

Today, Saturday, July 1, Afternoon and Evening, Grand Annual Summer Festival and Family Picnic of the St. Louis Socialists at Priester's Park, 4200 South Grand Avenue (Corner Meramec St.). Everybody Invited! The Finest Picnic Place in St. Louis! Speaker: State Senator Comrade Winfield Gaylord of Milwaukee.

Comrades,  
Work for your  
Own Press!

# ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Comrades,  
Work for your  
Own Party!

OFFICE: 966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., JULY 1, 1911.

Kinloch, Central 1577; Bell, Olive 4198.

No. 543

## July 1--Socialist Family Rendezvous

To-day, Saturday, July 1, afternoon and evening, the Socialists of St. Louis will give their annual summer festival and family rendezvous at Priester's Park, Grand avenue and Meramec street.

We expect to meet all of our St. Louis comrades and friends at this beautiful summer garden, which will accommodate twenty thousand people.

Comrade Winfield Gaylord, State Senator of Wisconsin, will be the principal speaker of the day. The picnic will begin at noon and end at midnight. No Socialist family should fail to attend and make this annual family gathering a success.

## The McNamara Case — A Lesson

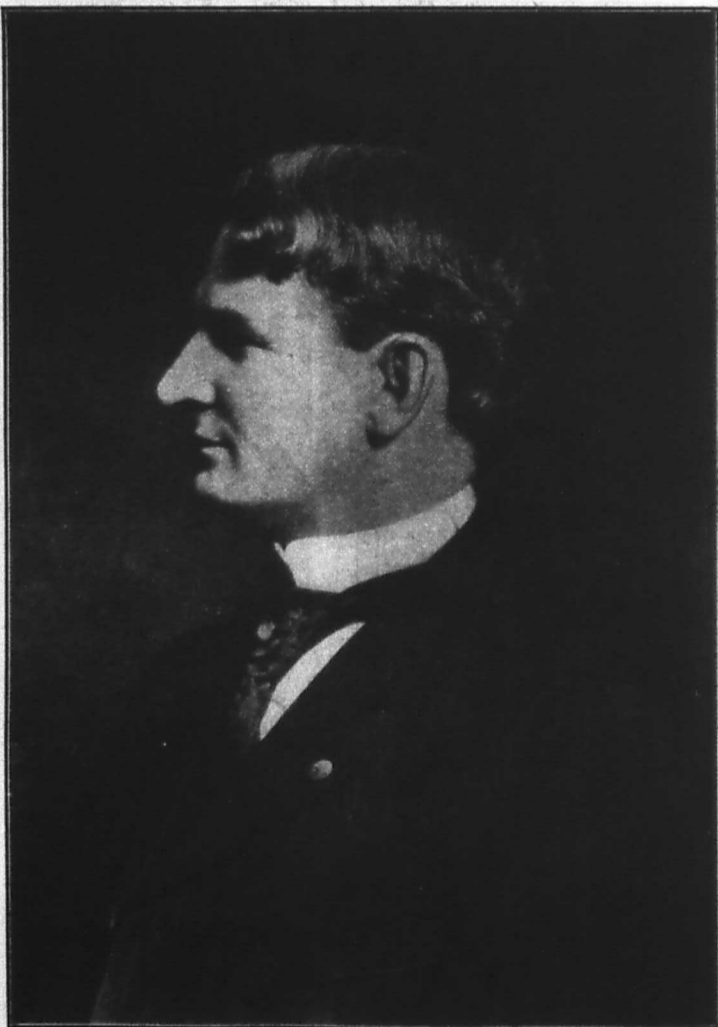
"All experience has shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government and provide new guards for their future security."—Declaration of Independence.

July 4 will again be celebrated as the great national holiday.

Patriotism will be measured according to the size of the pocketbook that enables the patriots to buy flags, rags and fi

Spread eagle speeches will be made to order and Old Glory will be used as the fig-leaf for a multitude of sins.

The rich and the powerful will do their utmost to drive the people into a frenzy of sham-patriotism. A servile press will sing the same song



J. J. McNAMARA.

of capitalist freedom and hireling politicians will attempt to chloroform the working class into slavish submission by means of spread eagle Fourth of July speeches.

On the Fourth of July 1911 Organized Labor of America must pause for a moment, sober up and ask themselves the question:

Where are we at?

Where is our freedom? Where are our "inalienable rights" of which the fathers of our country made so much ado on July 4, 1776?

As members of this great, world-wide labor movement we must inquire on July 4 whether the grand old Declaration of Independence is not being disregarded, violated, trampled upon by the powers of mammon who rule our land and oppress our people.

On the coming Fourth of July we must think of the McNamara case, of this outrageous crime of the capitalist class.

Where is the freedom of the working people when one of their leaders, an International officer of a strong labor organization, can be caught like a homeless canine by the dog-catchers, placed under arrest and kidnaped by professional criminals and Pinkerton thugs with the sanction of the highest officials of the state?

Where is your security and safety? Where is the sacredness of your home?

The capitalists are playing with the wildfire of revolution. May they not be surprised when some day some uncontrollable mass of poor, outraged, excited slaves will retaliate! When they may apply the kidnaping medicine of that capitalist-anarchistic crowd who hired the thug Burns to carry out the McNamara kidnaping in Indianapolis?

Where is your security and safety when a horde of professional criminals operating as private detectives will break into your Union headquarters, crack your Union safe, take possession of your Union books, and even steal hundreds of dollars of your Union's money?

Talk about your Declaration of Independence to-day, if you please. The empty declaration is still there, but your independence is gone.

The capitalist class in this and all other countries is determined to crush the labor movement by all means. To crush the Trade Unions and to break up the Socialist political movement. It is a fight to a finish. The capitalist desperadoes will apply every possible means to accomplish their purpose, as the McNamara case has clearly demonstrated.

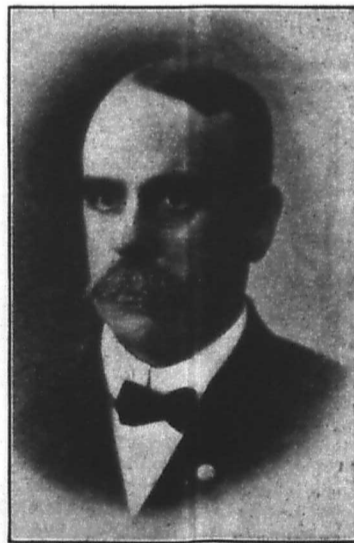
The McNamara case is a lesson to Organized Labor, a lesson even more convincing than the Moyer-Haywood case. Out in Colorado the Citizens' Alliance anarchists had calculated that because the Western Federation of Miners was then not affiliated with the A. F. of L. the entire American labor movement could be mobilized against the alleged dynamiters. But they had miscalculated. The solidarity of the American working class surmounted all obstacles and the capitalist conspiracy failed.

McNamara, an international officer of a conservative organization affiliated with the A. F. of L., shares the fate of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. What happened in the mountains of Colorado was repeated in Indianapolis.

With irresistible force the organized wage workers will be driven into the open area of class conscious political action, nearer and nearer to the independent line of action advocated by the Socialist Party.

As these desperate struggles go on the Trade Union movement and the Socialist political movement will get closer and closer together to resist the brutal assaults of Capitalism and to prepare for the greater class war yet to come.

All the members of Organized Labor, and with them all the Socialists of St. Louis, are called upon to celebrate their Fourth of July at



FRANK M. RYAN.

Delmar Garden, where a monster McNamara protest demonstration will be held under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Union and the Building Trades Council. The speakers will be President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, President Ryan of the Structural Iron Workers and Brother Keegan of Indianapolis.

The speaking will be from 5 to 7 p. m.

Show by your presence that the working class of St. Louis will stand by McNamara and the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' organization. On to Delmar Garden July 4th!

G. A. HOEHN.

The Opening of the Bagdad Railroad in Asia Minor means an economic revolution in that part of the "biblical lands." Conditions that remained almost unchanged for thousands of years, will now be revolutionized by modern Capitalism, and the "sacred places" of Palestine and Mesopotamia will soon become the resorts of capitalist adventurers and fortune hunters. The Bagdad railroad which was built by German capitalists under Turkish protection will open Asia Minor and the valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris to "modern civilization."

## Ballot Box Opening Set

THE BRANDT-EIGEL RECOUNT STARTS JULY 6.

The Board of Election Commissioners has set July 6 as the date for commencing the recount of the ballots in the Brandt-Eigel election contest.

Judge Withrow of the Circuit Court had issued an order directing that a recount be had within thirty days. The action of the board was in compliance with the court's order.

It is estimated that the recount will not take more than two or three days. The law provides that all who witness the count shall be sworn to secrecy, and no information can be given out until the findings are made public in court.

## July 4---McNamara Demonstration.

July 4 will be a memorable day in the St. Louis labor movement.

July 4 is the date for the big McNamara protest demonstration at Delmar Garden, to be held under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Union and the Building Trades Council.

The speakers of the occasion will be President Ryan of the International Union of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, and Mr. Keegan of Indianapolis.

Every Socialist and Trade Unionist should attend this important demonstration.

Do your duty!

## Ten Million Strong

Secretary Legien of the International Secretariat of the Trade Unions has just published his seventh annual report giving details as to the Trade Union movement in twenty countries, including the United States. The report is an interesting document, showing that the membership of the Trade Unions in the twenty countries named has reached the ten-million mark.

Germany leads, with about two million and a half trade Unionists. England is second, and the United States take third place.

Secretary Legien gives the officially reported membership for 1910 (with the membership of 1908 added in parenthesis), as follows:

Germany, 2,447,578 (2,382,401); England, 2,406,746 (2,406,746); United States, 1,710,433 (1,588,000); France, 977,350 (294,918); Italy, 783,538 (546,650); Austria, 456,401 (482,279); Sweden, 148,649 (219,000); Holland, 145,000 (128,845); Belgian, 138,928 (147,058); Den-



SAMUEL GOMPERS.

mark, 121,295 (120,850); Switzerland, 112,613 (113,800); Hungary, 85,266 (102,054); Norway, 44,223 (48,157); Spain, 40,984 (44,912); Finland, 24,928 (24,009); Bulgaria, 18,753 (12,933); Roumania, 8515 (?); Bosnia-Herzegovina 4470 (3997); Serbia, 4462 (3238); Croatia, 4361 (4520).

The foregoing figures do not include Canada, nor are the trade union organizations not affiliated with the A. F. of L. mentioned, like, for instance, the railroad brotherhoods. Neither does the report include any South American or West Indian country, where the Trade Union movement has made good progress in recent years.

Nor are Australia, New Zealand and South Africa included in the report.

It is safe to say that to-day the total membership of the entire International Trade Union movement is between ten and eleven millions.

The strongest national labor organization is the Metal Workers' Union of Germany, with a membership of over 500,000. Next in membership may be the United Mine Workers of America.

In fifteen countries the total receipts of the Trade Unions amounted to 132,253,228 marks (about \$33,000,000), with 126,387,013 expenditures.

This powerful movement has developed within the last twenty-five years. It is doubtful whether the Unions in the twenty countries mentioned had much more than one million members prior to 1885-86.

The development of the capitalist system of production has called

(Continued on Page 4.)

# "Honor thy Father and Thy Mother"

By R. J. Calhoun.

Like Jack London, we were born into the despised working class, but all cannot like him become "brain merchants" and rise in the scale proportionately.

We were not to blame for our birth, nor can our parents be blamed for the class they were in, for Socialism had never been brought home to them.

They did not realize that they spent their lives in making wealth for an owning class who simply made jackasses of them, though such parents are always filled with the hope that their sons may develop into Jack Londons, or something different from themselves—different from ordinary jackasses.

The term "mule" as applied to the working class is a misnomer.

The mule is a sterile hybrid and does not reproduce himself. The jackass is a thoroughbred, prolific and always true to nature. The distinction is plain.

