread that bears this

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BOYCOTT THE BREAD TRUST AND ALL BREAD THAT DOES NOT BEAR THIS LABEL

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TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE!

LOOK FOR THIS REAL UNION LABEL

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Drink Only UNION BEER

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SUNRISE - 5c

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The Need of Education.

By Elizabeth H. Thomas, State Secretary of Wisconsin

It is a deaf ear which cannot hear the forward march of the army of bread-winning women.

Every fifth woman is in that army. According to the latest census returns now available, five million women, or over twenty per cent of all the women of the United States, are employed in gainful occupations. And this number is steadily increasing.

Now, it makes little difference whether we consider this a step toward woman's evolution, or whether we look upon it as the break-up of the American home. Whether we like this fact or not, it is a fact and we must meet it as a fact.

But what will be the result for industrial conditions in America? Since it is an economic law that in every industry wages tend toward the level of the lowest wages paid, it is evident that the wage-working woman, in every trade she enters, will make wages sag and lower the American standard of living just in proportion to the smaller remuneration she receives.

Unfortunately, it is almost everywhere true that women get lower wages than men for the same amount of work and that their conditions of labor are far worse.

The main reason for this is that women have not been educated along economic lines. They do not know how to protect their interests nor how to resist oppression and exploitation.

Up to a very recent time all their activities have been centered in the home. Their work has been isolated and unsocial. It is not strange, therefore, that they have not learned even the simple lesson that in union is strength.

But they must learn it. Otherwise they will not only drag down wages, but they will deteriorate the race. What feeble, stunted and listless sons and daughters must be the offspring of these overworked and underpaid women wage-slaves!

Solidarity—that is the first lesson the working woman must learn.

And not only the solidarity of the trade union—although that is an important step in her march to freedom.

But infinitely more important is for her to learn that working men and women must stand together in the political field, for the protection of their present interests, and for their final emancipation.

This may sound like an absurdity. How can women protect their rights by means of political action when they do not even have the ballot?

Fortunately, there is one political party through which women can act—act even if they cannot vote—and which supports equally the rights and interests of all the working people, both men and women.

To this party—the Socialist Party—wage-working women must look for better conditions of work in the present. To the Socialist Party they must look for a better future—for their real and true emancipation—that emancipation which can come only through economic freedom.

These are lessons we must teach the wage-working woman.

For if we do not teach her, she will not only go down, but she will pull our civilization along with her.

It is exceedingly unsafe to leave in our industrial army large masses of persons who do not know how to protect themselves. What would be thought of an army which should take the field with one its wings composed of unarmed and undrilled soldiers?

Yet such is the condition of the working class of America.

Nor is it only the wage-working woman who needs to learn the lesson of union, of solidarity, the great truth that all the working people must stand or fall together.

The workingman's wife needs it just as much as the woman wage-worker.

The activity of the workingman's wife is usually confined within her own home. It is no wonder that her mental outlook is often bounded by the four walls of her little kitchen.

But it is a thousand pities when this is the case.

Her husband, himself perhaps none too sure of his duty, is held back by her lack of sympathy with his struggle for freedom. She cannot understand why he should attend the union meeting or the Socialist lecture, or why he should pay dues to the union or the party. For her and her children he is fighting the class struggle, but she cannot see.

But if only somebody would explain to her this great truth!

If she could only be made to realize that there is no future for her—that here is no salvation for her children from the yoke of wage-slavery—except in the Socialist movement!

If once her maternal affection can be enlisted on the side of progress, she will become a most invaluable ally. But she will first have to see that her children's future is bound up with the future of humanity.

How beautiful will be the woman who has learned this lesson! Whose mother heart beats for the whole human race. Whose face is towards the future, bright with hope and strong with purpose.

Whose husband can say with truth, "My wife is inspiration to me in my work for a new and better order of society." Whose son some day, when asked how he first embraced Socialism, will proudly answer, "I learned it at my mother's knee."

Blessed shall be she among women!

Open out, therefore, the horizons of the working women. Whether their toll is in the kitchen or the factory, let them see the wide prospect—the glorious future—the dawn of the Socialist era.

Teach her these lessons and posterity is saved.

Receivership and Franchise Grab

WHY THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY COMPANY WENT INTO RECEIVERSHIP.

Attempt to Secure a Thirty Years' Franchise Extension.

Kansas City, Mo., June 15.—When it comes to understanding the meaning of big financial plays, the great bulk of the people get their knowledge too late to do them any good.

Now that the Metropolitan street railway is in the hands of receivers and three daily papers are further confusing the issue by telling only the company's side, it is small wonder that the average person is bewildered.

Knowing that there are many things in connection with the public is not expected to know, the Kansas City Socialist has determined as far as possible to tell the hitherto unknown facts and to continue to do so until the franchise extension plan is beaten.

Our information is reliable and comes from men with high business connections in this city, men who are personally acquainted with the principal actors in the receivership farce and whose hope is to prevent a repetition of Metropolitan control of city politics.

The first thing which every citizen of Kansas City should understand is that the receivership was absolutely unnecessary. The Kansas City Railway and Light Company is practically owned and thoroughly controlled by Armour & Co.; in other words, the "Beef Trust." No intelligent man will say that the Beef Trust could not raise enough funds to take care of every debt of the railway company. If they could not, it is well known to most business men that an issue of ten-year 5 per cent blanket bonds would find a ready sale and the enormous earnings of the railway could easily take care of these bonds by 1921.

But Armour & Co. are planning ahead of 1925, when the present franchise expires. They are not satisfied with the actual profits of transportation in Kansas City. What they wish is an opportunity to sell watered stock at a high price and buy it back for a low one. Only an extension of franchise will enable this to be done.

A. J. Dunham, one of the receivers, is Armour's right-hand man, and will work for Armour's interest. Ford Harvey, the other receiver, is supposed to represent Kansas City. He is probably sincere in his intention to do so, but will accomplish nothing toward that end.

Judge Hook of the Federal Court is known as a good lawyer. He was once attorney for Fred Harvey, father of Ford Harvey, one of the receivers.

In viewing the receivership actions, keep this point in mind: Frank Hagerman, attorney for the Metropolitan, also for Standard Oil, is also for other corporations, is the most important figure of all. Frank Hagerman is "boss," and the things which will happen will be because Hagerman, acting for Armour, says so. This statement is to throw no discredit on the other men concerned, it is only a statement of fact, and if the others do not already know it, they will soon find it out.

What the Metropolitan will work for is at least a thirty-year from now franchise. This franchise extension will be the issue at the next city election, if not brought up sooner. Every daily newspaper in Kansas City will actively support this extension. To those who doubt, we sug-

gest the saving of this article for eight months. The proof will be forthcoming by then.

The Kansas City Socialist is going to use every means in its power to prevent any further franchise extension. Long before 1925 this city will be ready to own its own street railway and a franchise extension will embarrass, if not prevent, any such action.

The Socialist will have some further facts to present next week, and the week following, and for others to come. The workers of Kansas City will have one honest representative.—Kansas City Socialist.

Express Companies Versus Postoffice

Under cover of pretended economy the moneyed interests which control the government are conducting a campaign against a free press through the postoffice department, says the Chicago Daily Socialist.

Repeated efforts have been made to raise the postage on second class matter, which would force many of the independent reform magazines and periodicals to suspend. These efforts have so far failed because of the vigilance of the independent press and an aroused public opinion.

The ever wide-awake Appeal to Reason had its army of readers literally flood Congress with letters and petitions of protest.

Congressmen are still elected by the people and must pay some attention to their constituents.

Postmaster Hitchcock's claim that the postal deficit was caused by second class mailing rates is rank nonsense.

The express companies are eager to handle magazines at one cent per pound. They do handle large quantities and guarantee safe delivery, which is not done by Uncle Sam, and yet with rates precisely the same they pay large dividends, while the government shows a big deficit.

Why? Because the government, under the influence of graft, pays vastly more for mail matter handled on the same train than do the express companies for the same class of matter. It pays five times as much as does Canada. Canada has no deficit nor have the express companies.

This year, instead of the usual deficit in the postal department, there is a surplus, but this surplus has been sweated out of the postal employees, while the railroads continue to rob the government by exorbitant rates.

It is now suggested to reduce letter postage to one cent. This would create a big deficit and would furnish the excuse for further reduction of the wages paid postal employees and for a raise in second class mail rates.

Politics is at the bottom of the administration's attack on the magazines and periodical press through the medium of an increase in second class postage. It is also at the bottom of the reduction of letter postage.

President Taft, certain of renomination upon the Republican ticket, is making terms now with the money power and the Roman church. The people, the voters, he expects to get later on, by and through the ordinary campaign rot which will be liberally used a few months before election.

Union Women in Convention

DECLARE THAT \$12 SHOULD BE WEEKLY MINIMUM.

St. Louis Delegate Speaks.

The third biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union League, held in Boston, was a scene of much enthusiasm.

Mrs. Raymond Robbins called the convention to order and introduced Mrs. Mary K. O'Sullivan as chairman of the first session.

In making her annual report Mrs. Robbins stated, among other things, that no woman should be compelled to work for less than twelve dollars per week.

The report of Miss Henry, editor of Life and Labor, was received with prolonged applause. She told the story of the founding of the paper, and laid stress on the need of such an organ and the response it had met with.