It is interesting to consider how the children now coming into the world will look upon the mental attitude of their parents of to-day.

With Socialism on every hand calling upon them to hear its message, appealing to their manhood and womanhood to awaken to nobler ideals and their fuller expression in life; pleading with them for the sake of these children they shall join in making a society and a world in which happiness will be possible and life worth living for all the children of men, and still they choose with a bulldog persistency and ignorance a course which not only ruins their own lives, but consigns a vast majority of their children to an equal ruin, and if the small remainder rise above it, it must be at the expense of the rest and helping to sink them still lower.

As for their daughters, prostitution and the wrecked or unhappy homes of poverty will get their large proportion, but none of these things move the unworthy parents of to-day.

Their pennies go to buy the papers that perpetuate the present evils and keep themselves and their children in comparative or actual poverty and ignorance.

Any lie against Socialism is as sat-

isfying to them as if they owned the earth and were trying to keep possession, instead of being disinherited slaves to whom Socialism would restore the earth and freedom to enjoy it.

The most beautiful commandment of the ancient decalogue is: "Honor thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee."

But what honor is due to parents who unmoved and unconcerned can see their children made slaves and outcasts, worse off than the foxes who have holes, poorer than the birds who have nests, for they cannot exist unless they pay the price of life-long toll to those who own the earth.

It is true Socialism will become easier of acceptance as time goes on. The more generally its principles become known the less weight lies will have against it and the less objectionable it can be made to appear, even though the children were no wiser than the parents, so that the children being born to-day will make the Socialist world of to-morrow.

Like water slowly starting down a mountain side, a slight obstruction will impede it at first, but once started it becomes irresistible.

But the parents should have given the stream its momentum, and their failure will cause a generation's delay.

They cannot afford to miss the honor that will be shared by all those who are to-day fighting the battle against heavy odds. The best they can expect is pity instead of being held in honored remembrance. And multitudes will not be deserving of even pity.

Strong men and women will blush with shame to say or think that their parents were not Socialists. Fathers and mothers, isn't it well worth thinking over—and thinking seriously?

The desire of parents to be favorably remembered by their children is one of the strongest desires, and rightly so.

Look at the steady growth of Socialism and the certainty of its coming, and it is certain that the parents of to-day who are indifferent or opposed to Socialism will not stand in an enviable light as remembered by their children.

## Milwaukee — A Workingman's Administration

The stupidity and insolence of the capitalist class is never more clearly shown than when it is confronted with the idea of a working class political movement.

A workingmen's party? An administration of workingmen? Ridiculous! And also horrible! Imagine a city governed by walking delegates. What corruption! What tyranny! Besides, the workingmen would not know how to run the government of a big city. That requires business men, the size of whose brains, of course, are in exact proportion to the size of their business. What do workingmen know of finances? Thus reasons your capitalist when he hears that the working people are going into politics with a party of their own.

Now, about the best answer you can make to a man who says you can't do a thing, is to do it, and do it well.

That is the reply which the Socialists of Milwaukee have made to the old party cry that workingmen are incapable of governing a city, and that a workingmen's administration would be corrupt, inefficient and thoroughly dishonest.

The Socialist administration of Milwaukee is essentially a workingmen's administration. It is so clean that the capitalist press, in its most mendacious articles, has never ventured to hint at any dishonesty on the part of any one of the Socialist officials. It is so capable that it has immensely increased the efficiency of its departments, cutting down expenses just while it offers the people better service.

But, best of all, it has remained a true workingmen's administration. It never for one moment forgets the real interests of the workers. It has helped to settle strikes to the advantage of the workingmen, it has raised the wages of city employes and it has stood by the trades unions.

It is a splendid, successful experi-

ment, which will better answer the objections of the enemy than a great deal of theorizing, no matter how logical the argument may be.

But to uphold this magnificent workingmen's administration, to keep this city set on a hill, this light amid the capitalist darkness, we must have a Socialist daily in Milwaukee. This modern weapon has become a necessity in the bitter fight which is being waged in Milwaukee against the Socialists and the Socialist administration.

The workingmen of Milwaukee have decided to start such a daily, and to start it in an efficient and business-like manner. They want it to be a self-supporting and successful undertaking. In order to accomplish this, they will not start it without a sufficient capital. But, in order to secure this capital, they are asking for loans from the Socialists and workingmen of the United States. These loans, in the form of ten-dollar bonds, will bear 4 per cent interest after December 1, 1911. Further information can be obtained from H. W. Bistorius, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, Wis.

And, in fact, is it not the business of all the workingmen of America to sustain this, the only workingmen's administration of a big American city? There are only eleven other cities in the United States larger than Milwaukee. If workingmen can successfully administer its affairs, is there anything too hard for the American workingmen and their party?

In these days of gigantic capitalist combinations, workingmen must learn more solidarity. Let them keep their living argument for working-class rule—the Milwaukee administration. This is the fight of the workingmen. Let them supply the weapon which will win it. Let them furnish the Socialist daily for Milwaukee!

E. H. THOMAS.

## CONSTITUTION FOR ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Needless to state, the German Socialist Party strained every nerve to gain for Alsace-Lorraine a constitution which should be a reality and not a sham. That is to say, it strove to secure a sovereign assembly which should not only be elected by universal suffrage, but which should also elect its own governor. In these laudable endeavors, however, the German Socialist Party met with no success, for neither the Centre party nor the majority of the Liberals gave their support. Fortunately, however, the German Socialist Party's efforts to make the Lower House of Legislature a democratic assembly were successful, for the government aban-

doned the plural voting system projected in connection with the Lower House, besides making other concessions. Yet, whatever may be the drawbacks in connection with the new constitution of Alsace-Lorraine, the constitution will be superior to that of Prussia, and the fact that Alsace-Lorraine will have an assembly elected by universal suffrage will have an undoubted effect in strengthening the agitation against the obsolete Prussian constitution.

The comrades of Local Milwaukee has accepted the mission to arrange the program, procedure, etc., for the conference of Socialist municipal officials, which is to be held in conjunction with the meeting of the National Executive Committee in that city August 12th.

## "IDEAL UNION MEMBER."

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.  
Don't bring into the Union room  
Anger and spite and pride,  
Drop at the gate of the Temple  
The strife of the world outside.

Forget every foolish trouble,  
Forget all your cares and sorrow,  
And remember the cause you met for,  
And haste ye the glad to-morrow.

Bring your hearts into the Union room,  
But leave yourself outside—  
That is, your personal feelings,  
Ambition, vanity, pride.

Center each thought and power  
On the cause for which you assemble,  
Fetter the demon envy,  
And make ye his cohorts tremble.

Aye, to fetter and to chain him,  
And to cast him under our feet,  
That is an end to aim at—  
An object for which we meet.

Then don't bring into the Union room  
Envy or strife or pride,  
Or aught that will mar our Union,  
But leave them all outside.

## Making It Right.

The check which the comely young German woman handed in at the window of a Walnut street savings fund bank the other day was made payable to Gretchen H. Schmidt, and she had indorsed it simply Gretchen Schmidt. The man at the receiving teller's window called her back to rectify the mistake just as she was turning away.

"You don't deposit this quite this way," he explained. "See, you have forgotten the H."

The young woman looked at her check and then blushed a rosy red.

"Ach, so I haf," she murmured, and wrote hurriedly:

"Age 23."—Philadelphia Times.

## Workmen's Compensation.

### COMMISSION REOPENS HEARINGS ON THIS IMPORTANT SUBJECT.

### Constitutionality of Proposed Enactment Consumes Greater Part of Opening Session.

(A. F. of L. Press Letter.)

Washington, D. C.—The congressional commission appointed to investigate the subject of workmen's compensation has reopened its hearings. At the last session previous to the one mentioned adjournment was taken upon the suggestion of the commission to await the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Standard Oil, Tobacco Trust and other cases, for the reason that in these cases there were points involved which, when decisions were handed down, might shed light upon the enactment of the measure under consideration.

The first session of the reopened hearings was devoted to a discussion of the constitutional phases in the enactment of a compensation law. There were present representatives of the American Federation of Labor, together with representatives of the railway brotherhoods and attorneys for numerous railroads. Attorney Miles M. Dawson, an expert actuary, also appeared in advocacy of such a law.

There is apparently a unanimity of opinion among all those appearing before the commission as to the manner in which it shall be applied. The discussion on the constitutional phase of the question which attracted the most attention was that by Miles M. Dawson of New York. Mr. Dawson has made a special study of this particular feature, having visited various countries where workmen's compensation laws are in actual operation. His contention was that the Constitution gave the right of the federal government to enact a law covering this feature and putting it into actual operation by an excise tax, and he based his contention on the opening section of the Constitution of the United States, which says: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare," etc. He laid stress upon the fact that the words "promote the general welfare" gave the law-making power of the federal government ample authority to establish a system of workmen's compensation. It was also stated that the collection of this excise tax would be direct from the employer, and he, in turn, adding it to the cost of production, would be distributed and eventually paid by the consuming public.

This feature apparently met the views of those who were present and actively interested.

Mr. Dawson's narrative of the operation of the law in Germany, which he stated, in his opinion and that of those who have made a thorough investigation, was the very best plan extant, was exceedingly interesting. Under the operation of the laws in Germany poverty has been almost wiped out of existence and employes and employes are in accord with the general plan in force. True, some minor details need alteration, but as a general proposition it has worked very successfully.

In an interview with Mr. Dawson after the hearing closed, he stated

that the compensation law of Germany had not the effect of retarding the growth and efficiency of the labor organizations of that country; on the other hand, the organizations of labor had made their most prodigious growth since the law had been put in general operation.

Mr. Dawson later appeared before the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and delivered a masterful exposition of a workmen's compensation law. The council was very much impressed with his intimate knowledge and deeply interested in the facts which he had gathered from all sections of the world. As a result of Mr. Dawson's appearance before the council, a committee was selected from members of the Executive Council to make a thorough investigation of the scheme outlined by Mr. Dawson.

## PRINTERS' PROGRESS.

### Increase in Wage Scales, Distributed Over a Wide Scope of Country, the Order of the Day.

Washington, D. C., June 17.—The scale of the German Typographia of Evansville, Ind., has been increased from \$18.60 to \$19.20 for the year 1911, with a further increase to \$19.50 for the year 1912.

The newspaper scale at Muncie, Ind., has been increased \$1.00 per week for one year. The following year an added increase of 50 cents, to continue for two years, and the third year a total increase of the present scale of \$2.00 per week, to be in force the following three years.

At Eugene, Ore., after a strike lasting for two years with the Yaran Printing Company, a settlement has been reached and it will hereafter be a union office throughout.

Agreements have been entered into with three concerns in Fond du Lac, Wis., whereby the job men receive a \$2.00 per week increase and the machine operators \$1.00 per week increase.

Chicago Swedish Union has secured an increase of \$1.50 per week for all hand work employes, with a total increase (over the present scale), beginning July 1, 1913, of \$2.40.

The first agreements ever entered into between the Typographical Union and the publishers of Port Arthur and Fort Williams, Ont., have been concluded. An increase of \$2.00 per week has been secured.

The German Typographia of Winnipeg, Man., has secured an increase of \$2.00 per week, while the men on machines have secured one-half hour reduction in working time.

At Centralia, Ill., agreements have just been entered into securing to the employes advances of \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week for all members.

## "THE LADY DOTH PROTEST TOO MUCH".

### American Paper and Pulp Association Circularizing Labor Papers Charges Unwarranted Attack.

Washington, D. C.—The American Paper and Pulp Association is energetically flooding the labor papers and all labor organizations whose addresses are obtainable refuting (?) "the unwarranted attack made upon the American Writing Paper Company" regarding long hours and arduous conditions prevailing in the Holyoke mills.

A long contest has been waged in Holyoke to better the condition of the men employed in the paper mills and to obtain the eight-hour day. Up to this time it has not been successful. There are mills, however, that are organized and paying living wages and are in agreement with organized labor. These latter mills are manufacturing paper bearing the water mark (union label) of the Paper Makers' Union, and many of the large international unions, as well as the American Federation of Labor, are using exclusively union water-marked paper. This fact is worrying the American Paper and Pulp Association, hence the circular mentioned. Union water-marked paper is rapidly increasing in demand.

## THE TOLLERS.

We fell the trees and clear the land;  
We labor both with brain and hand;  
We plow the ground and sow the grain;  
And thresh and reap, but who's the gain?

We keep the press and drip the wine;  
We tend the loam and dig the mine;  
We fire the forge and weld the chain;  
We shape the ship, but who's the gain?

We scale the heights and plan the flag;  
We lade the ship and haul the seine,  
And freight and sail, but who's the gain?

On their high thrones our masters sit,  
And weigh our toll and measure it,  
Nor heed our tears, our threats, our prayers;  
The toll is ours; the profits theirs.

## "The Rising Tide of Socialism,"

written by Comrade Carl D. Thompson, one of the series of uniform National Office leaflets, which was published in March, owing the number of Socialist officials added to the roll by the spring elections, has had to be revised, and the up-to-date second edition is now ready for shipment. Price, \$1.50 per thousand.

## PLATFORM OF THE Socialist Party OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Labor's Exploitation.**  
The capitalist class, in its mad race for profits, is bound to exploit the workers to the very limit of their endurance and to sacrifice their physical, moral and mental welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps the masses of workingmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance. It drags their wives from their homes to the mill and factory. It snatches their children from the playgrounds and schools and grinds their slender bodies and unformed minds into cold dollars. It disfigures, maims and kills hundreds of thousands of workingmen annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and forces large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

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

**The Vital Issue.**  
The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever fiercer, and has now become the only vital issue before the American people. The wage-working class, therefore, has the most direct interest in abolishing the capitalist system. But in abolishing the present system, the 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 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 may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance.

# COMRADE BERGER DELIVERS HIS FIRST SPEECH IN CONGRESS

MEMBERS OF HOUSE PAY CLOSE ATTENTION TO SOCIALIST ARGUMENTS.

Points Out Failure of Tariff Legislation.

THE WORKING CLASS PRACTICALLY UNPROTECTED.

(By National Socialist Press.)

Washington, D. C., June 14.—The voice of the first Socialist in Congress was heard to-day.

Taking the tariff as his text, Victor L. Berger, the Socialist Representative of Wisconsin, delivered his maiden speech in the House this afternoon. He spoke for nearly an hour, and throughout his address he had the close attention of the members of the House and the spectators in the galleries.

That Berger made a hit with his first speech is evident when it is noted that the capitalist newspapers admit that fact. The Washington Star, owned by the president of the Associated Press, said:

"Representative Victor Berger got a flattering reception in the House to-day when he arose to make his maiden speech. Apparently every member of the body now in the city was on hand in the chamber at noon, and when Mr. Berger arose the applause was loud and strong. Undoubtedly a good number were actuated by motives of curiosity, by a desire to hear the brotherhood of man enunciated in the National Legislature for the first time by one who subscribes to its idealist theories.

"Mr. Berger was interrupted in various points in his speech by members of the House who pride themselves on their knowledge of political economy, and the interchanges that resulted were interesting. Mr. Berger acquitting himself very well, indeed."

At the conclusion of his address, Berger was showered with congratulations by many representatives of both old parties and Socialists of this city.

"Some of the gentlemen here have repeated the old, threadbare fallacy that the high tariff is to protect labor," said Berger.

"Now, I want it understood that there is no such thing as protection to labor in your tariff bills. I want to say this in the name of the many millions of enlightened workmen in this country, and in all other civilized countries, who think for themselves. They refuse to be swindled by the agents of the capitalist class on the political field after they have been robbed on the economic field.

Do Not Protect Labor.

"Moreover, gentlemen, you are not in the habit of making laws for the protection of labor. You are continually making laws for the protection of life and property—for the protection of the lives of those who own the property and for the protection of that property. You are continually making laws to protect manufacturing, banking and commerce—laws for manufacturers, bankers and merchants.

"But the workingman who has no other property than his labor power gets scant protection, indeed.

"If he wants to be protected he must commit a crime. He must steal, or get drunk and disturb the peace—or become a vagrant. Then the law gets hold of him and gives him protection. Then he gets the protection of the jail or penitentiary.

"As long as he is well and decent the law does not protect him. The high tariff does not protect him." Berger traced the history of the tariff, showing that at all times it was a subsidy to the manufacturers. "I meant," said he, "that the nation was paying the manufacturer a bonus for investing his money in manufacturing."

The high tariff is not wholly responsible for the growth of trusts, according to the Socialist Representative. It is responsible for the trusts only as it stimulates competition and subsidizes manufacturers, he said.

Competition Kills Competition.

"But the outcome of competition is always the same," declared Berger. "Competition always kills competition in the end. We find trusts in high tariff America and in free trade England. We find trusts in Germany, and even in little Holland. As a matter of act, every flourishing industry winds up in a trust."

At first, said Berger, manufacturers want protection to conquer the home market. "They demand it," he said, "as a matter of patriotism. Business men are always patriotic when there is profit in sight.

Tariff a Bugaboo.

"But the business man, after he has gained control of the home market, and reaches out for the profits in other countries, changes from the patriot to the cosmopolite. He suddenly finds that the high tariff is a chain on his legs when he wants to conquer the world market. Therefore he is willing to drop the tariff."

To substantiate this assertion, Berger quoted Carnegie as being in favor of a reduction of duties in the iron industries.

"That pretense was simple an afterthought, because the workmen have votes. Only American manufacturers have dared to tell this falsehood to their workmen. Why? Because until very recent years American workmen were more ignorant on economic and social questions than their brothers in Germany and France."

Berger advised the Representatives who assert that the tariff has benefited labor "not to make such a claim before an audience of workmen of Pittsburg, Chicago, or Milwaukee, just when there is a strike on for living wages in an iron industry."

Declaring that while manufacturers have enjoyed a protective tariff, the American workers in the last twenty years have had to compete with imported labor with a lower standard of living, Berger said:

Don't Praise God Any More.

"In the steel mills of Pittsburg, Chicago and Milwaukee, where thirty years ago the so-called princes of labor used to get from \$10 to \$15 a day, the modern white coolies get \$1.75 for twelve hours a day, seven days in the week—having no time to praise the Lord and no reason, either.

"As for the manufacture of woolen goods, Bulletin 57 of the Census Bureau, which gives figures on manufactures for 1905, shows that 44,452 girls and women and 3,743 children under 16 employed in the manufacture of woolen goods receive a yearly average of \$396 and a weekly wage of \$7.61.

"The same bulletin shows that 29,883 youths and men, 32,130 girls and women and 7,238 children under 16 employed in the manufacture of worsted goods receive a yearly average of \$379 and a weekly average of \$7.30.

"According to social workers who have made a study of family budgets, the minimum requirement in the United States for a decent living for a family, consisting of father, mother and three small children is \$750 a year. I believe that estimate is much too low, and that none of the gentlemen of this House want to live on it. However, the average wages in these highly protected industries are but little more than half this sum."

Free Trade No Panacea.

While being opposed to all tariffs, high or low, Berger declared that he did not believe free trade would be a panacea. Free trade, said Berger, would mean that a great deal of our manufacturing would be done across the sea.

"Labor does not need the so-called protection of tariffs," he said. It has protected itself by strikes and boycotts which have been declared by the United States Supreme Court to be illegal. But illegal or not, I hope labor will continue to use them to resist the forcing down of the standard of the bulk of our population to a Chinese level. For we have been coming down continually.

Pointing out the fact that slaves because of their property value were given good care by their masters prior to the abolition of chattel slavery, Berger said:

"The case is entirely different with the white workingman, the so-called free workingman. When the white man is sick or when he dies the employer usually loses nothing.

"And high tariff, or tariff for revenue only, or free trade—like 'the flowers that bloom in the spring'—have nothing to do with the case.

"The fact is that the capitalist, the average employer to-day, is more concerned about a valuable horse—about a fine dog—about a good automobile—than he is about his employe or about his employe's family."

Showing that the keen competition in the ranks of labor often destroys the worker's home, converts him into a tramp, and sends his wife and children to the factory, the Socialist Representative declared:

"Women and children do not go into the factory for the fun of it; they are brought there by dire necessity—by competition. In the cotton factories of the South, where my Democratic free trade friends come from, the women and children compose two-thirds of the working force."

Berger here traced the industrial development from the simple hand tool owned by each worker to the modern machine owned by the capitalist and with which he exploits many workers. He said:

"All the advantage of all the new inventions, machines and improvements now goes mainly to the small class of capitalists, while on the other hand, these new inventions, machines, improvements and labor devices displace human labor and steadily increase the army of unemployed, who, starved and frantic, are ever ready to take the places of those who have work, thereby still further depressing the labor market.

"The average of wages, the certainty of employment, the social privileges and the independence of the wage earning and agricultural population, when compared with the increase of wealth and social production, are steadily and rapidly decreasing.

Things Can't Go On.

Referring to the various remedies that have been proposed, such as the single tax, free silver, etc., Berger said none of these would improve the condition of the worker. He called attention to the big strike now on at Vancouver, British Columbia, a city which has been painted in glowing colors by Representative Henry M. George, Jr., because of its adoption of the single tax.

"There can be no social freedom," declared Berger, "nor a complete justice, until there are no more hirings in the world; until all become both the employers and the employed of society.

"This social freedom, this complete justice, can be accomplished only by the collective ownership and democratic management of the social means of production and distribution.

"I realize that all this cannot be brought about by a single stroke—by a one day's revolution. But I know that all legislation, in order to be really progressive and wholesome, must move in that direction.

"Legislation that does not tend to

## Do Workingmen Pay Taxes

By WINFIELD R. GAYLORD.

Some wise lawyers of the Wisconsin Legislature, assisted by an expert, framed up what they called an "Income Tax Law" for the people of that state.

Now, the Socialists advocate a progressive income tax, and this is one of the planks in the Wisconsin platform of our party. But when it came to voting for the alleged income tax law which these middle-class lawyers had framed, the Socialist Representatives in the Wisconsin Legislature found the pill to be more than they could swallow.

The Socialist Party asks for "a progressive income tax, with liberal exemptions. The bill reported in by the Wisconsin expert and lawyers contained the "liberal exemptions," but they were at the wrong end of the scale. They exempted the wages or "income" of a working man up to \$600 a year—provided he was not married. If he was married, they allowed another \$200, and also \$200 for each child under age or person dependent.

The Socialists promptly introduced an amendment raising the exemption to \$1,000 for a single man and \$1,200 for a married man, with the other exemptions added. Then the fun began.

The gist of the whole argument of the committee was that the law would be a failure if the exemptions were not low; and that the workingmen ought to be willing to pay their share toward the support of society; that the workingmen were protected by society, and ought to be required to help pay for the expenses of this "protection."

It fell to the writer to give the answers to these arguments, which he did in about the following terms:

A law which proposes to tax the income of workingmen over \$600 is not an income tax at all; it is a tax on wages, and the title of the bill ought to be changed to read in that way.

An income tax law which depends upon a tax on small incomes, beginning at \$600, to create a revenue, must have been drafted by a committee which misconceived its entire mission as a Committee on Income Tax.

The whole purpose of an income tax is not to add to the already heavy burden of the indirect taxation upon the workers; but rather to furnish a means by which the state can secure, for the common benefit, some small portion of that tremendous product of the social process which is made possible by the organization of the political, social or economic system.

No one man has created or is responsible for this complex thing called "society," but a small class only holds the control of the processes of production and distribution, and manages them for the benefit of this class. Of course, the class in control will always control society for its own benefit. That is what is called "human nature."

But an income tax was invented for the precise purpose of getting at this surplus value, this unearned increment, this "rake-off" which the owners of the social plant are taking to themselves.