Mrs. D. W. Kneffer of St. Louis, national secretary and treasurer of the Woman's Trade Union League, gave an address at the session of the convention to-day that brought prolonged applause.

She described the work of the organization in her city and how it affected political and social conditions. She aroused great enthusiasm among the 200 delegates when she stated that a candidate who had formerly acted as secretary of the Manufacturers' Association in that city and who was a candidate for the Legislature had been defeated by the influence of the women of the league.

Mrs. Kneffer went on to tell of the work of the Women's League in reference to the various phases of the labor question. She dwelt especially on the work in the hemp factories, where the bagging for packages and bundles is made, and cited the case of a house in St. Louis in which, she said, the sanitary inspectors had found the conditions unhealthful.

Socialist News Letter from Washington.

(By National Socialist Press.)

Steel Trust and Its Slaves.

Washington, June 13.—The House Steel Trust Investigation Committee has practically dodged the corporation's treatment of its 240,000 employees in its examination of Judge Gary, head of the trust.

After examining and cross-examining Gary regarding the business relations of the trust for nearly five days, the committee only touched the labor question for about five minutes, and then just before the trust magnate was excused from further examination.

Chairman Stanley's method of dealing with the relation of the trust with its big labor army was superficial. He read some figures showing that the Pennsylvania iron workers have gained little improvement in their working conditions in the last ten years.

His statistics showed that the average daily output of an iron worker in 1902 was 1.51 tons of pig iron and that it increased to 2.39 tons in the year 1909. On the other hand, the average daily wage in 1902 was \$1.89, and it increased only 20 cents in 1909, or \$2.09.

Not a member of the committee, Republican or Democratic, took Gary to task for this state of affairs. Not one of them called attention to the marked contrast between the low wages and the big dividends which Gary admitted.

But, instead of grilling Gary along this line, the committee allowed the steel trust head to tell that old story of how the men are given benefits, pensions, etc. Gary was even permitted to insert in the record the contents of two booklets which praise the trust for its "benevolence to the workers."

And this ended the labor investigation, as far as Gary was concerned. The man who could tell more about the labor conditions in the "hells of the Steel Trust" than any other official of the corporation was excused by the committee without even a question.

The same investigators, on the other hand, exhausted all their energy to get Gary to admit that the trust had mistreated independent companies. The committee was ever alert to bring out points showing that a capitalist here or there had been injured by the trust's methods.

It is likely, though, that the committee may later take up the labor question. This would be done to discredit the trust from a political standpoint. Should the committee fail to get any campaign material from the business record of the trust, it would not be surprising that the committee should later take up the labor end of this investigation.

But to date the committee has ignored labor. It has excused Gary without delving into the trust's inhuman treatment of nearly a half million workers. It has sought to protect the dollar, but not the man.

Wisconsin for New Constitution.

The Wisconsin State Legislature has adopted a joint resolution in favor of a national constitutional convention, which was first proposed in Congress by Socialist Representative Berger on April 19 last.

One of the big states of the Union now agrees with Berger and the Socialists that the Constitution is "antiquated and obsolete." The joint resolution provides:

"Section 1. That the legislature of the State of Wisconsin, in accordance with the provisions in Article V of the Constitution of the United States, desires to join with other states of the Union, and respectfully request that a convention of the several states be called for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and hereby apply to and request the Congress of the United States to call such convention, and to provide for the submitting to the several states the amendments so proposed for ratification by the legislatures thereof, or by convention therein, as one or the other mode of ratification as may be proposed by the Congress.

"Sec. 2. That the Secretary of State is hereby directed to transmit certified copies of this joint resolution and application to both houses of the United States Congress, to the Governor of each state in the Union,

to the honorable Representatives and Senators in Congress from Wisconsin, who are hereby requested to aid by their influence and vote, to the end that the provision of Section 1 of this joint resolution be carried out."

If the Socialist republic is to be attained by parliamentary means the present Constitution must first be put in the National Museum with the other ancient and musty documents. To this end Berger introduced his famous resolution providing for the framing of a new constitution "which would be in accord with the social life of to-day."

The action of the Wisconsin Legislature was no doubt inspired by the Socialist membership of that body. And it now remains for the Socialists in other states to follow the lead of Wisconsin in this respect, as they very well may in other matters.

Army Taught Strikebreaking.

Officers of the regular army and the militia of the several states are being urged by the National Guard Magazine to become acquainted with "the laws and customs governing strike service." The magazine says that the Army War College at Washington has a regular course on this subject.

The publication of this article in the National Guard Magazine discloses the fact that the army and militia consider strikebreaking an important branch of the service, although it has formerly been their custom to belittle "riot duty."

Auto for District Committee.

Berger has introduced a bill providing for the transfer of a discarded government automobile to the District Committee. The automobile is to be used for official purposes only. But, as usual, the capitalist press has misrepresented the purpose of Berger's bill and is trying to make it appear that Berger wants the automobile for his own personal use.

Of course, the charge is foolish on the face of it. Berger would be the last man to get a government automobile, even if he were inclined to have one. The local papers approve this transfer, as the committee needs a vehicle to do its work properly.

HUMAN CONSERVATION

(A. F. of L. News Service.)

Washington, June 14.—In the current issue of La Follette's Weekly is an article by Thomas J. Mahon, a member of the State Legislature, who is advocating an industrial commission to apply scientific means in solving the industrial problem. The plan proposed is identical with that of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is argued that if the above commission, being clothed with power and authority to require interstate common carriers to fix reasonable rates and provide adequate facilities for transportation, it is feasible and necessary also that provisions be made also whereby health and life may be protected without undue delay. A conservative commission, given adequate scope of authority, would be able to meet the ever-recurring questions coming as the result of our rapidly changing economic conditions.

"If we do not have better opportunities for our workers," the article goes on to say, "safer conditions under which they shall live, better educational opportunities, and if the humane note is not struck in our legislation, then, indeed, our prosperity turns to ashes. How best to secure that safety in employment is the great problem that is strictly up to us.

In defense of the commission idea to regulate industry as it applies to workmen, in contradistinction to labor laws, the following sentence is explanatory: "They constitute (labor laws) a body of laws ill adapted to the wonderful and changing system of industry under which we live. A law which describes a piece of machinery in detail is hard to draft and still harder to enforce, and after the description has been made as thorough as human ingenuity can make it, there still remains the fact that, with the rapid growth of the invention, to-morrow the description may be obsolete and useless."

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Socialist State Senator of Wisconsin and other able speakers will deliver addresses.

FINE BAND CONCERT FREE PICTURE SHOW

Dancing on the best and largest floor in the city and other amusements.

Take Grand Avenue Cars to Meramec St., 4200, South.

FROM THE BATTLEFIELD OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Engravers Find Death in Republic's Basement.

TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY OON-DEMNS SWEATSHOP CON-DITIONS.

Men Strike to Get Relief.

After waiting for two years to have conditions changed, so that the engraving department of the St. Louis Republic would be made fit for men to work in without subjecting themselves to fumes which are detrimental to health, the engravers employed on the Republic quit work and refused to return until a time as conditions would be changed.

After the men quit work, the management of the Republic had certain changes made, showing that sanitary conditions there were anything but favorable. After making these changes the Republic refused to employ the men who had worked there prior to making these changes.

Two men employed in the engraving department have died of consumption.

The Society for the Relief and Prevention of Tuberculosis was consulted by these men and asked to investigate, which they did, and reported as follows:

"Report of Conditions Found in the Photo-Engraving Room of the St. Louis Republic.

"St. Louis, May 31, 1911.
"This room is situated in the northeast corner of the basement and all possible light and ventilation in this room from the outside is through three transoms opening on the sidewalk on Olive street. These transoms are about 18x40 inches and are on the north side of the building. When open there would be a strong current of air from the north blow into this basement, and the men say that the draft is a great that

they cannot stand it, especially in cold weather. There is one other window on the alley side which can be opened, but never is. A 30-inch exhaust fan is kept working during the time the men are at work.

"There are six men and a boy working in this room eight hours every night, and the etching machine uses acid, the fumes of which are constantly thrown off into the room. This machine should have a hood over it and a special exhaust fan connected with it.

"The dark room has absolutely no ventilation. The men working in this room use chemicals which destroy the air, and all the men must necessarily have very foul air to breathe. The conditions, so far as fresh air, in this room are very bad and should be remedied. It is perfectly simple to remedy the troubles here by the use of proper fans, to be operated by electricity. The room is filthy, the walls have probably never been cleaned, and the floor is very damp. Taking all these conditions into consideration—lack of fresh air, gases from the chemicals and acids, filthy walls and damp floors—it would seem very nearly impossible for men to remain healthy.

"I think it is the duty of the society to take this matter up with the Republic, in some way, and ask them to remedy the conditions found there. The men working there say there are probably two of them tubercular at the present time. It would be well for all the men to be examined and find out their exact condition.
"St. Louis Society for the Relief and Prevention of Tuberculosis."

press purpose of enabling them to carry out contracts that specify "union labor." All the scabs have been compelled to take out cards in the bosses' "independent union." Officials of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners feel quite certain that no bona fide union man will work with this scab organization.

STEAMFITTERS NO. 29.

On June 27 Local No. 29 of the Steamfitters will elect officers, and all members are urged to attend and cast their vote.

Steamfitters have been pulled off several jobs lately because non-union carpenters were at work under police protection.

PICTURE OPERATORS.

It is the boast of Local 143, Moving Picture Operators, that almost every competent operator in St. Louis is now a member of the union. As the moving picture business is constantly growing, the future looks bright to the operators.

An election of officers for Local No. 143 will take place on June 27.

Workmen in the vicinity of the White Way Airdome, Sixth and Hickory, are requested to not patronize this concern, as it refuses to employ a union operator.

McNamara Conference

The joint committee of the Central Trades and Labor Union and the Building Trades Council is competing arrangements for the monster McNamara demonstration at Delmar Garden on July 4th.

Committees are visiting local unions nightly and special efforts are being made to have the Organized Labor forces or nearby Illinois points take part.

Two thousand one-sheet posters have been ordered and will go up all over the city.

Slides advertising the McNamara demonstration will be shown in all the moving picture shows in the city.

The committee feels sure of the acceptance of President Gompers of the A. F. of L. and President Ryan of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. Other speakers are also expected.

The next meeting of the McNamara conference will be on June 26, 8 p. m., at 3535 Pine street. Every union in the city is expected to be represented at this meeting.

Woman's Trade Union League at Boston Convention.

Officers Elected.

Mrs. Raymond Robbins of Chicago was re-elected president. The following additional officers were elected: First vice president, Mrs. D. W. Kneifer, St. Louis; secretary, Mrs. S. M. Franklin, Chicago; treasurer, Miss Melinda Scott, New York; Executive Board—Miss Mabel Gillespie, Boston; Miss Agnes Nestor, Chicago; Miss Nellie Quick, St. Louis; Miss Rose Schneidermann, New York; Miss Louise Mittelstadt, Kansas City, and Mrs. George E. L. Lee, Springfield, Ill.

Recommendations of the Committee on Legislation, indorsing an eight-hour day, no night work, sanitary workshops, protected machines and more women factory inspectors, were adopted.

Next Convention in St. Louis. Altogether there were twenty-four crafts represented and a total of seventy-seven delegates. The convention was a success from every point of view and will do much to encourage organization among women wage earners.

The St. Louis delegates scored an easy victory in securing the 1913 convention for this city. At the present rate of growth, the 1913 convention will be two or three times as large as the one that has just passed into history.

ANOTHER JOURNAL UNIONIZED.

The Western Tobacco Journal, doing business at Cincinnati, Ohio, has entered into an agreement with the Cincinnati Typographical Union which provides that all the mechanical departments are hereafter to be conducted under union conditions.

CHILD EDUCATION NEGLECTED.

At the convention of the State Federation of Labor at Richmond, Va., a statement was made by John B. Cline, a deputy in the office of the State Labor Commissioner, that in the course of his travels he had discovered more white boys who were unable either to read or write than he had found among the colored population. The white population had 90 per cent of the total amount of money expended on the education of children in the state, and it is a strange anomaly, if the statement be true, that a greater percentage of white children than of the colored do not take advantage of the opportunities afforded. Accordingly, resolutions were adopted recommending compulsory education and free books to the pupils in the public schools.

THE BRANDT-EIGEL ELECTION CONTEST

ORDER FOR RECOUNT OF BALLOTS SECURED.

Examination and Recount of Ballots to Start Within Thirty Days.

The court issued an order on June 20 for a recount of the ballots in the Tenth Ward election contest.

The order provides that the Board of Election Commissioners shall fix a date, not later than thirty days after receipt of notice, when the recount shall commence. The order then sets forth in detail how the commissioners shall proceed to examine and count the ballots and certify their findings to the court.

The taking of deposition of the Concordia Seminary students was closed on June 15. As their testimony could not be transcribed in time, they left the city without having signed their testimony, making it valueless as evidence in the trial. This, again, is entirely due to the tactics of delay and trickery, pursued by Eigel and his counsel. Eigel knew the students would leave the city on June 16 and maneuvered so as to avoid getting their testimony on the record.

Further, the students themselves proved to be most unwilling witnesses, and it was quite evident that they had been carefully coached. Their testimony, under oath, was very much at variance with what they had admitted in private con-

versation.

One student stated that a high officer of the Lutheran Church had come here to investigate the matter. It seems that the "investigation" had the effect of rendering the students oblivious to both truth and justice.

Some time ago Eigel filed notice of a counter contest, and on June 23 depositions were taken by Eigel. This, no doubt, is a further effort to prove that Brandt is not qualified. At no time has Eigel been willing to have the case tried on its merits. His only hope is in technicalities and tricks of law that will prevent the truth from becoming known.

BRANDT CONTEST FUND

William Crouch List:	
Joseph Sadlo	.50
Robt. Haul, Jr., list:	
Brennessel	.10
Robt. Haul, Jr.	1.00
X. X.	1.00
K. Stein	.15
John H. Wange	.50
A. Dorsett	.10
Ed Batz	1.00
Anton Bleim	.25
Henry M. Stein	.25
L. W. Trufer	.25
Frank Balek	.25
Otto Wanek	.25
Previously reported	578.96
Total to June 20	\$584.76

Our Milwaukee Letter

By E. H. Thomas, Socialist State Secretary.

One victory at least has been scored by the Socialist members of the legislature. The non-partisan bill has been defeated. This bill was introduced for the purpose, as our enemies admitted, of knocking out the Socialists in the next Milwaukee election. As first introduced, it provided for a non-partisan election for "cities of the first class." As Milwaukee is the only "city of the first class" in Wisconsin, of course, it aimed straight at "Seidelburg" only. It provided that no candidate could run under any party name. This would have made the work of the Socialists doubly hard in the next election, and very likely would have meant the election of some pretended "reformer," who really belonged to the "interests." It is usually some unknown man, who has never been tried and, therefore, has no enemies, who is the successful candidate in such non-partisan elections. This has been the result over and over again.

So the Socialists in the legislature at Madison got busy. They devoted a good deal of time and energy to killing this non-partisan bill. One of our new members of the legislature, Comrade Vint, who until last winter had no experience in legislative work, made an especially good speech on the subject. Finally the bill was killed. And the would-be "reformer" who stood sponsor for it wailed on the Assembly floor. "The Socialists are so uncompromising!"

But it is very necessary for Social-

ists to remain uncompromising on all such measures as these. We cannot afford to be humbugged by the cry "non-partisanship in all city elections and municipal affairs!" The principles of Socialism must be applied to city affairs—that is our first task. And for this purpose we must elect men definitely pledged to put these principles into practice.

The battle against the Milwaukee Socialists, fierce as it is, has also its humorous side. The two anti-Socialist Aldermen who a week ago were defeated in the debate held in the West-Side High School, after their defeat suddenly discovered that it was very wrong to hold political discussions in school buildings, and brought a complaint before the school board. The hearing of the case before the school board brought out some amusing points. The anti-Socialist Aldermen had claimed that the meeting was "packed" by the Socialists. Some of the non-Socialists admitted that the Socialists were considerably in the majority at the meeting, but stated that this was usually the case in meetings where civic topics were discussed. "We must at least give the Socialists credit for enthusiasm," they conceded. The admission that the Socialists are the men and women who take the deepest interest in public affairs is an interesting concession on the part of the non-Socialists. It would give much food for thought to any sincere "reformer," and ought to teach them where the really vital forces of society are at work.

TRAVELING BAND COMMITTEE.

The Traveling Band Committee swooped down on Louisville, Ky., and found a fine state of affairs. The Serignanos, father and son, were holding down two summer parks in the town. They were holding both under fraudulent contracts. On file, for show, they had contracts signed for the proper amount, but in each instance they had a private contract for \$600 per week less than the schedule. No wonder the honest, clean local musicians everywhere are setting at home idle. Every one of them swore he was getting the price. Only four were. Serignano was expelled for committing perjury. The members, except the four mentioned, were fined \$50 each. They ought to have been sent to jail.

The committee also investigated Ferullo's Band, holding forth in Delmar Garden, St. Louis, Mo. As in the Louisville case, it was found there were two contracts, one to show to the local, the other for use, but the latter for much less than the former. Every one of the 38 members of the band swore they were getting \$35.00 per week. Only six were actually getting it. Ferullo was fined \$1,000, and all but the above mentioned six members of the band \$50 each.—International Musician.

CARPENTERS AND BAKERS GAIN IN OTIS' TOWN.

Closed Shop Contracts Made. (By National Socialist Press.) Strikes of the carpenters of Los Angeles county and other surrounding counties have met with great success. Wages have been increased and while the closed shop has not been insisted on at every point, the San Diego strike with that end in view is winning every day. Out of over 1,000 carpenters who went on strike in Los Angeles May 1, less than 100 remain on strike. About 1,000 men went out in San Diego building trades and over half of them won the

criminative and autocratic program. A campaign of intimidation has been inaugurated at Des Moines, Iowa. Newspaper clippings referring to the postoffice department's hostile attitude to the American Federation of Labor, decorated with "skull and crossbones," have been secretly posted on the bulletin board. The local clerks in the postoffice are, in great part, members of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. It is reported that Congressman Prouty, who comes from the Des Moines district, and Senator Cummins will be appealed to in an effort to have the intimidation cease.

Central Trades to Elect Officers

The regular semi-annual election of officers of the Central Trades and Labor Union will take place next meeting, June 25, at 3 p. m. Every delegate should attend and assist in selecting the very best material to serve during the ensuing term.

THE SUBSCRIPTION HUSTELERS.