The claim that workingmen ought to pay their share of the cost of carrying on the government and ought to be willing to pay for the protection afforded them by society was particularly aggravating.

To begin with, what protection does the working class get? How does the fire department, the police department, the health department, the courts and the schools benefit or "protect" the workers?

The \$600-a-year man has no property to protect. Eighty-six per cent of the people of Milwaukee live in rented homes. And those who have a piano or a little good furniture pay the fire insurance companies for the real protection they get.

The police—it is claimed—give the workers protection. To be sure! A workingman out of a job is protected by being sent to the house of

an increased measure of control on the part of society as a whole is not in line with the trend of economic evolution and cannot last.

"Legislation that interferes with the natural evolution of industry means the taking of backward steps and cannot succeed.

"Legislation that divides nations into armed camps, that creates useless navies, that puts up Chinese walls between peoples eager to trade with one another is reactionary and cannot endure."

Referring to the Underwood bill for the revision of the woolen schedule downward, then under discussion, Berger said:

"The measure now under discussion is of small immediate concern to the working class. In itself it means no material change in the conditions of the working men and working women. But because it is in line with social and political evolution; because it tends to break down the barriers between nations and to bring into closer relations the various peoples of the world, I shall support the bill."

correction as a vagrant. A workingman who gets drunk is knocked on the head and given "60" days," while the rich drunkard caught on the streets is put in a hack and sent home by the policeman. The worker who is trying to get better wages through united action of his fellow workers is jailed with a broken scalp by the police or sheriff's force; and the scab is furnished an escort of the militia, if necessary.

Perhaps it will be said that the worker's children are protected and educated. It is a mournful fact that what little there is of child labor legislation which amounts to anything has been put on the statute books only as a result of a long, painful and costly process of agitation, organization and struggle by the workers. At every session of the legislature the capitalists prove again the strength of their position by giving profits the right of way over childhood. And a bill fixing the hours of labor for women was emasculated by the Senate just the day before the discussion on the income tax bill. A bill prohibiting girls under eighteen selling papers on the streets and from blacking boots was killed in the Senate, and only revived after the matter had been put up to the Governor by the Socialists reminding him of the plank in the Republican platform of 1910.

And then the claim that workingmen ought to pay for all this—as though they do not pay now! The workers do pay now—and they pay the great bulk of the taxes, directly or indirectly.

Rent is always fixed at a rate which covers the taxes on the house. Prices on groceries, dry goods, shoes, hardware, clothes, furniture, etc.—from the factory to the retailer—always are fixed to cover and pay for the amount expended by taxes all along the line.

That covers state and local taxes and much of the federal tax as well.

Probably not one working man in ten thousand knows how much he pays of the taxes of the city, state and nation in this way. But he ought to know. Here are a few facts:

The United States government appropriated for its expenses in 1908 the small sum of \$628,625,723. That amounts about \$7 for each person—man, woman and child—in the whole country. So that for the average family of 5.7 persons there is paid \$39.90. This has to be paid by some one. The manufacturer, the business man, the property owner and the professional men "tack it on" to the prices of their goods and services. The worker is the only one who cannot "dodge" or "duck." And so he pays to all these fellows the money with which to pay the amount of \$39.90 national taxes for his family.

The amount of the state tax in Wisconsin in 1910 was \$1,888,899—or nearly two dollars—per capita or person. That means \$9,567 for each average family.

The tax for city, village, town and county purposes averages in Wisconsin for 1910 the amount of \$9,735.1 per capita. That means \$61,190.1 per family.

Add these together, and the total amount of taxes paid per family in Wisconsin for local, state and federal purposes is shown to be \$110.67. All this, of course, must come out of the wages of the man who is getting \$600 a year. His wages make up his "gross income" as a rule; and his net income must be figured by taking out taxes, too, just like the income of any other person or corporation.

And so the man who gets only \$600 wages in a year is paying 18.3 per cent of his income for taxes—almost one-fifth—almost 20 cents out of every dollar. And the lawyers wanted to add another 1 per cent to that. They argued that "it would only amount to one dollar if he was getting one hundred dollars above the amount he was exempted for."

It was the old game of "plucking as many feathers as possible without making the goose squawk too loud." But this time the geese knew what was going on. They were on hand at the plucking, and the exemptions were raised. The amendment introduced by the Socialists was adopted.

## BOOK REVIEW.

Love's Pilgrimage, by Upton Sinclair. Published by Mitchell Kennerly, New York. \$1.35.

The literature of realism receives a notable addition in Comrade Sinclair's latest book, "Love's Pilgrimage." As a frank and truthful presentation of the problems of sex and marriage this book is something new.

Those who require that the facts of life and love be dealt with only by the customary gloss and falsehood of conventionality, will not like the book.

On the other hand, he who seeks the truth at any cost will glory in the author's courage, particularly as he sets forth much of his own personal history. Indeed, the book is Sinclair himself, dissected, analyzed and spread on paper.

No positive conclusion is arrived at, but the author hints that more is to follow, and, no doubt, his purpose and meaning will develop more clearly in succeeding volumes.

The chapters in which well known Socialists are depicted are of more interest to the non-Socialist, but Sinclair's portrayal of the conflict between art and domestic "duties," between genius and love, between the struggling author and the "economic screw," will have a powerful appeal to every man and woman who gives serious thought to such matters.

To be sure, not every one has the temperament of Thrysis, the central figure in the book, but in one form or another everyone has the same problems and situations to meet—and to solve as best they may.

## Retail Clerks Becoming Militant.

The retail clerks of East St. Louis, Ill., after a three days' strike, have won a signal victory. In the past it has been practically an unknown circumstance among the retail clerks to cease work as a protest against unfair conditions. However, during the last few months three organizations of Retail Clerks in the State of Illi-

nois have struck against unfair conditions, and the outcome of these strikes has been exceedingly successful.

## Bucks Stove & Range Co.

Firm Sends Out Statement About its Stand on Unionism.

The management of the Buck's Stove and Range Company sent out the following statement to local central bodies of Organized Labor:

The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court with reference to the sentences imposed upon Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison has again connected our company name with the prosecution of these cases in such a public and prominent manner that many of the members of the various unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, who are not, as yet, familiar with the settlement, and the present friendly relations of the present management with all branches of organized labor, will be most likely to draw the conclusion that our company is still antagonistic; and this impression will no doubt be encouraged by trade unionist enemies as well as by the most unscrupulous of our competitors.

"I, therefore, ask if you will not kindly do everything in your power to remove such false impressions; and by announcement in local unions, and through the appointment of committees to visit hardware and house-furnishing merchants, make it perfectly plain that our relations with organized labor have long since been satisfactorily adjusted.

"FREDERICK W. GARDNER,  
"President."

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## Union Labor and the Union Label in Milwaukee

By Carl D. Thompson.

The position of the present city administration in Milwaukee on organized labor and labor in general was splendidly illustrated in the message of Mayor Seidel upon assuming office at the time that the Socialists captured the city, April 19th, 1910. That part of the message reads as follows:

"The workers of our city are its most valuable asset. Your attention should be directed to the passage of such measures as will promote the well-being of this class of citizens, safeguard health, check any tendency to encroach upon such few rights as the workers still enjoy, and wherever possible extend for them the opportunity of life.

"In this direction a number of steps can be taken. The administration should constantly watch over the conditions prevailing in factories, workshops and places of employment, with regard to sanitation. There should at all times be a full and hearty co-operation with state factory inspectors in the enforcement of measures providing for industrial hygiene.

"Contracts to be let by the city are awarded to the lowest bidder. This does not preclude the right of the city as a corporation to demand compliance with certain specifications. Thus the quality and treatment of materials may be specified to insure economy. It is the height of absurdity to contend that this should not hold good with regard to labor. The contention that the city cannot, as an economic precaution, specify the treatment of labor, is a violation of the right of free contract, a right enjoyed by corporations and individual employers. Therefore, in contracts to be let by the city, the specifications should provide for hours of labor that are not exhausting, that leave a margin of time for rest and development.

Such specifications should also provide for sufficiency of light and ventilation; they should prohibit child labor and prevent the imposition upon workers of degrading conditions."

The Milwaukee Socialists have struggled for years to get the city to use the union label on all of the city printing. This fight has finally been successful.

The resolution was first introduced by Alderman Welch (Soc.) in 1904. From that time on it was regularly brought into the Council and as regularly defeated, until in 1909 an amendment to another resolution, brought in by Alderman Welley (Soc.) finally passed. Meanwhile the enemies of organized labor had fought the efforts of the Socialists to secure the union label on city printing in every way. Remonstrances were sent in by the concerns; injunction proceedings had been brought against the Council; the courts had sustained the injunctions and the City Attorney advised that the Public Works Department drop the union labor provisions. However, the resolution of the Council still stands. It reads as follows:

"Resolved, That the Typographical Union label shall appear on all incidental printing done by the city." Upon capturing the city, this action of the City Council was, of course, put into operation in all departments. The union label appears on all the city's printing, including even the bonds.

Thus by the use of the union label on all of the city's printing, the recognition of the union in all of the city's work by establishing trades union conditions as to wages and hours, and finally by insuring upon trades union conditions on all contracts let by the city, the present administration in Milwaukee is rendering a great service in the support of organized labor.

## The Socialist Point of View

BY OTTO PAULS.

Archbishop Glennon ordered prayers said for rain and the next day it rained. For results, the archbishop has the Weather Bureau and Prof. Hicks backed off the boards. However, it's a pity he didn't think about those prayers before everything was dried up and potatoes sold at 75 cents a peck.

Now comes John Hayes Hammond and advises young men to "Get a good education, go West or South, and tackle the soil like a scientist." Let's see, wasn't it John Hayes who, together with Cecil Rhodes, deliberately fomented a war with the Boer Republic in order that British capitalists might grab the Kimberly diamond mines? Of course, it was!

And if memory serves us right, it was John Hayes Hammond who received a tremendous rake-off for helping put through the corrupt Panama canal purchase.

Young man, there is nothing on record to show that Hammond ever "tackled the soil." He made his millions by robbing those who did "tackle the soil."

Right on the heels of the reports that the Clericals and Royalists were about to recapture Portugal comes the news that the Assembly has elected and installed a President and that the Portuguese Republic is now officially recognized by the powers.

For reactionists, progress has an irritating way of continuing to progress.

The Globe-Democrat is making its peace with Archbishop Glennon; evidently with an eye on cornering the Catholic vote at the next election.

Standard Oil Company. A sort of rotation in office among corporations. The Mexican peon will continue being plucked to the last feather—with this difference, a different set of exploiters will receive the product of the peon's toil.

Can you find a single principle at stake in any of the fights, contests and scrambles that are going on within the Republican City Committee?

Not one. It is just a dirty pig-sty struggle for political pie.

Business in the sash and door line will improve somewhat now that fire has destroyed one of the largest stocks in the city.

That is the way it works out under the present system. Goods are now made for profit—not use. Until the stocks on hand are either sold or destroyed in some way the wheels of industry will not budge.

If the people owned the factories in common they would own the goods produced, and there would be no need of want and suffering while waiting for the surplus to be consumed or destroyed.

On the front of the new Central Library building, at Fourteenth and Olive, high up in the sunlight, you can see Darwin's name chiseled in the enduring stone. The next generation will be eager to confer a like honor on the name of Karl Marx.

Has snobbery in America ripened sufficiently so as to make living here endurable to the Duchess of Marlborough?

This hullabaloo in the yellow press about negro blood and mixing of the races seems to be largely hypocrisy. Have we not several million mulattos, each of whom can justly claim a white man for a father? The white

# TEN MILLION STRONG

(Continued from Page 1.)

this great army of Organized Labor into existence. For self-protection and self-defense these unions were organized.

If we take into consideration that side by side with this economic organization of Labor has grown up the powerful political organization of the International Socialist Party, we have certainly all the reasons to be well pleased with the progress of the International Labor movement within the last twenty-five years.

Nevertheless, great and powerful as the movement may be, it is still weak compared with the tremendous economic and political power wielded by the capitalist class.

The entire political machinery, the powers of state, are still in the almost absolute control of the capitalists. Our Trade Union movement must be supplemented with a powerful political working class organization, which is the Socialist Party. These two arms of the modern labor movement are indispensable. The one without the other will be insufficient to resist the encroachments of Capitalism and to successfully fight the great battles for Labor's rights and emancipation.

As Socialists we must be heart and soul in the struggles of the Trade Unions for better conditions; and as Trade Unionists we must be members of the Socialist Party in order that we may build up the political organization of the wage-working proletariat and bring about the emancipation of Labor from wage slavery.

### WILLIE L. HOEHN.

In Memoriam.

Willie, our beloved son and brother, died Thursday, June 22, at 9:30 p. m., after an illness of four months. He was buried Sunday, June 25, at St. Matthew's Cemetery. Our dear Willie was born September 28, 1896, and reached the age of 14 years 8 months and 25 days.

We hereby express our sincere gratitude to our comrades and friends, especially to our good neighbors, who showed their love and kindness for our boy during the days of sickness, and also for the sympathy and help extended to our family during the sad days when our beloved child was torn from us by the merciless reaper, Death.

Our thanks to all comrades and friends who honored our beloved and good Willie by burying his last resting place under a mountain of flowers.

To Comrades Wm. M. Brandt and John Zach we extend, with the blood of our hearts, thanks for the sympathetic, kind and loving words spoken at the home where Willie spent his pleasant childhood days, and at the grave.

G. A. HOEHN, father.

MARIE HOEHN, mother.

MINNIE L. HOEHN, sister.

AUGUST HOEHN, brother.

LOUISA HOEHN, sister.

In the Hours of Grief.

The above words tell the story of a little martyr and express the grief of a family who loved, sacrificed and struggled to save the life of a dear, beloved child.

We struggled like heroes, but we lost the battle.

To-day our darling Willie rests on St. Matthew's Cemetery. Good comrades and dear friends extend their consolations, but the deep wounds remain, the hearts are bleeding with grief. Life's sunny side disappears, love draws us nearer to the grave, death loses its horrors for ourselves, and like a sweet invitation rises in us the wish: "If we could only rest forever, side by side, with our good, beloved darling, Willie!"

For four long months a good, dear night, at every hour of night, at every moment of day, the loving eyes of a good, self-sacrificing mother watched over her sick boy.

For four long months a good, dear sister sacrificed her health and life for her darling brother on the sick-bed. His father gave every moment of his spare time to him whom he loved with every fibre of his life. The entire family during all these months

man's "protection for women" does not include the black woman.

For joy, pure and undefiled, get on one of McCulloch's narrow, rattle-trap Cherokee cars some evening when the thermometer stands at 100 in the shade.

The platform, aisle and every place a man can hang on to will be packed with sweltering humanity. The conductor must keep elbowing his way up and down the aisle and the passengers do likewise. Add to this the bad tracks and many sudden turns, and you have one good reason

Each of us is fitted for some role in life, and "Silver Dick" Kerens of St. Louis has finally found his. With the aid of an unlimited slush fund, he endeavored to grasp political honors for years. Lacking the cunning of a Guggenheim or a Lorimer, his attempt to buy his way into the United States Senate failed. As a recognition of his liberal donations to Republican campaign funds, he was appointed ambassador to Austria. Now he is giving court balls, wearing knee breeches, fawning on royalty and playing the toady generally.

A "crime wave" in Chicago has

worked and struggled and suffered for the boy. But all was in vain!

The best medical attention—three of the best physicians in the city—could not help.

"Heart disease."

These two words were scribbled on the death certificate.

Yes, heart disease!

But this heart disease was the result of a four months' continuous fever, and during all these many days the temperature of the patient very seldom was below the 100 mark. Almost always between 100 and 103!

Where was the origin of this fire of fever? What was the cause of this torturing flame that burned the child and tore his heart to fragments?

These questions medical skill could not answer. This mystery medical skill failed to solve, and the "We don't know!" of the physicians will forever re-echo in our ears.

In these hours of grief, I must ask the indulgence of our friends to express a few words of appreciation for the inexhaustible love and sacrifice bestowed upon our dear boy by two good women. His suffering mother and his noble sister, Minnie, nursed him for four months, and during all this time they failed to get one full night's rest or sleep. Both worked and sacrificed to exhaustion, but never did I hear a word of complaint, never was there anything they would not do for their good, brave Willie.

Every wish of the boy they would fulfill, every minute of his martyr-life they would try to sweeten by kindness, love and self-sacrifice.

How much they would have liked to work and sacrifice another four months' sleep and rest to save the "little gentleman's" life.

Thanks to this heroic work of mother and sister, our beloved Willie enjoyed many a pleasant hour even during these long months of illness. And these pleasant hours and moments of the boy will be forever an inexhaustible source of happiness for each and every one of us, who loved him so much, who suffer so much now when he is no longer with us.

When at 9:30 p. m., Thursday, June 22, seated in his hammock under the green foliage of the arbor in our family garden, our good child, Willie, died in his beloved sister's arms, darkness and grief spread over all of us. We could not believe what had happened.

But neither the burning love of his mother nor the first of self-sacrifice of his sister could save him.

He was but a child, but his life will make our lives better; his death will ever remind us to keep within the path of love and righteousness, to lead a better, nobler life, to act more humane and more helpful toward each other.

G. A. HOEHN.

## Gompers Refuses To Apologize

WILL FIGHT CONTEMPT CASE TO THE END.

HEARING SET FOR NEXT FALL.

Washington, June 27. — Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, will not apologize to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia when he appears in company with Secretary F. Morrison and Vice President John Mitchell July 17 to show cause why the should not be held in contempt.

The court's action followed the filing of the report of a committee of lawyers appointed to investigate the charge that an injunction granted by the court in favor of the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis has been violated. In case the labor leaders are adjudged guilty it is an open question whether the court will impose a jail sentence.

The committee's report submits that "there is reasonable cause to charge each of these parties with willful defiance of the orders of the court."

Apology Wanted.

However, it was suggested that that "there is reasonable cause to believe that they were within their constitutional right, and the committee virtually recommends that due apologies and assurances of future submission, if they be forthcoming, settle the matter.

In as much as the stove company and the American Federation of Labor had adjusted their differences, it was not supposed the matter would be pursued further, but the day following the decision, Justice Wright appointed a committee of three lawyers to inquire into all the circumstances of the case to determine whether or not there had been a contempt of court itself. This committee consisted of J. J. Darlington, D. Davenport and James M. Beck.

Mr. Gompers questioned the fairness of an inquiry by these men, in as much as they had been associated as counsel for the stove company against the federation.

Although July 17 has been set for the labor leaders to answer the contempt rule, there will be no hearing until fall. While technically this hearing will be before Justice Wright, the entire membership of the court will be present.

Coming to St. Louis.

Mr. Gompers and Mr. Morrison departed to-night for Indianapolis to consult with labor leaders there over the alleged kidnaping of McNamara and his removal to Los Angeles in connection with the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times plant. Saturday and Sunday will be spent in Chicago, and July 4 Mr. Gompers will address a labor meeting in St. Louis.

"FRIENDS OF LABOR."

A Republican Governor issued the requisition for McNamara and a Democratic Governor honored the requisition. The working class may some day realize that here was no difference between a Democratic "bull pen" in Idaho and a Republican "bull pen" in Colorado.

Governor Foss of Massachusetts, "the friend of labor," who before election, stood with both feet on the eight-hour law, boldly declared to a labor committee that he would vote the bill providing that fifty-four hours shall constitute a week's work for women in the textile mills.

Before taking office Foss was labor's champion, but after taking office Foss is the champion of his masters.

When will labor get wise?—Miners' Magazine.

## Garment Workers in Marx & Haas Fight

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION PUSHES MARX & HAAS STRIKE.

Great Falls, Mont, June 13, 1911.

Mr. O. W. Goodin, St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed you will find a Chicago draft for \$41.40 as our donation to the ammunition for the fight against organized greed. When your lady representatives visited us our general fund totaled \$22.75, but we promptly donated \$22.50 of that amount to your cause, and decided to assess each member \$1.00 in order to swell the amount to what we considered our proper share in this fight. The good work of your lady delegates here cannot be overestimated. They are doing a noble work and their St. Louis comrades may rest assured that the self-sacrificing work of the two ladies will become more and more noticeable as time goes on.

With their assistance, we organized the most potent force at our command, and one that has too long been neglected, viz.: "The Woman's Label League." Already the merchants here are sitting up and taking notice.

As you probably know, we are having our own troubles here, but we are slowly but surely gaining, and in the very near future expect to have a clear field.

You will win out—of that we feel assured—if the bravery of the two ladies is a fair sample of your membership. Please acknowledge receipt. Wishing you and comrades success in your struggle, I remain,

Fraternally yours,  
F. W. SCHMIDT,  
Sec.-Treas. Typographical Union No. 256.

PUBLIC WORKS FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

Great Britain's Labor Party Reintroduces "Right to Work" Bill in Parliament.

The text of the Labor party's bill, entitled "Right to Work," which makes provision for work or maintenance being given to the unemployed, has just been made public. The bill, among provisions putting into operation the proper machinery for execution, provides for the preparation in advance of undertakings of public utility upon which workmen could be employed at the ordinary wage, thus avoiding the necessity for providing temporary relief for women during periods of commercial inactivity. According to authorities, it is claimed that unemployment ranges from 3 to 20 per cent.

"St. Louis Has the Goods" is the new slogan adopted by Big Business.

Yes, indeed, we "have the goods," and there are a number of very important "goods" the committee did not consider, but which are destined to make St. Louis famous. For instance:

We have a live, active trade union movement in St. Louis that is rapidly getting both eyes open in regard to the class struggle.

We have a Central Trades and Labor Union that can no longer be used by politicians and other agents of Big Business for their personal ends.

We have the nucleus of a powerful Labor Press in St. Louis—a press that is at all times the uncompromising and fearless champion of the worker's interests.

And last, but not least, we have a well-organized, growing Socialist movement, with 12,000 votes behind it. A movement that is already powerful enough to block some of the schemes of the local Plunderbund.

For a good and enjoyable time come to the  
→ First Annual Picnic ←

GIVEN BY THE  
JEWISH BRANCH, SOCIALIST PARTY

at Hample's Grove, Lakewood, Sunday, July 2, 1911

Take Cherokee car going south to end of line, and wait for special car to picnic grounds. The picnickers will be addressed by Comrades M. E. Kirkpatrick, the Socialist Mayor of Granite City, Ill., and W. R. Gaylord, the Socialist State Senator of Wisconsin.

Admission, 15 cents.

Annual Picnic and Parade

GIVEN BY

Bakers' Union No. 4

Saturday, July 8th, AT LEMP'S PARK

FREE MOVING PICTURES 13TH AND UTAH STREETS

Afternoon and Evening

Admission 10c @ Person. Dancing Free.

Free Motion Pictures in Garden **PRIESTER'S PARK** Concerts Daily Pelzer's Military Band

SOUTH GRAND AVENUE AND MERAMEC STREET

UNSURPASSED RESTAURANT MEALS AT POPULAR PRICES

THOROUGHLY REMODELED FINE DANCING PAVILION

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

# FROM THE BATTLEFIELD OF ORGANIZED LABOR

## Central Trades and Labor Union

### UNION CIGARS FOR BASEBALL FANS.

Elevator Constructors in Agreement With Williams Construction Company.

### THREE UNFAIR PICTURE SHOWS

NINE-HOUR LAW FOR WOMEN TO BE ENFORCED—FACTORY INSPECTOR ASKS FOR ASSISTANCE.

### SCAB TOBACCO CONDEMNED.

Parks and Swimming Pools Demanded in Place of Golf Links.