Wm. H. Arp	1
Nick Corrigan	4
Henry Schwarz	3
F. J. Kloth	2
J. J. Leuenberger	4
W. F. Crouch	1

Outside Renewals.

Arbeiter Kr. Kasse No. 24, New York	A. A. Haehn	Baltimore, Md
Brewers No. 2	Newark, N. J	
C. Haverland	Miles, Texas	
A. Wanner	Missouri	

SWEDISH NATIONAL SOCIETY

Midsummer Festival.

Sunday, June 25, the Swedish National Society will give a midsummer festival at Ramona Park.

In addition to fine music, there will be national dances and games in costume and a general good time is assured. Admission is 25 cents a person.

BOOK REVIEW.

The Coming, Last and Most Terrible War—If? By W. Lee Needham, 613 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo. 10 cents per copy.

This is a brief description of a war which the author thinks may ensue in case the capitalist class refuses to submit when the workers have a majority and desire to make the change from capitalism to co-operation.

In addition, the author has incorporated in his book a march and song of the Brotherhood of Man—both words and music. Many will find this latter feature the most interesting part of the book.

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Local Labor Field

BY OTTO PAULS.

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BARTENDERS ELECT.

The annual election of Bartenders Local No. 51 was the occasion of a large attendance and much interest. The following were declared elected: President—Geo. Welschmann. Vice-President—Hartw. Wilson. Financial Secretary—Treasurer—Anton Mayer.

Recording Secretary and Business Agent—George Miller. Board of Trustees—Wm. Farmer, John Strack, F. F. Hocken. Inspector—Ed. B. Haupt. Inside Guard—Abe Baum. Board of Directors—J. Schrempf, Chas. Leiber, Chas. W. Henry, Harry Ernst, Henry Heffernan.

IRON MOLDERS.

The same slow, apathetic conditions now current in the building trades also prevail among the molders. Business is very dull in all lines, except the stove molders.

W. E. Eskridge, formerly located in St. Louis, is now international organizer and is stationed in Baltimore, Mr. J. C. McCormack is now business agent for the St. Louis district. He desires to remind all union men that the controversy between the Molders and the Medart Pulley Co. has never been adjusted.

Local No. 10 has a picnic in prospect for August 19 at Linn's Park, 6200 North Broadway.

All locals will have an election of officers during June.

TAILORS' UNION NO. 11

ELECTS LOCAL OFFICERS. Heavy Vote Cast and Union is in Fine Shape.

The election of officers for Tailors' on June 19, was unusually well attended. Over 260 cast their vote. This is all the more encouraging, as there was no contest for any of the offices. All nominations and election were by acclamation. The following were chosen:

President—H. H. Werdes. Vice-President—H. Simon. Corresponding Secretary—William Reznicek. Financial Secretary—Treasurer—Agent—D. G. Biggs. Treasurer—D. G. Biggs. Treasurer—H. Siroky. Steward—Gus Machan. Trustees—F. Steinmann, Sr., E. F. Hender, G. Schow. Delegates to the C. T. & L. U.—H. H. Werdes, Wm. Reznicek, D. G. Biggs, M. Ehrenreich.

UPHOLSTERERS AND MATTRESS MAKERS

Boycott St. Louis Bedding Company. Local No. 21 of the Upholsterers and Mattress Makers desires to inform all union men and friends that the St. Louis Felt and Bedding Co., Seventeenth and Clark is unfair to Organized Labor.

Owing to a dispute over employment of a non-union man, the mem-

bers of Local No. 21 went on strike about a month ago.

Every effort has since been made to adjust the matter, but all to no avail. Business Agent Uxa and Secretary Kreyling of the C. T. & L. U. called upon Mr. Liftlander, the owner, on June 20, without result. Boycott all mattresses without the label of the Mattressmakers' Union. Several firms in St. Louis are making mattresses with the union label pasted or sewed on them, and wives of union men should be instructed on this point.

PAPER CARRIERS' OUTING.

The Union Paper Carriers of St. Louis will hold their annual picnic on June 25 at Freywald's Grove. Tickets are \$1.00 per family; refreshments free. Take Cherokee car to south end and then Lakewood car to grove.

NOTICE.

To Members of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Branch 265:

On account of the picnic of the Socialist Party at Priester's Park, July 1st, our meeting of that night has been postponed to July 15. All comrades are urged to attend this picnic.

AL. SIEPMAN, Financial Secretary.

BELLEVILLE CIGARMAKERS

ELECT OFFICERS.

Belleville, Ill., June 20.—Cigar-makers' Local No. 250 elected the following officers: President, August Lueckemeyer; vice-president, Herman Stuempler; secretary and treasurer, Henry Wilhelm; trustees—M. J. Dobschuetz, John Winer and L. Beck; finance committee—Ernst C. Burkhardt, John Bux and Walter Fischer; delegates to the Trades and Labor Assembly, August Lueckemeyer; doorkeeper, Louis Knab; delegate to the national convention, which takes place at Baltimore in September, John B. Bux; alternate, Henry Wilhelm.

GREAT INTERNATIONAL VICTORY FOR ORGANIZED LABOR.

All Lines Sign New Scale. Liverpool, June 21.—The end of the international marine strike was officially proclaimed to-day when the officers of the International Seamen's Union announced that the struggle for higher wages had been won, the Cunard, Allan, American, White Star and Dominion joint lines having subscribed to a new scale. The men will return to work at once.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

ON CARPENTERS' FIGHT.

Object of the Scab Union.

A conference committee, consisting of J. Riegert of the Steamfitters, John Rossfeld of the Brewery Oilers, B. F. Lamb of the Machinists, E. Ruhle and G. Melville of the Carpenters, has been appointed to meet with August A. Busch and induce him to use his influence to the end that only Union carpenters are used on work done for him.

The scab "Independent Carpenters' Union" appears to have been organized by the bosses for the ex-

Australian Government and Socialism

Special Interview with Hon. Andrew Fisher
(Labor Premier of the Commonwealth)

It is difficult to believe that Mr. Andrew Fisher ever worked in the pit. He is distinguished-looking, tall, broad-shouldered, and erect, his face is refined and his manner cultured. Silky silver hair and penetrating, but kindly, eyes add to his distinctive appearance.

He attracts one immediately by his personality and character. Honesty and sincerity are written in every feature and every expression of his handsome face. Capacity is also evident, but he does not leave that impression of genius which characterizes statesmen of expansive views, strong intellect, and determined purpose. He would occupy one of the foremost positions in the British Labor party if he had remained in Britain, but he would not be its leader.

Premier in Shirt Sleeves!
Mr. Fisher saw me at the Hotel Cecil. He welcomed me warmly, and without a shadow of patronage—not without the treatment meted out to journalists by distinguished men. It was a hot morning, and Mr. Fisher was in his shirt sleeves, busily engaged in the affairs of state. Even though he be premier of a continent he has not forgotten the meaning of work!

I asked him whether the rejection of the proposals his government had submitted to the Australian people in the recent referendum would affect them seriously.

Rejection of Referenda.
"Not politically," answered Mr. Fisher. "It only affected the Parliament in so far as its legislative powers are concerned. We did not ask for approval of any special party measure; we asked for larger powers, so that the Federal Parliament would be able to deal with industrial matters and also protect the public against monopolies."

"But will not the refusal to sanction such an extension of power prevent you from carrying out your policy?"

"It will prevent us carrying out part of our policy, certainly. We thought, and still think, that the possession of these powers would be beneficial to the commonwealth."

"Were no specific monopolies mentioned in the referendum?"

"No, the proposals gave the Parliament power to deal with monopolies in general. The Parliament itself had the right to say what were monopolies."

"What is your policy? To split up the monopolies, or to nationalize them?"

"What monopolies had you in mind?"

Mr. Fisher laughed.

Too Interesting!

"That would be too interesting news for our political opponents," he said, shaking his head. "We wanted Parliament to have the power to nationalize any monopolies which the elected representatives of the people considered dangerous to the general well-being. We proposed to take them over and work them in the interest of the community as a whole."

"Is the ideal of the Australian Labor party the collective state?"

"The platform of the party declares for nothing further than the nationalization of monopolies."

"But a large number of Socialists work with the party?"

"I am as advanced as any Labor member in the Commonwealth Parliament. We are a responsible government, attacking practical problems, and we are not immediately concerned with Utopian ideas."

Begin With Monopolies.

"But if a government is to carry out a consistent and permanent policy it must be guided by definite principles and must look towards some goal?"

"We say that monopolies are the first point of attack. If the British Labor party were returned to power tomorrow, it could not nationalize the whole industrial system at one stroke. Where would it begin, if not with the monopolies?"

"It would begin, no doubt, with the monopolies, but it would have a conscious end."

"You can say this—where an industry is carried on by a portion of the people to the detriment of the majority, we declare that industry ought to be carried on by the whole of the people."

"That is quite satisfactory," I remarked, laughing, and Mr. Fisher laughed, too.

"How far are you in line with the international working-class movement?" I asked.

The International.

"You must understand we are an industrial movement as well as political," he replied. We are not in any sense narrow, nor are our interests confined to Australia. We are associated in sentiment with all those who are working towards the same ideals. I think there can be no doubt that the working-class organizations of Australia, industrial and political, will be ready to send delegates to international congresses in England, Europe, and America, but we feel, also, that the time has come when some of your men and women should take a trip our way. There are other parts of the world besides Europe and America."