### OFFICERS RE-ELECTED.

Attorney General Asked to Investigate Polar Wave Ice Co.

### McNAMARA DEMONSTRATION.

The semi-annual election of officers took place at last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union.

With one exception, all the old officers were re-elected without opposition. A ballot was taken for trustees, but all other elections went by acclamation. Those elected are:

President—Louis Philipp.  
Vice President—B. F. Lamb.  
Financial Secretary—F. A. Heller.  
Treasurer—Peter Beisel.  
Trustees—E. Rühle, W. Brown, J. Riegert.

Sergeant-at-Arms—F. McCoy.  
Legislative Committee—J. P. McDonough, J. C. Shanessy, R. Lyons, R. Goodenough, Sadie Spraggon.  
Committee on Law—F. McCoy, M. C. Seegers, L. P. Negele, T. Mulcahey, C. Stahl.

Secretary Kreyling stated in his report that the St. Louis Felt and Bedding Co. was unfair to the Upholsterers and Mattress Makers. The concern was put upon the unfair list.

### Union Cigars at Ball Park.

Efforts made by the secretary and a committee from the Cigarmakers' Union to have none but union-made cigars sold at the American League Park were only partly successful. Mr. Stickney, who has the concession, was obdurate, but Mr. Hedges, the owner, promised to use his influence to bring about a satisfactory settlement by June 26.

The Elevator Constructors have been promised by the Williams Construction Co. that they will enter into an agreement by July 1 and employ only union men.

### Unfair Shows.

The Imperial Tent Show and the Delmar Theater were placed on the unfair list because they refuse to employ union labor.

The Picture Operators' Local No. 143, have placed a union operator in the White Way Airdome, but the proprietor of the Lillian Theater refused to do so, and was put on the unfair list.

### McNamara Speakers.

The speakers secured for the McNamara meeting are the following: Samuel Gompers, F. W. Ryan and J. Keegan.

Extensive advertising is being done through picture shows, posters, newspapers and committees visiting unions.

### Women's Nine-Hour Law.

The Legislative Committee submitted an interesting report, and had the following to say in regard to the new nine-hour law for women:

"On June 22 we called on Factory Inspector Williams in regard to the women's nine-hour bill and its application to restaurants. The word restaurant does not appear in the law. The word mercantile in the law covers any business where any commodity is bought or sold. Mr. Williams is anxious that the law be enforced, and, with that end in view, asks the assistance of the C. T. & L. U., through the Legislative Committee, to the extent that where any member of an affiliated union knows that a firm or corporation are working women or girls more than nine hours to either write the Factory Inspector or telephone the information to him, and it will be attended to at once. He also informs the committee that any information given the Factory Inspector on violation of the nine-hour law will be confidential, and anyone giving information can rest assured that their names shall under no circumstances be given to anyone, and you need have no fear of your employers or others knowing who furnished the information."

### Scab Tobacco.

Reporting further, the committee stated that:

"While the American Tobacco Co. is already on the 'We Don't Patronize List,' placed there for a just reason, that of being unfair to organized labor, your committee feels that the union men who use the pro-

duct of the un-American corporation, who, if the public press quotes correctly, are opposed to any law—9 hour or 24—that prevents them from getting the very heart's blood of their female employees, should not be patronized by any American, union or non-union. If you cannot chew or smoke tobacco made by and under fair conditions, quit chewing and smoking."

### Parks Wanted—Not Golf Links.

"The present agitation looking to the creating of public golf links in Forest Park, costing about \$25,000 and about \$2,500.00 per year for maintenance. Your committee recommends that if the city has any funds available, they should apply some of the construction of parks and swimming pools in the congested districts of our city, thereby benefiting those who need it most."

### State Capitol and Union Labor.

Mr. Hollister of Jefferson City was granted the floor, and stated that the commission in charge of the new Capitol building project guarantees organized labor that every dollar spent on the new Capitol building will be spent for Missouri material and union labor exclusively.

It was decided to lay the endorsement of the Capitol bond issue over until next meeting, pending the arrival of a hard-and-fast agreement in regard to the use of union labor. Organized Labor in St. Louis remembers the Free Bridge betrayal and wants positive assurance before endorsing the bond issue.

### Flanders Boiler Co. is Scab.

The Boilermakers' Unions reported that a thorough investigation had been made of the Flanders Toledo Boiler Co., and, notwithstanding the reports in the daily press to the effect that said boiler company was a union concern, it was found that they were a rank non-union concern, said company having received the contract to put the boilers in the new Municipal Courts building in preference to some of the local union boiler companies.

### Boycott Master Bakers.

Treasurer Beisel introduced a resolution calling upon all local unions to aid the Bakers' Unions in their fight on the Master Bakers' Co. He pointed out that a gigantic bread trust was being formed at the expense of the bakery workers and the public in general.

### To Investigate Ice Prices.

A motion that the Legislative Committee be instructed to immediately get in touch with Attorney General Major and demand that a thorough investigation be made as to the alleged violation of the anti-trust law by the Polar Wave Ice and Fuel Co. was adopted. It was pointed out that all companies charged the same price and that the city seemed to be divided among the various concerns. In addition, the Polar Wave Co. is notoriously unfair to organized labor.

### WITH THE MACHINISTS.

International Officers to be Elected by Referendum in July.

### ST. LOUIS LODGES HAVE CANDIDATES.

A keen interest is being displayed by local machinists as the time for balloting for national officials draws near. Lodge 308 has a candidate for general secretary-treasurer in the person of A. O. Wharton, the man who made such a fine record in handling the Missouri Pacific strike. Machinists who know Wharton are with him to a man and are doing their best to elect him.

Lodge 41 is pushing B. F. Lamb, one of their members for the office of delegates to the A. F. of L. convention. Indications are that Lamb will be elected.

A rather remarkable condition exists in regard to the nominees for international president. W. H. Johnston, the only opponent of O'Connell, has been nominated by almost 100 more lodges than O'Connell has. O'Connell's own lodge, No. 174, has nominated Johnston.

The recent strike on the M. O. & G. Ry. has been settled by the firing of the scabs and the reinstatement of the union men.

Lodge 41 will soon elect delegates to the Machinists convention at Davenport, Iowa., in September.

### CARPENTER BOSSES

#### PLAYING TRICKS.

The prolonged conferences held on June 26 and 27 between the Carpenters' Unions and bosses that have not yet agreed to the union scale have come to naught.

Various propositions were submitted to the bosses for their acceptance, and at times it appeared that an agreement would be reached. However, at the last moment the bosses rejected all plans submitted. It appears that the bosses are really trying to insult and humiliate the men, rather than to agree on a mode of settlement.

## Local Labor Field

BY OTTO PAULS.

TELEPHONES:

Central 1577. Olive 4198.

### IRON WORKERS WIN POINT.

Local No. 18 Elects Officers—Also Delegates to Convention.

The controversy between the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and the Westlake Construction Co. over the unloading of steel work for the Grand Leader annex has been settled in favor of the union.

The following officers were elected by Local No. 18 to serve the ensuing term:

President—Joe DeBano.  
Vice President—John Dryton.  
Business Agent—P. J. Morrin.  
Recording Secretary and Statistician—F. L. Tiller.  
Financial Secretary—D. A. Cowan.  
Treasurer—Nick Iwig.  
Sergeant-at-Arms—Tim Lannahan.  
Guide—Lon Morgan.  
Trustees—W. E. Rhodes, M. Wiener.

Executive Board—Lee Sargent, Joe Cummins, Jas. Vincent, Lon Morgan, Examining Board—Wm. Winn, John Davis, James Lynch.

Delegates to Building Trades Council—D. A. Cowan, P. J. Morrin, Joe DeBano, F. L. Tiller, John Dryton.

Delegates to Central Trades and Labor Union—D. A. Cowan, P. J. Morrin, Nick Iwig, J. H. Barry.  
Delegates to Metal Trades Council—J. H. Barry, P. J. Morrin, D. A. Cowan.

Delegate to East St. Louis Building Trades Council—Frank Sexton.  
Delegates to International Convention—P. J. Morrin, John Dryton, Ed. King, J. H. Barry, Nick Iwig.  
Janitor—J. P. Finnegan.

### SEMI-ANNUAL ELECTIONS.

A Number of Unions that Have Recently Elected Local Officials.

#### Bakers No. 4.

President—John Winter.  
Vice President—Albert Kaelber.  
Recording Secretary (German)—Christ Eissler.  
Recording Secretary (English)—Wm. Buscheck.  
Financial Secretary—Peter Limmer.

Treasurer—Jacob Grimm.  
Sergeant—Tony Fleig.  
Trustees—Wm. Weinlein, E. Seibold, George Bluemel.

Corresponding Secretary and Business Agent Peter Beisel, who holds over until the next election, announces that a special agitation meeting for bakers has been arranged for the afternoon of July 1 at New Club Hall, Thirteenth and Chouteau.

#### Brewery Freight Handlers 237.

Owing to poor health, Julius Schwehr, secretary and business agent of Local 237, declined to be a candidate for re-election. The officers now are:

President—J. Marty.  
Vice President—Sam. Haemmerle.  
Secretary and Business Agent—Wm. Hillebrand.

Financial Secretary—Hy. Tietz.  
Treasurer—Theo. Ott.  
Sergeant-at-Arms—John Iobestl.  
Inner Guard—Gust. Beuer.  
Outer Guard—Herm. Blech.  
Trustee—Con. Unger.

Executive Board—Nic. Welsle, M. Fogelbach, Jac. Schmidt, Geo. Renz, P. Ewald, Jos. Reisenhofer, J. Selb.  
Joint Local Executive Board—F. Biedermann.

Delegates to C. T. & L. U.—Geo. Beittler, Hy. Tietz, Wm. Lestmann.  
Delegates to Allied Brewery Trades Council—Jos. Selb, Walter H. Jones.

#### Brewery Firemen, Local 95.

President—Fred. Gerhardt.  
Vice President—John Schneider.  
Corresponding Secretary and Business Agent—Wm. Lamely.  
Financial Secretary—Jno. Jacobi.  
Sergeant-at-Arms—Robt. Kawell.  
Trustees—Robert Schatz, Louis Wagner, August Jardot.  
Joint Local Executive Board—W. Lamely, Fred. Gerhardt.  
Delegates to C. T. & L. U.—John Schneider, W. Lamely, Aug. Jardot.  
Delegate to Workmen's Protective Union—Chas. Kistenmacher.  
Allied Brewery Trades Council—Wm. Lamely, Nic. Graves.

#### Foundry Employees, Local No. 1.

President—Henry Barth.  
Vice President—Hy. Frederichs.  
Recording Secretary—L. M. Eckrich.

Financial Secretary and Business Agent—A. S. Lamkiewicz.  
Treasurer—George Theobald.  
Guardian—George Selferth.  
Delegates to Metal Trades Council—A. S. Lamkiewicz, Thomas Pfaff and L. M. Eckrich.

Delegates to C. T. & L. U.—Henry Kahl, A. S. Lamkiewicz, Thos. Pfaff.

#### Iron Molders No. 10.

President—John Birkenmaier.  
Vice President—Jos. Miller.

#### Recording Secretary—Martin Nolan.

Financial Secretary—J. A. McGowan.

Assistant Financial Secretary—F. Bruna.

Treasurer—Chas. Sherman.

Inductor—Jas. Wiley.

#### Carpenters No. 5.

President—Alphonse Hartmann.

Vice President—Wm. Haake.

Recording Secretary—Henry Midendorf.

Financial Secretary—Herm. Joern.

Delegates to C. T. & L. U.—F. Horstmann, Jacob Fries.

Trustees—Jacob Fries, Wm. Hus-tede and Frank Rascher.

#### Painters, Local No. 137.

President—Arthur Hope.

Vice President—Edw. Drumm.

Financial Secretary—Hy. Lange-neckert.

Recording Secretary—Aug. Gerstenberg.