This last reminder was voiced in a tone of delicate irony and with a mischievous smile, with which, one can surmise, Mr. Fisher often teases his

boy—a fine, sturdy lad of eight years whom I met in the passage.

Labor and Anti-Labor.

"Is it true that there are now only two parties in Australia—Labor and Anti-Labor?"

Mr. Fisher was evidently relieved that I had put to him a question of fact, which he could answer without having to bear in mind the position of responsibility which he holds.

"Oh, yes," he replied. "For all practical purposes there are only two parties now—those who are for us and those who are against us."

"Did the advance section of the Liberal Party come over to the ranks of Labor?"

"No, not so far as its leaders and representatives on public bodies were concerned. We have gained very little from the Liberal party in the way of men. There are men in the Liberal party who, by reason and judgment, are more inclined towards our view than that of our opponents, but old association keeps them from identifying themselves with us."

"Was there an advanced Radical wing of your old Liberal party similar to men of the type of Lloyd George here? Have these men sided against Labor now?"

Radicals and Labor.

"Here and there such Radicals were to be found in the Liberal party, but not to the same extent as here. Of course, there were a few men who found themselves too advanced for Liberalism, but the Liberal party, as a whole, has declared against Labor, and it would be wrong to say that even a section of it has come over to us. We have won the battle on our own merits, with the enemy united against us. Among the electors a large number of people who had previously voted Liberal voted Labor at the last election, no doubt, but the officials of the party and the leaders went solidly against us."

"But won't it be difficult to differentiate between Labor and Liberalism if you have no power to carry out your program of nationalization?"

"The refusal of the proposals submitted to the people in the referendum will not affect us politically at all—as I have already said. We shall put the question again, in all probability, at the next general election, when we shall ask for extended powers for the Commonwealth Parliament."

Growth of Movement.

"You do not think that the return of the Labor party to office was due more to disgust with old parties than support of the new?"

"No, I am convinced the people approved of our policy."

"What makes you so certain?"

"The steadily growing popularity of the Labor cause. A glance at the progress of our party, especially in the Federal Parliament, shows that we increased our numbers by the same percentage at every election, except on the last occasion, when the percentage was greater than before. At the same time I have no doubt that we helped a great deal by the coalition of the opposing forces and the outraged feelings of the conscientious members of the old parties."

Then Mr. Fisher turned the tables and began putting questions to me about the movement here. "I have heard the views of the leaders," he said. "I want to get at the opinions of the rank and file."

So I told him something of the difficulties we have had to face and of the new spirit of hope which is animating the movement.

New Country and New Ideas.

"That is good," he said. "Our battle has been hard, but yours is harder. Our work has been done in a new country, where new ideas are welcome, where the people are not afraid to make experiments. Here you have the forces of tradition to overcome; you have to destroy the old before you can construct the new."

"But already we have changed public opinion. The outlook of the people . . ."

"Yes, but the advantage which the Liberal party is taking of this change to introduce such measures as the National Insurance Bill means (does it not?) that the government will retain the confidence of the country, and that you will still have to struggle on as a comparatively small third party. And there is another thing that must put you back."

Mr. Fisher stopped, and his eyes were serious.

"What is that?" I asked.

Importance of Woman Suffrage.

"The fact that all you men are not keen on woman suffrage," he said quietly. "That is bound to have a bad effect, and it will be a long time before it is forgotten."

"But all our men do support woman suffrage," I broke in. "A few object to the extension of the franchise on a limited basis, but even these supported the second reading of the conciliation bill."

"How any man of advanced views can fail to see the justice of the claim the women are working for—the power to vote on the same terms as men—I cannot understand," replied Mr. Fisher, unconvinced. "It is not the fault of the women that your franchise is not democratic. The only logical position they can take up is to demand equal rights with men."

I am surprised to see that every Labor man cannot see that."

"The participation of women in public affairs has proved a benediction to Australia."

"Both to the commonwealth and to the women. It has been an unqualified success. There is not a public man belonging to any party in Australia who would dare say otherwise. Mr. Fisher had only promised

me quarter-of-an-hour, and already I had overstayed my welcome by five minutes. When a keep, sharp-faced secretary came to the door, looked annoyed to find me within, and lingered a moment or two, I realized it was time to depart. But Mr. Fisher himself was kindness personified right to the parting handshake.—A. Fenner Brockway in London Labor Leader.

MILWAUKEE'S MOST URGENT NECESSITY.

Just to show the kind of campaign of lies and misrepresentations that we are going to have to meet in Milwaukee from this time on, I would like to refer to one or two samples:

One capitalistic paper prints a letter by the wife of a prominent man in Milwaukee, and addressed to a friend in Kansas.

This letter goes on to tell how terrible conditions are under the Socialist regime in Milwaukee. It tells of twenty-three fires that occurred in one day, and seventeen in another; how horses in the streets of Milwaukee had their tongues cut out, and their ears cut off; how all of the houses in the city were empty, people hungry and starving.

Now, such things as that are too ridiculous for any sensible person to believe, of course.

But the trouble is, we have a great many people voting who are just prejudiced enough and just as unreasonable as to believe such things.

Yet the great mass of the people are intelligent enough so that if we can get the truth to them they will be with us.

After all, there is only a small proportion of the people that can be swayed by such absurdities. And the deciding element in any situation of this sort will be those fair-minded and intelligent people whose minds are open to conviction.

It is this great group of substantial people that we must win. If we can get the truth to them, and keep it going to them, they will stand by us.

This is our problem in Milwaukee, to get the facts to the rank and file

of the people every day from now on. And there is only one way that this can be done. And that is by the establishment of a daily paper.

And that ought to be done at the earliest possible moment to avoid against prejudice of the simple truth, against misconception. In a fight like that we must have a steady means of publicity. There is the question of the city finances. An attempt has been made to make the people believe that the Socialists are destroying the city's credit, breaking down its industrial prosperity. And the people, especially certain classes of them, are inclined to believe these things. And yet there is not a scintilla of truth in any one of these prejudices. If the facts can be brought out and gotten to the people, these prejudices will vanish like the mists of the morning.

In short, the only question now is whether or not the splendid fighting force of the Socialists of Milwaukee can be given the necessary means of publicity—a daily paper. It is the supreme need in this crisis.

About \$32,000 has been raised toward the establishment of a Socialist daily in Milwaukee. It will be established by the sale of \$10 bonds, paying 4 per cent interest after December 1. One hundred thousand dollars is the capital necessary to start the daily. And we will get it—with your help.

Remittances should be sent to H. W. Bistorious, Brisbane Hall, Sixth and Chestnut streets, Milwaukee, Wis. Comrade Bistorious will also furnish any information desired.

CARL D. THOMPSON.

The White Slave Death Roll

There are 300,000 women in the ranks of the white slave army of America, says The Progressive Woman. The average life of the white slave is five years. This necessitates the enrollment of 60,000 new recruits every year, 5000 each month.

Counting one white slave from a family, it means horror and misery in 60,000 American homes each year. It means a death roll that would do justice to an army fighting in the trenches. It means the spread of disease, causing a still wider death roll, the victims gathered from the centers to the remote reaches of society.

The cost of the white slave army runs into the millions of dollars each year. Society pays this cost. Yet it is an army organized on an economic basis, for the sake of making money. The women in it must live; the human vultures who feed from its earnings are in it for the sake of its profits. But it doesn't return value received to society. It returns nothing to society but disease, death and financial loss. Why, then, does society endorse it, support it, permit it to grow and flourish in its midst?

It is one of the inexplicable mysteries. Perhaps when we are wise we will abolish this eating cancer, and poverty and profits, which are its cause. Perhaps when we are wise we will wonder how we ever allowed this running sore, with its awful stench, to fester and spread in our midst. We will laugh with scorn at our poor little notions of "sanitation" which made us dust a little here and there around the edges of things only. Perhaps we will wonder at the ignorance and stupidity of mothers who were "too nice" to tell their tender-fleshed sons and daughters of the dangers that awaited them in certain broken laws.

Perhaps we will open our eyes in utter amazement at all our density when we are wise—meanwhile, profits and poverty and the white slave army grows apace.

Maybe there will be a jar some day that will arouse us out of our slumbers.

PAINTERS GET ADVANCE.

Local Union No. 69, Brotherhood of Painters, at Utica, N. Y., has just made a settlement of its strike and been granted an increase. The advanced scale is 44½ cents per hour, eight-hour day and Saturday half-holiday, with a two-year agreement.

Porto Rican Cigarmakers Win.
A communication from the American Federation of Labor representative in Porto Rico states that the cigarmakers' strike is successfully closing. All firms have conceded the advance asked save one. The increase ranges from \$1 to \$2 per thousand, and 2000 returned to work under the new scale.

PHILADELPHIA'S LABOR WAR.

Ten Thousand Men Out on Strike at Baldwin's Works.

Philadelphia, June 12.—Philadelphia labor has again thrown down the gauntlet, alike to exploiting masters and timid union leaders.

Ten thousand men walked out of the Baldwin Locomotive Works here and at the branch plant at Eddyville, and it seems certain that not a wheel will be turning by Saturday. The strike came suddenly, following every effort on the part of the Baldwin people and many of the national officers of the seventeen unions represented to keep the men at work. The Baldwin company, recently purchased by J. Pierpont Morgan, has determined to crush out all organization among its employes. The men know this. The union officials know it. On May 26 the company discharged 1200 men, being careful to dismiss the most active union agitators. Still, the union leaders counseled no strike. Still, the company denied that it had aimed the blow at unionism. Yesterday the company discharged another union man, the men and boys in this shop dropped their tools and walked out. Last night the Baldwin workers held meetings in a half dozen places. Leaders urged no strike. "Strike" cried the workers.

To-day 10,000 men are on strike at Baldwin's. The men remaining at work are likely to be out by Saturday.

MACHINISTS IN MO. PAC. SHOPS ARE BUSY.

Wharton on M. O. & G. Railway.

While most roads in the southwest section are laying off men and reducing forces, the Missouri Pacific shops are running full force. The rolling stock was in very bad shape after the strike, and much work is needed to get everything shipshape.

A. O. Wharton, who is a candidate for General Secretary-Treasurer of the Machinists, has just returned from a trip to Muskogee, Okla., where a strike is on in the shops of the M. O. & G. Railway. He reports that the company states it will run an "open" shop and no settlement is in sight. The men on strike are a fine lot, however, and intend to stand by their organization.

HATTERS' PRESIDENT DECLINES RENOMINATION.

John A. Moffit, who has been president of the United Hatters of North America for thirteen years, at their convention, just held, declined to become a candidate to succeed himself. The tremendous strain of the past few years in the Hatters' fight against the manufacturers' assaults was partially responsible for his retirement. Labor loses an active and efficient official.

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 Lami streets. All working men and women in sympathy with the Socialist Party are welcome.

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

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.

WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY "FORWARD"

Meets every second Thursday at Labor Hall, 966 Chouteau avenue. All friends of the co-operative idea are welcome to attend and join the organization. Every member will be pleased to give information regarding the aims and plans of the society. Payments on shares are accepted in any business meeting.
PETER KIEFER, Secretary,
5116 Cologne Avenue.

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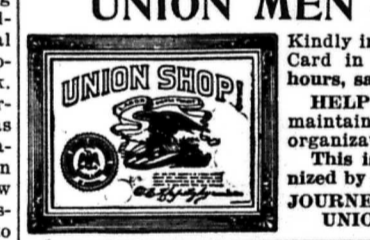
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UNION MEN AND FRIENDS.



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.

JOURNEMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 102.

ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

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

They are opposed to short hours and high wages.

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

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

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

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

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

FRANK TOMBRIDGE, President.

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Fire and Tornado Insurance.

We represent good and responsible Insurance Companies.

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

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

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

Twenty-five years of fair dealings have made the office of the TOMBRIDGE AGENCY well liked by the public.

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Kinloch, Central 1451

Carry Los Angeles for the Workers in 1911

By Mila Tupper Maynard

The above slogan has been in many mouths and on countless bright red buttons in the Southern California metropolis many months. Enthusiasm and badges, however, do not alone win victories. They represent the steam in the engine, but afford no guarantee that there is brain stuff in the cab that will insure carrying the train to the desired destination.



JOB HARRIMAN.

a successful campaign for the election in November is also abundantly present.

A ticket was nominated as follows: Mayor—Job Harriman, Socialist and lawyer.

City Council—Fred T. Wheeler, President Carpenters' Union No. 158; C. F. Grove, Business Agent, Machinists' Union; T. W. Whittle Organizer Afro-American League; Frank E. Wolfe, newspaper writer; A. J. Malone, Secretary Los Angeles Trades Council; Alexander Kans, member San Pedro Longshoreman's Union; Wm. Vetter, member German Branch, Socialist Party; T. W. Williams, minister and Socialist lecturer; Dan Regan, member Molders' Union.

City Attorney—Edward Tuttle, lawyer and former teacher of law.

Auditor—George W. Downing, real estate dealer.

Assessor—A. N. Salyer, pianomaker.

Board of Education—W. Scott Lewis, Assistant State Secretary Socialist Party; Edgar Adams Cantrell, State Organizer Socialist Party and lecturer; Mary E. Garbut, correspondent for Women, Socialist Party.

ty; Clarence Melley, attorney; Dr. Paul Ghan, Alma Williams, Florence E. Broman.

The last four are all active for years in the Socialist Party.

It will be seen that these nominees are remarkably representative of working class interests. All who are not directly connected with economic organizations are old-timed-in-the-wool Socialists.

Job Harriman has been active in the Socialist Party for twenty years or more. As an attorney, the local unions have come to know and trust him as they trust no one else outside their own ranks. They have learned that he is not only to be trusted in what they ask him to do, but that he thinks with brains formed in working class molds. They have learned that he can see more clearly than they what concerns them and understands what they "are up against" before they realize it themselves.

Gradually they have come to see that the best part of these traits upon which they have so long depended are due, not to the man, but to his Socialism. They have discovered that Socialism trains to just that loyalty and gives that working class philosophy which brings understanding of to-day's events.

Forces of Socialist-Unionists have taught the same truth until now the Socialist in California has the proud consciousness that every unionist trusts him as he does a brother unionist.

"Thou knowest not what argument thy life to thy neighbor's creed hath lent."

Emerson's lines fit more than one form of vital propaganda.

The man first nominated on the Council, Fred T. Wheeler, is another whose Socialism has been preaching eloquently for years. He has been in them as one of them. The Carpenters' Union, of which he is the head, is the largest in Southern California.

The other union men on the ticket are as enthusiastic Socialists as they are loyal to their industrial organizations.

F. W. Whittle is colored. He was nominated not only because he represents a people who are, many of them, of the working class, but even more because the party was glad to make known in their way its complete freedom from color prejudice. Not a question was raised as to the nomination. This is a matter-of-course to those who understand Socialist principles, but it is worth not-

ing when it is remembered how this people have been relegated to the blacking of boots and cleaning of spittoons in other parties.

F. E. Wolf was, until recently, editor of the Los Angeles Herald. He, with Harriman and Cantrell, served as the public committee of the state party in the legislature last winter, where their newspaper experience served the workers in countless ways.

He was the actual author of the eight-hour day for women recently gone into effect in this state, and which has not only enormously improved the conditions for working women, but given all labor a tremendous homage in extending the shorter day.

Readers of the Socialist press will be glad to learn that the candidate for City Auditor is the husband of Agnes Downing, whose pen has done vaillant service for many years.

To balance this item of news, let it be stated that F. E. Bowman is the wife of the Secretary of the Los Angeles Typographical Union.

This story was told on the floor of the convention:

A fiery, small dog was running after a huge train, straining every nerve to catch the swiftly moving monster. An old farmer looking out remarked dryly as the dog was left behind: "I wonder what he'd a done if he'd a caught it."

Never mind the moral which was drawn from the story. Suffice to say that all the candidates nominated on this ticket will show what to do when they catch the municipal train next November.

How did this come about? Did a mass-convention of red-card Socialists show themselves able in a one-day meeting to canvass the situation, find just the right one for each place, consider the thousand and one items that needed to be studied and reach a conclusion so satisfactorily?

Hardly. The day of miracles has been over for some time.

One would need to believe in a special Providence of a marvelous brand to expect haphazard nominations from the floor of committee acting-while you wait to effect intelligent, well-balanced results.

In this convention there was no mystery and no miracle and no hidden wires.

The party had used its brains. Weeks before the Socialist City Central Committee had appointed a com-

mittee of five to confer with a like committee appointed by the Union Labor Political Club. The ten were to act as a nomination committee.

This committee gave the most careful heed to every suggested consideration, always aiming to keep in mind, not only the representative characters from the worker's viewpoint of earth, but their ability to make good when elected.

The report of this committee (of nomination) was made to the City Central Committee and published two weeks prior to the convention, allowing ample time for consideration by the membership.

The convention received the committee's report for what it was worth. Every red-card Socialist in the city was eligible to membership in the convention, and Labor Temple Auditorium was filled with men and women who realized their responsibility. They knew that, thanks to the capitalist powers that be, this election was to be not only of significance to the local and national party, but a crucial factor in the great international struggle of the working class.

They realized that the eyes of every thoughtful Socialist the world over was upon them, hoping, almost painfully, that the horse sense of Los Angeles Socialists would be equal to their ardor and the grandeur of their cause.

The committee's report was kept in mind, but each nomination was made separately and independently. In most cases rival candidates were presented, and in two instances the action of the convention differed from the suggestions made.

One wise decision of the convention was to postpone the adoption of the platform until later in the campaign. A committee was appointed to prepare a platform, to report to another mass convention.

In the meantime, the platform of the National party will answer the purpose. It was not thought best to formulate too early the statements as to local issues.

Tactical advantage is worth considering and the non-descript "reform" parties of this city are fond of purloining (for platform purposes only) the more pleasing items of Socialist platforms.

All in all, the Los Angeles City Convention proved that, not only is the time ripe for Socialist victory, but that Socialists are ready to meet opportunity with clear-headed, practical efficiency.

posterous assertion about Socialism and some persons will believe it. I am most interested, however, in this philosopher's remarks about the need of the country for more democracy. I want to know about that. I want to know how it can be said to need more of a thing of which it has never had any.—Coming Nation.

THE MARX & HAAS BOYCOTT GOES ON.

Two St. Louis Working Girls in Seattle in Brave Fight Against Sweatshop Conditions.

(From the Seattle Star.)

For over a year and a half 1,000 girls in St. Louis have been on strike against the reintroduction of the sweatshop system.