Treasurer—Otto Schmitt.

Conductor—Fred Bopp.

Warden—John Gubser.

Delegates to District Council—C. Lammert, Frank Leslie, Edw. Swenehart, Fred Bopp.

Delegates to C. T. & L. U.—Chas. Hirschenhofer, Fred Bopp, Henry Langenecker, Chas. Lammert.

Trustee—John Memer.

## Missouri Notes

### BARTON COUNTY SOCIALISTS ORGANIZE INDEPENDENT OF STATE.

Liberal, Mo., June 24, 1911.

W. M. Brandt, Sec. St. Louis Local R. R. Ristine, State Secretary

Dear Comrades:—

Pursuant to the call of a county mass convention of the Socialists of Barton County on June 20th, we decided upon a plan of county organization which results in maintaining at least part of the regular organization. All locals now in good standing, or that may be organized, to affiliate with the county organization the same as all other socialists in the county who are not now in the regular organization. In case any local falls out of the regular organization they can continue in the county organization.

We elected a County Chairman and a County Secretary who will act entirely independent of the regular state organization. These officers will get each school district to have at least one party who will be known as the Vice-Chairman of that locality. His duty will be to assist the County Chairman and Secretary in any matter he can.

We assume that this plan will enable us to build up in Barton County and be free from State wrangles. We hope sometime to see harmony throughout the State and then we may be able to turn the whole over to the regular organization. We hope to be able to forget how to pull hair.

Fraternally,

CALEB LIPSCOMB.

### ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY TO CELEBRATE ON JULY 4

#### BIG SOCIALIST GATHERING

All Socialists in St. Francois County are working hard for the big picnic at Elvins, on July 4.

As speakers they have engaged L. G. Pope and Kate R. O'Hare of St. Louis, and Guy E. Miller of Colorado. In addition, there are many races and contests such as no picnic is complete without.

In case of rain the picnic will be held the next day and the speaking will take place in opera house on the evening of July 4.

#### Movement is Growing.

Secretary O'Dam writes that the miners in the county are becoming well organized and that Mrs. Emma Langsdon of Denver, Colo., has organized a Woman's Auxiliary to the miners union and that fine progress is being made. Preparations are on foot for a big Labor Day celebration.

Efforts are being made to have the Sikeston "Hornet" locate in St. Francois Co. This paper has recently espoused the cause of Socialism and Comrade O'Dam hopes to "sting" the plutocrats if the "Hornet" comes.

#### NEW ELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS ASKED FOR.

The petition recently circulated over the state, asking for a new election of state officers by the National Executive Com., has been completed and is now in the hands of the National Secretary.

It is to be hoped that in case a new election is had that it will result in the selection of a state secretary who will upbuild and strengthen the party and not be a source of discord and disruption.

#### INFORMATION WANTED.

June 24, 1911.

### ST. LOUIS LABOR.

Dear Comrades:—Can you inform me how to get better and quicker reports from the state secretary Ristine?

This local has no financial report from the state office for the month

## Our Milwaukee Letter

By E. H. Thomas, Socialist State Secretary.

For the first time in fifty years has the City Council of Milwaukee been able to agree on a redistricting of the city's wards. Heretofore the gerrymandering tactics of the old politicians prevented a concurrence, necessitating the interference of the State Legislature. The Socialists drew up a just plan for the redistricting of the city into twenty-five wards, with the aim that all wards shall have as close an equal number of voters as possible. This plan, after a very little modification, was adopted by the City Council. Milwaukee newspapers, however, claim the credit is due to a single Republican.

For the past three weeks the Socialist administration has been busy devising plans for a sane Fourth, with the result that the city parks will be used for public and individual celebration of Independence Day. Games of all sorts, music, readings, and other fitting diversions and observances, will be indulged in. In the evening capable men will take care of the pyrotechnics. The celebration will be the same at each of the parks, so that people need not assemble and overcrowd some particular one.

The recently appointed Socialist city engineer, Mesroff, is doing his work. For the last three years the southern portion of the city had to share its water supply with a neighboring suburb, West Allis. The water pressure being more or less insufficient, citizens of both communi-

ties suffered considerably. The suburb received its water from Milwaukee under a contract allowing them a twenty-five-pound pressure, and at a rate of 25 per cent more than citizens of Milwaukee paid. West Allis commenced to use as high as a 45-pound pressure, and our city engineer threatened to shut off the water. A compromise was reached, giving the suburb certain hours during the day for a higher pressure, the agreement to last till fall only, when a new and larger main is to be completed that will be ample for the residents on the south side of Milwaukee and for the people of West Allis. The old city engineer, although on the pay roll of both the city and the suburb, let the matter drag along for the past three years without having done anything to mitigate the trouble.

The latest in Milwaukee is jury discrimination. Whereas, out of every three men in the city one is a Socialist or union man, the ratio on the jury list is one to twenty. This discrimination is executed by a Republican and Democratic jury commission. After the election last fall, Comrade C. V. Schmidt, who was elected County Treasurer, resigned as the Socialist member of the commission, and the Circuit Court of Milwaukee county has appointed an old party man in his stead, leaving the Socialists without representation on this very important body.

### of May and the April report did not give the items so that locals can tell if the money is all accounted for.

About all we hear from Joplin is that Ristine draws his salary every month regular.

\* \* \* We are getting mighty tired of a state secretary that does nothing but collect his money.

Yours for a change,

"County Socialist."

## NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY NOTES

Advance orders to the number of 1492 have been received for "The First Substance of Socialism." This is a special paper-bound edition. These copies will be shipped to the subscribers during the coming week. The edition numbered 2,000; therefore there are but 508 copies remaining. First come first served. The price is 25 cents a copy, or 20 cents each in lots of five or more.

#### Important to Immigrants.

An applicant for naturalization papers who arrived in the United States after the passage of the act (June 29, 1906) shall file with the clerk of the court a certificate from the Department of Commerce and Labor stating the date, place and manner of his arrival in the United States. The same must be attached to and made a part of his petition for final papers. This document is known as a "Certificate of Landing." Full information on the above and all matters relating to naturalization can be secured from the National Office of the Socialist Party. It is contained in a pamphlet entitled "The Laws of Naturalization Made Easy to Understand," which is printed in sixteen different languages. The price of each copy is 10 cents. No reduction for quantities.

By a recent referendum in New Hampshire, Comrade Chas. Henning, 141 Laurel street, Manchester, was elected State Secretary, and Comrade James F. Bean, 11 Burkitt street, Portsmouth, was elected a member of the National Committee.

Since last report contributions to the McNamara Defense Fund have been received at the National Office, and forwarded to the office of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, as follows: Local Lucas County, Ohio, \$10.00; Local Cleveland, Ohio, \$13.22; Branch No. 232, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Chicago, Ill., \$5.00.

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## MARTIN IRON'S MONUMENT DEDICATED

ORGANIZED LABOR PAYS FITTING TRIBUTE TO MAN WHO GAVE LIFE TO LABOR'S CAUSE.

E. T. Behrens Delivers Address.

At the sixteenth annual convention of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, held at Sedalia, Mo., September 16-19, 1907, the following resolution, introduced by Chas. W. Fear, representing the Industrial Council of Kansas City, and E. T. Behrens, representing Cigarmakers' Union No. 233, Sedalia, was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Sedalia was the former home of Martin Irons, deceased, a leader in the trades union movement and recognized generally as a sincere advocate of all just principles in the cause of organized labor; and

Whereas, The grave of our deceased brother is without any special recognition by those for whom he assiduously labored; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the president of the Missouri State Federation of Labor be instructed to appoint a committee of five to investigate the matter, and, if feasible, formulate plans for erecting a suitable monument over the remains of Martin Irons.

The committee, which was designated as the Martin Irons Memorial Fund Committee, was composed of the following delegates: E. T. Behrens, Sedalia; Owen Miller, St. Louis; H. A. W. Juneman, Springfield; Paul Winkel, Kansas City, and C. F. Leedom, Moberly. The committee organized by electing Owen Miller chairman and E. T. Behrens secretary.

The committee decided to ask for a donation of one dollar from each of the local unions in the State of Missouri, and in this manner \$252.00 was raised with which to erect the monument. Several local unions of Mine Workers in Arkansas, where Martin Irons had spent several years of his life after the strike, also contributed to the fund.

The monument was purchased through Chas. Heynen, the monument man, of Sedalia, Mo., to whom the committee feels grateful for his assistance and co-operation in securing a monument the value of which far exceeds the price which the committee paid, being limited to the amount given above.

The monument is of Vermont granite and was quarried and cut by union labor at Barry Vt. The emblem or label of the Granite Cutters' Union appears on the base of the monument and is, perhaps, the

first and only monument in America which bears this label.

It was intended to have the formal dedication of the monument take place on Labor Day of last year, as the inscription states, but owing to the uncertainty of the monument arriving at Bruceville on time the dedication was postponed until a later date, and Wednesday, May 17, 1911, was finally decided upon.

Ceremonies were arranged by President Wm. Hoefgen and Secretary John S. Spencer of the Texas State Federation of Labor, which was in session at Waco at the time. The convention adjourned at noon on the 17th in order to permit the dedication in a body.

Bruceville, which is eighteen miles south of Waco, was reached at 1:45, and all proceeded to the cemetery, which is but a short distance from the railway station.

President Hoefgen began the ceremonies with a brief but eloquent address, after which E. T. Behrens, representing the Missouri State Federation of Labor, delivered the principal address of the day.

Comrade Behrens, as a boy, had known Martin Irons when he worked in Sedalia, and spoke from an intimate and personal knowledge of the rise of Irons in the Knights of Labor and his heroic struggles with the railway corporations. Behrens' address was a fitting tribute to a great man.

The Texas State Federation of Labor, at its session held the following day, unanimously adopted the following resolution, introduced by C. W. Woodman, editor of the Union Banner, published at Fort Worth:

Whereas, The delegates of the Texas State Federation of Labor learned while attending the unveiling of the Martin Irons monument in Bruceville, May 17, 1911, that Dr. G. B. Harris, who cared for our martyred brother during the last four years of his life, is still living; and

Whereas, But few members of organized labor know the history of Irons during the days when persecution was his lot or the noble man who protected him by taking him into his family, making of him a brother; be it

Resolved, That as an expression of gratitude and to perpetuate the memory of Dr. G. B. Harris, one of God's noblest men, that one page of our minutes be given to this resolution; and

Resolved, That all unions register Dr. Harris' name on their records in order that the world of labor may always know that we feel we owe Dr. Harris a debt of gratitude that can never be paid.

## McNamara Defies Steel Trust

History of Fight With National Erectors Association

(Below we give some extracts from an article in the "Bridgemen's Magazine," written by J. J. McNamara while in jail in Los Angeles. It will give our readers a fair idea of the kind of man he is and why the Steel Trust is anxious to "get" him.)

Close on to six years ago the National Erectors' Association decided to introduce the open shop policy into the erection industry. That was but a polite way of saying that they would in the future refuse to employ any union men whatever and would man their operations completely with scabs. Of course, they will deny this, but all or nearly all our members had overabundant evidence of the most convincing nature in the past six years to substantiate the statement I have just made.

Now, then, what and who comprises the National Erectors' Association. First and foremost, we notice the American Bridge Company, which concern is not only the backbone of the Erectors' Association, but also the erection department of the United States Steel Corporation, one of the largest as well as one of the most ruthless aggregations of capital in the universe. Its plan is now and has been from its inception, to throttle competition, to crush and crucify its employes, all the while maintaining such control of the steel industry as to defy even the federal government itself.

While perfecting its own organization, the United States Steel Corporation has at all times opposed any form of organization among its employes and never overlooked an opportunity to crush and defeat collective movements among them.

It has battled the miners on the "Iron Range," the sailors on the Great Lakes, the mill men in its various plants, the coal miners in its coal fields, and so on down the line.