For 16 months Fannie Sellins and Katherine Hurley have traveled from one city to another helping to improve conditions of working girls by depicting conditions under which they had to work. And wherever they have been, the sale of garments manufactured by their former employers has been practically stopped. An injunction stands against the girls. They are not allowed to walk on the street in St. Louis where the clothing factory is located. They are not allowed to talk to any of the misguided girls working there.

Fannie Sellins and Katherine Hurley are in Seattle. During the day merchants are visited and told of conditions and asked to cut these St. Louis manufacturers off their buying list. At night they are at the Labor Temple telling workmen that they are fighting the battle of 1,000 girls who are on strike against starvation, even worse.

And this is the way Miss Sellins fires her audience with enthusiasm: "For sixteen months we have seen misery and starvation suffered by workers in order to gain a few more of the good things of life. We have seen 1,000 girls walking the streets in Muscatine, Iowa, rather than accept the conditions of slavery offered them by the pearl button manufacturers.

"We have seen the laundry girls in Spokane strike for a decent living. In every city we have seen somebody suffer that the world may progress. But we have never seen any greater injustice than was imposed on the garment workers of St. Louis when the injunction was handed against us.

"Imagine a court room, where sat eighty-one girls. In the center of the scene sat a proud, aristocratic judge. By his side sat our millionaire manufacturer. We had given him fifteen to twenty years of our lives to make him a millionaire. We had produced the wealth enabling him to live in a mansion while we barely existed in tenements and hovels. We had made it possible for him to send his sons and daughters to the universities to get the finest education in the world. We gave them music, art and culture—everything money could buy. Yet, looking out over the faces of the half starved, half clothed garment workers, he had no pity for us.

"He closed his doors on us on the eve of a bitter cold winter, expecting to force us back as a master would force back his black slave. But in those days they used bloodhounds that cost money to keep and money to train. To-day they have something costing them nothing to keep and nothing to train. They use the whip of hunger.

"Our fight is the fight of the human race. If we lose it will mean a miserable, wretched generation to follow us. If we win, it will mean encouragement to our fellow workers in the tenements in the East. It will mean a better human race."

RAILROAD SHOPMEN ORGANIZE.

Employees of Harriman Lines Are Getting Down to Real Work of Systematic Organization.

Salt Lake City, Utah, June 15.—Delegates representing the different crafts of shopmen employed by the Harriman railroads to-day completed the organization of a system federation, adopted a constitution and by-laws and elected officers.

E. E. Reguin of San Francisco was elected president. The next convention will be held in Denver in 1913.

The federation will deal with the companies on all questions affecting the shop employes.

The organization stands for eight-hour days and six days a week, the abolition of the physical examination and personal recordkeeping, and opposes piecework and bonus systems.

A LAY-OFF EXPECTED.

Washington, June 13.—It is by semi-official authority stated that a large number of workmen will be laid off at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in the near future. The cause assigned is the lack of work.

Labor's Text — Unionism.

By Margaret Scott Hall.

Come, thou spirit of the union, Bring thy healing remedy; Bless the weary, heavy laden— Teach the world fraternity.

Labor is a divine law. Obeying this law cheerfully is man's wisest course. Occupation is essential to man's happiness as well as prosperity through life. "Life is a duty," and labor is inevitable as death.

"By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread," was man's sentence, but in that sentence mercy tempers justice and the curse bears a blessing. There are those who would evade the divine law and escape the sentence of toil.

Among the empty-pated idle—the drones and parasites of humanity's busy hive—to "sponge" is more honorable and praiseworthy than to work. These false ideas are especially prevalent among the broken-down aristocracy—the pitiful remnant of a bygone past—and they create in the present active age a ridiculous reflection of faded ancestral glory.

In labor lies the secret of contentment. Since Adam and Eve's departure from Eden all human progress and achievements have been the result of labor. Men must work to keep out of mischief.

In reason and moderation labor is a joy and a pleasure; beyond this point, when carried to excess, it becomes irksome and is turned into an evil. There is usually some abnormal reason when men overwork. Continued and excessive toil we may very reasonably conclude is an involuntary proceeding and investigation of conditions would furnish abundant proof to that theory.

When one is financially embarrassed, so to speak, whether it is his fault or his misfortune, a good job is the surest way to relieve the situation. If he will not work, he does not deserve comfort.

"It is nothing against you to fall down flat, but to lie there—that's disgrace."

Then there is the other side of the picture. For every seven or eight people needing a job there is one seeking their service. The competition of the seven or eight poor people keeps them poor, and the more urgent their need the fiercer the competition becomes, to the detriment of the employe and the advantage of the employer.

"A poor man's poverty is his destruction," and through it the rich man increases his own wealth. The extremes of poverty and wealth becoming more and more pronounced, industrial conditions resolve themselves into a problem. For curbing avarice and lifting grievous burdens imposed upon the dependent poor,

unionism best meets the requirements of mutual justice.

Of all plans evolved by ancient or modern industrial systems, none have been found comparable to unionism. Imperfect as organization has been in its early stages, its growth and power, as matched against malicious detraction, carping criticism and the spiteful denunciation of enemies, may be considered unparalleled.

Measured by the work already done for the improvement of conditions and easing the fetters of poverty for working people, the vast possibilities for unionism's noble achievements for the good of humanity can scarcely be estimated. Among the wise and great it has found friends. Its principles teach the brotherhood of man and advocate a demonstration of the divine idea of a righteous government.

Unionism, in plain and comprehensive administration, has proven to be the wisest and most practical adjustment of industrial differences.

Unionism has had a long, hard struggle with opposition, but labor's cause is a righteous one—a just and humane one—and in the unequal conflict it has not only survived the attacks of calumny, it has won the respect and confidence of the public.

In the right and for the right, unionism unabashed goes steadfastly on with its outline of a stupendous undertaking. Dignity, endurance and courage mark its steady progress. In its constant quarrel with corruption, greed, graft and oppression the complete annihilation of the labor union has often been planned and predicted.

Knockout blows have fallen like the fury of hailstorms about the bulwarks of unionism, but it stands the test. When the "smoke of battle" has cleared away, unionism emerges strong and firm as ever, ready to pick up the thread of the argument and begin all over again.

The spirit of unionism has impressed the beauty of brotherhood on the thought and conscience of the world. The spirit would draw us nearer together in love and sympathy. In this turbulent age of restlessness and change, of discord and discontent, the more of human kindness we extend the more of infinite life will be manifest. In keeping the Golden Rule, active Christianity is a requisite. Through this we establish the brotherhood of man and claim the Fatherhood of God.

Such is the spirit of unionism! May its principles of justice Sway all classes for the good, Till industrial strife shall vanish In United Brotherhood.

Scotland's Children Leaving

Bonnie Scotland is losing her sons and daughters. They are leaving that country and going to settle in other lands. Do you suppose they are tired of living in Scotland, with its beautiful hills and valleys, its old, old stories of struggles for freedom, and its lovely poems and stories? You may be sure not, for Scotchmen are known to be very, very fond of their own people and their own land.

And yet so many of them are emigrating every week that the government is getting worried, for the people who are leaving are, of course, the working people, and when a country begins to lose its working people, pretty soon it will be ruined, for who is there left? In some villages even now only very old people and children too young to leave are almost the only ones left.

What does all this leaving for Canada, Australia, the United States and other countries show? It shows that stronger than the love for their own country, for their own people, is the need to get a living, to be able to earn for themselves and their families decent food and clothes and homes. Now you are wondering why this is so, I know.

You know that in every country a large part of the people must work in the country, on farms, large or small, to raise livestock and grains and fruits and vegetables. Now, in Scotland, the men who own large estates, and other men from other countries who have great wealth and who are attracted by the beauty of the country and by the chances to hunt deer and other animals for sport, are eagerly keeping all the land and buying up more, and laws are being made to keep the poor men from either buying or renting little farms which they can till for themselves.

Just think of it, 9,000,000 acres, as much land as the whole country of Denmark, are owned by only 70 men. Think that over to yourselves several times—9,000,000 acres owned by 70 men.

Do you wonder that the poor men who want to be farmers are leaving the country and going where they can get a better chance to live? I don't, and if they don't want poor Scotland to be quite deserted in its country districts, they'd better make some better laws quickly. It will be truly "poor Scotland" when that happens, for all the wealth of a country is in its workers, whether in the country or in the cities.—Coming Nation.

In New York City, including all the subdivisions, there are 102,886 tenement houses.

THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' BOYCOTT

Reindorsed by Tri-City Trades Council on June 7.

WARNING CIRCULAR ISSUED.

At its regular meeting on June 7, the Tri-City Central Trades Council reindorsed the Electrical Workers' strike against the McKinley system.

The company immediately had a notice inserted in the daily papers that the boycott had been "reconsidered." This trick was exposed, and the boycott is still on in full force and effect, much to the dislike of the McKinley system.

The following circular is being distributed in connection with the boycott:

"NOTICE!"

"The McKinley System and Madison Light and Power Co.

"Have

"BOYCOTTED UNION LABOR

"By employing non-union men and violating an agreement to pay union wages and work an eight-hour day.

"All members of Organized Labor and friends are urged to refuse to ride on the McKinley cars, or use the light and power of this company, until such time as the company shall make peace with its men.

"Endorsed by International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Endorsed by the Tri-City Central Trades Council of Granite City and vicinity, and the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis.

IGNORANCE OF SOCIALISM.

I see that Mr. Joseph Folk of Missouri is going about the country uttering her and there a few earnest words and profound thoughts about Socialism. Mr. Folk is good enough to assure us that he is against Socialism. He has his reasons, too, good man. He is unalterably opposed to Socialism because the need of the country is for more democracy, not for less.

Well, we live to learn. I had supposed that by this time every man allowed at large without a nurse knew that Socialism is pure democracy and nothing else, but here is a former governor and present moral teacher and guide that doesn't know this simple fact about Socialism nor any other. He couldn't tell it from a side of beef.

That will not prevent him from prancing up and down and airing his views about it. If he believed Christianity and Shinto to be identical and Confucius and Mohammed to mean the same person he would not be listened to as an authority about religions. But he can make any pre-

Sangenfeld's Taschen-Rechnerbuch. Deutsch-Englisch, 75 Cents.

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Large Hall for Balls, Entertainments and Lectures. Elevators service Apply at Saloon, or to Janitor, or the Secretary H. Thielen, 1401 St. Louis Avenue.

Herwegh Sängerbund.

Singstunden: Jeden Freitag Abend in der Freien Gemeindehalle, 20. und Dobier Straße.

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Union Label Boxes

THIS SLIDE GUARANTEES UNION WAGES AND CONDITIONS.

Insist upon seeing this

SLIDE ON THE SCREEN

When you patronize any Moving Picture Show.

DO NOT PATRONIZE ANY HOUSE UNFAIR TO UNION LABOR.



Picnic Calendar

Saturday, July 1—Socialist Party of St. Louis, at Priester's Park.
 Saturday, July 8, 3 p. m.—Bakers' Union No. 4, in Lemp's Park.

Socialist Party OF ST. LOUIS.

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

GAYLOR AS ORGANIZER

The special General Committee meeting held last Monday night was one of the most important ever held by our organization. The business transacted, we believe, will come as a pleasant surprise to our party members and Socialists in general.

Comrade W. R. Gaylor of Milwaukee, who is a Socialist member of the State Senate of Wisconsin, has been engaged for general organization work in St. Louis for the summer, which will mean that he will be with us for at least three or four months, possibly longer.

Comrade Gaylor has been State Organizer of Wisconsin for the Socialist Party for a number of years, and had had some eight or nine years of valuable experience in party organization work—the Milwaukee kind of organization, the kind we want in St. Louis. With Gaylor on the job—well, "watch us grow."

SEND IN YOUR DATES.

It was decided at the General Committee meeting Monday night that each ward branch should arrange for a mass meeting during July, to be held under the auspices of the particular ward branch, open air meetings preferred.

Dates are available for Comrade Gaylor for the whole month, excepting the 9th and 21st. The branches should avoid Saturdays and Sundays, as we expect Comrade Gaylor will fill some outside dates on those days. Get busy on this right away. If your branch doesn't meet any more this month, call a special meeting.

THE NEXT GENERAL

COMMITTEE MEETING.

An important meeting of the General Committee will be held next Monday night. Final arrangements for our picnic will have to be made, election of committees and details in connection with same will have to be gone over; besides, other important matters will no doubt come up. All delegates should attend.

COMRADE LOUIS MEYER OF LONGWOOD DEAD.

Ill Health Makes Life a Burden to Pioneer Socialist.

Local Longwood has just suffered the loss of one of the oldest members of the party in St. Louis county through the death of Louis Meyer.

Every since a severe spell of sickness, several years ago, he had been in poor health. Feeling that his condition was becoming worse and despairing of ever being well again, he committed suicide by hanging himself Monday night, June 19.

Comrade Meyer was not only a pioneer Socialist, but was also a charter member of Beer Bottlers' Union No. 187, having served his union as financial secretary at one time.

The funeral took place June 22 from the home of his parents, 410 Olive avenue, Carondelet.

SEVENTH WARD BRANCH BUYS MILWAUKEE BOND.

The Seventh Ward Branch held a well-attended meeting on June 14 at their regular meeting on June 14 at tau avenue.

They made arrangements to take one bond of the Milwaukee Socialist daily, besides transacting considerable other important business.

The next regular meeting of the branch will be held at the above-mentioned address on Wednesday, June 28th, 8 p. m.

Election of officers and other important business will come up. Regular meetings are held every second and fourth Wednesday of the month. All Sixth and Seventh Ward Socialists are invited to join.

SOUTH SLAVISH

BRANCH TO PICNIC.

The annual outing and basket picnic of the South Slavish Branch will be held Tuesday, July 4th, at English's Grove, 8100 North Broadway. Family tickets, \$1.00; refreshments free.

Take Broadway through car to Bittner street; then walk four blocks west.

The comrades of the South Slavish Branch guarantee to all who attend a good time. It is their desire to make this a family affair, and the comrades and friends who attend are requested to bring their wives and children along, as there will be plenty of enjoyment for all, both old and young.

WORK—HARD WORK—

ALWAYS GETS RESULTS.

"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."

The above is a paragraph taken from an article on "Organization" by Comrade Fred G. Strickland, which appeared in the June 10th issue of this paper, and in that little paragraph is told a whole story.

Work—constructive work—is what is needed in the Socialist Party, not only in St. Louis, but everywhere. And we feel proud in saying that our St. Lou's movement has made more progress in the last year than in all of the previous time since we were organized. And now comes the question, how was that done? By work, hard work, united effort, pulling together, quibblers passed up, a realization of the duty confronting us and having the courage and willingness to do that duty.

It's wonderful what results can be accomplished when men and women reach that stage of mental development—although there may be differences of opinion—that, seeing a duty confronting them, they can lay aside all of those differences and petty feelings and put their shoulders to the wheel in a united effort to bring about success.

And we dare say that whenever this has been done there is a successful Socialist movement. We have such a movement in St. Louis. Why shouldn't we feel proud of our movement?

MILWAUKEE DAILY PRESS FUND

W. M. Brandt	1.60
Garment Workers' Union No. 105 List:	
S. Rifkin	.25
L. Schimell	.50
L. Weinberg	.50
A. Millman	1.00
A. Gross	1.00
M. Marvinson	.25
J. Lobovitz	.25
B. Gorman	.25
M. Drosd	.25
S. Clinsky	.25
Phil Fishman	.25
A. Grenberg	.25
H. Weintrob	.25
M. Gross	.25
M. Grenblatt	.25
Max Goldberg	.50
Previously reported	\$123.15
Total to June 13	\$131.00

TEAMSTERS TO GIVE PICNIC.

A grand picnic, scheduled for July 4, will be given by the Department Store Drivers, No. 709. It will take place at Roth's Grove, in St. Louis county.

Missouri Notes

LOCAL MILAN REPORT.

Local Milan added two members at their last meeting and received two applications for membership.

There will be another local organized in this county (Sullivan) in a short time, and that will give us three locals in the county.

The old partyites have become so apathetic that they will not even discuss or cuss the tariff question. The fact is, they are out of political soap.

In talking of the late decisions of the Supreme Court in regard to the Standard Oil and American Tobacco Co., a traveling salesman for the Simmons Hardware Co. remarked that the decision had "the effect to clear the commercial atmosphere." The writer replied by telling him that it had amended the anti-trust law and had given the trusts more power than ever, and that the intent of the Supreme Court decision was not to clear the commercial atmosphere, but to "befog" the vision of the already "nearsighted" people like himself and thousands of others.

It is to laugh to listen at the ideas expressed by these honest but uninformed wage slaves that are drawing a salary (?) Surely there is need of the clipping machine, for the "harvest of moss is great."

R. D. M.

GAYLORD TO WORK

IN CITY AND STATE.

Winfield R. Gaylor, Socialist State Senator of Wisconsin, will devote several months' time and energy to upbuilding the party in St. Louis and through the state generally.

He will be available for a number of dates outside of St. Louis to accommodate locals desiring a first-class speaker.

No one who has met Gaylor will have any doubts about his ability and "grip" as a lecturer and organizer. Coming fresh from recent battles in the Wisconsin Legislature, he has much of interest to tell.

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THINGS THAT ARE FADING.

The Declaration of Independence, written upon the original parchment, is said to be fading away. So are some of the principles, in the minds of some great and distinguished "patriots," also fading away.—Miller (Mo.) Herald.

JEWISH BRANCH

FOR KANSAS CITY.

We note with pleasure that Comrade Joseph Miller, formerly of the Jewish Branch in St. Louis, is now trying to organize a Jewish branch in Kansas City.

Comrades of the city by the Kaw will find him a hard, conscientious worker for the cause.

HOUSE IN ORDER

FOR 1912 CAMPAIGN.

The list of organized branches in Kansas City continues to grow in a most encouraging manner. Evidently the phrase mongers and notoriety seekers have been relegated to the rear and the comrades of that local intend to build an organization that will be there with both feet in 1912.

We look to see Kansas City take her proper place on the Socialist map by the end of next year.

People's League

DEMONSTRATION AT FOREST PARK HIGHLANDS

To Fight Fifty-Year Franchise.

In order to raise funds to bring about the revocation of the Southern Traction Co.'s fifty-year franchise grab, the People's League has arranged for a monster picnic at Forest Park Highlands on July 10-11. The Real Estate Exchange is also pushing the affair. Frank Gerhardt of the exchange will speak on July 10 and Wm. Preston Hill on July 11.

Any balance left after the franchise campaign will be used to agitate for the establishment of the recall in Missouri.

Progressive civic bodies and associations are invited to co-operate in making the demonstration a success.

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