Foreseeing that the introduction of the "open shop" really meant to the Structural Iron Workers of the country, the officers of the International Association opposed it as strenuously as they knew how and by every honorable means.

At the outset we were without finances and an organization none too compact.

It may be well to note here that besides the American Bridge Company, there were actively connected with the Erectors' Association ten of the largest erecting concerns in the United States.

Even the uninformed can realize the size and influence of such an aggregation, and the contest, which was not of our making and which is still in progress, is and shall always remain fresh in the memory of our entire membership.

It would be repeating ancient history to set forth the suffering and misery our members underwent owing to the grasping and overbearing attitude of the Erectors' Association. None but our members and those dependent upon them will ever know of the privations and hardships endured so that swollen dividends on watered stock might be forthcoming.

A leading official of the American Bridge Company told a representative of the International Association in August, 1905, that if he had his way, he would fight us off the face of the earth, would give us no quarter, and that he would annihilate us completely in six months.

A person prominent in another large concern, not liking the attitude of our president, Brother F. M. Ryan, told him plainly that labor officials had to, in a measure, cater to the large concerns employing members of their organization or they could not hope to remain for long in the position of a leader.

Scarcely was the open shop contest a reality and shortly after the election to office of the writer, he was approached by the principal "gum shoe" man of the United States Steel Corporation, and a very flattering offer of bribery extended, if only the interests of the organization would be betrayed from time to time.

Such things as the bribing of the clerical help of labor organizations and the propagation, incubation and education of modern "Harry Orchard" and the planting of spotters and spies in all progressive organizations has now assumed such proportions that it can be classed a science of the modern industrial world, as it is at present constituted.

It was in the face of such opposition that our contest against the open shop, in other words, annihilation as an organization, was instituted almost six years ago.

While there has been a temporary wavering, first in this locality, then in that locality, while personal disputes and misunderstandings have arisen, while arguments have occurred as to the wisdom of the policies adopted from time to time, the fact remains that the contest has gone on and on and will continue to go on, for no controversy is settled until it is settled right.

If I understand the temper of our people, and I think I do, they are determined to have an organization of iron workers, for iron workers and by iron workers and will not tolerate the Erectors' or any other association dictating what shall be done.

At the end of six years, in spite of a long and bitter contest with a powerful and overbearing adversary, we

are stronger than ever numerically, have a better, a more compact and a better disciplined organization and far from bankruptcy; in a financial way, we have a substantial defense fund of thousands and thousands of dollars and a respectable general fund.

I do not know whether the iron worker is differently constituted than is the ordinary trade unionist; but I do know, however, that as a whole he has shown a devotion to principle and an abiding and loyal faith in his organization that cannot be too highly commended.

The best proof of that is that our enemy has had six years to annihilate us, instead of six months, and we are still a very healthy corpse; President Ryan is still in an official position and we know he has not catered to any employer, large or small. While the writer is in jail, he has never been bribed to betray his fellow worker, and it may be taken for granted that his present location is positive proof of that fact; if the contrary were the case, he would undoubtedly be well protected by his "friends" (?) among the "interests." Other officials upon their retirement from office returned to work at the trade, which is the best evidence in the world that they gave a good account of their stewardship; spies, spotters and paid informers have failed absolutely in their missions of deception and deceit.

Briefly, that is the cause; now what is the effect? You all know.

After being watched, hounded and pursued day and night for six years, the writer is seized, every personal and legal right trampled under foot, and abducted for a crime which he knows nothing about.

Common sense should prove to the most skeptical that combating the Erectors' Association was undertaking enough, without going to the other end of the continent, even constructively, to mix into the affairs that were clearly, absolutely and unqualifiedly fore'gn, both in a personal and organization way.

Then why these outrages?

The reply must necessarily be problematical; it appears that ever so often just such an occurrence must take place. Usually they are directed against officials of militant and progressive organizations. There is nothing in a name. It was Moyer, now it is McNamara; next year, or the year after, it will undoubtedly be some one else and the essential settings, features and surroundings will be practically the same.

What is the object of these recurrent events?

Simply to cast odium on labor organizations, one and all, to temporarily retard their progress and growth, to divert their energies from regular organization work, and last but not least, to force them to squander their funds in large quantities defending persons who have been unjustly and improperly accused of some alleged crime or crimes.

The enemies of organizations such as ours imagine that such "grandstand" appeals to prejudice are detrimental to us. On the contrary, they act as a boomerang, and return to haunt their instigators.

Our opponents make this mistake simply because they do not understand the philosophy or the principles upon which our organizations are based. Persecution gives them a standing and a cohesion and solidarity they could obtain in no other way. The pages of history are replete with illustrations, if our enemies would but refer to them.

Did Nero destroy the Christians? Did the English destroy Washington and his followers?

Still later, did persecution and oppression destroy the lowly Mexican peon?

And—will similar tactics destroy humanitarian organizations founded for the general mental, moral and physical uplift of the great bulk of toilers of the country?

No! a thousand times no! Sooner or later that fact must and will be definitely established.

Take our organization, for example. It is more militant, more united, more determined to succeed at this very moment than it has ever been at any period during the past six years. As an evidence of this fact, it is only necessary to refer to the May issue of our Magazine, which from cover to cover is an answer to the Erectors' Association and their hirelings, Drew, Burns and others, that they may crucify an official or two or an individual or two, but that it will have no appreciable effect on the organization—that it will as a matter of fact make it more militant and progressive than ever.

What applies to us applies to other organizations as well.

The labor and reform press are awake to the necessity of prompt and united action to undo the wrong that has been inflicted upon us and our organization and to see that a repetition of it is impossible in the future.

To our membership I would say, oppose the open shop more strenuously than ever; it is the "other fellow's" game and if it were not favorable to him he would not boost it so strenuously. There can be no dishonorable compromises, no half-way measures; we cannot sacrifice any of the vital principles of our organization and remain a factor for the advancement and protection of the

rank and file of the International Association.

Drew has shown his hand in no uncertain terms and it should be plainly apparent to all what his real purpose is. He and his tribe want the organization destroyed; nothing less will satisfy them. Even now they are undoubtedly planning to complete what was started in April 22 with such a total disregard for the law of the land.

Keep up the organizing work; gather the competent workers into the organization; agitate and educate and we will have nothing to fear. The future is ours.

With kindest regards to the officers and members of the International Association, and wishing them a prosperous and successful season, I am,

Fraternally yours,  
J. J. McNAMARA.

SYMPATHY FOR SEAMEN.

So seldom does it occur that the daily press has a good word for the organizations of labor that when it does happen some surprise must of necessity follow. The Washington Post of June 15 took occasion to publish an editorial relating to the efforts of the seamen of the world to wrest from the shipping companies a living wage and humane conditions. The refreshing portion of the article attributes all former successful attempts made by the seamen to gain justice to have been solely the result of the Seamen's Union. The comment further states that the "Seamen's employers are less inclined to make concessions than those engaged in other lines of business. The sailor is poorly paid, badly fed and harshly handled as a general thing, and in the present case his demands represent a totaling of wrongs calculated to stagger his close-fisted employer. The Post states that undoubtedly, even with the inconvenience experienced by the strike, popular sympathy is with the seamen."

Comrade Otto Kannegiesser, State Secretary of Connecticut, reports the expulsion of Walter K. Wolverton by Local Norwich for taking a scab job during a strike.

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

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

Therefore, we ask the public in general for their support; you can give 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-Bottler 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. JACOB F. LEIENDECKER, Vice-Pres't and Notary Public

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## The Socialists and the Tariff

By Victor L. Berger.

All the Sins of Capitalism Cannot be Laid to the Tariff.

The Socialists are surely not friends of the "high tariff." We consider it an invention of the capitalist devil, Mammon. And we know it is benefitting the manufacturers only—that it is not protecting the workmen in any way.

However, while the high tariff may be one of the main causes for the high prices of certain manufactured articles—it is ridiculous to blame it for the high cost of living in general, including meat and agricultural products.

Yet the Democratic politicians do so, because, as a general rule, they have no brains and they are looking for an issue.

The opposition to the high tariff can be made an issue—and a sensible issue—but only by people who understand the question.

In spite of high prices of raw materials, manufactured articles, as a general rule, have not gone up much in the last five years.

The profits of the manufacturers and of the jobbers must have decreased considerably. In order to have any customers at all, they have been compelled to sell cheaply.

In other words, though the masses were better employed last winter than they were three years ago they had considerably less buying power than they had three years ago.

The high prices of all the necessities of life—especially of bread, meat, butter and eggs—have considerably delayed the economic recuperation of the masses from the last financial crisis of 1907.

It is, therefore, absurd to speak of prosperity for the masses at the present time.

Hence, it is absolutely nonsensical if the Democrats of the country should try to put all the sins of the capitalists system on the tariff and make the tariff their only war-cry and sole issue.

Because it is a fact that a good many of the articles used under a high tariff have not gone up in price during the last ten years to any considerable extent—as, for instance, cotton goods, clothing and furniture. But articles which we export, and which are not benefitted by the tariff, like flour, meat, butter and eggs, have gone up tremendously.

This is significant; is it not? Please let this sink into your mind—articles of which we export many

hundred millions dollars' worth every year, have gone up 50 to 100 per cent. And they have gone up because people in foreign countries can be squeezed still harder and made to pay still more for them.

And although it does sometimes happen that a trust, particularly the steel trust, sells cheaper in Europe than in this country, in order to uphold prices—the meat trust has never been known to do anything of the kind.

The only way this rise of prices of foodstuffs could be checked would be by putting a tax on every thing that is exported, as was done in olden times.

But, of course, our farmers would not stand for that.

We are facing a very queer condition in this country.

The colonial conditions of America are a thin of the past. The production of foodstuffs and of certain raw materials, particularly wool and cotton, has been smaller than the demand. The same will be the case with lumber in a year or two.

This has resulted in a lowering of the standard of living of the masses not only in the United States, but in several other countries which depend on our support.

We are not ready to state how this part of the social question can be solved in a hurry. In some respects, we have to suffer for the sins of wasteful capitalism during the last thirty years.

This is surely the case with the lumber industry. In other instances, we have to suffer from the fact that our farmers still proceed with the old methods, and that they produce less foodstuffs per acre than the farmers of England, Germany or France.

Nevertheless, there is still another reason peculiar to this country. Farmers' associations and associations of agricultural have voluntarily agreed to limit the output. This is the case with cotton, tobacco and wool.

Such associations may not be trusts in fact, because these industries have not been centralized in a few hands.

However, the effect of their agreement to limit the output is the same.

In short, there are many problems of this kind that have to be studied carefully by the Socialists, and will have to be solved by them. The Democrats will never do this—and they never can.

# PIECES OF PAPER

BY A. M. SIMONS.

Out of the fraud and violence and rapacity of capitalism has been born the spirit of anarchy that sneers at the workers who would emancipate themselves by the use of their political power. These preachers of despair tell us that votes are but pieces of paper dropped in the ballot box, and that with such flimsy weapons the beast of capitalism cannot be overthrown.

To the ignorant a ballot is but a piece of paper. To the person who sees no deeper into events than the thickness of a printed sheet, pieces of paper are but flimsy things indeed.

Yet, how much of capitalism rests upon pieces of paper, and how much of the world's history is measured by marks upon pieces of paper? What is an injunction but a piece of paper, or a Magna Charta, or a declaration of war or of Independence, an Emancipation Proclamation, or a Communist Manifesto? What is the literature that has moved the minds of men and women against tyranny but pieces of paper?

To the donkey a thousand-dollar bill is but a piece of paper beside which he would stand and starve to death, but to the human being it is food, clothing, shelter, power, and when enough of them are heaped to-

gether, rulership over the earth.

Pieces of paper that record the will and the progress and intellect of masses of mankind can change the writing on other pieces of paper that maintain slavery and exploitation.

Capitalism rests upon paper title deeds, backed by the ignorance of those it enslaves.

Progress is measured by pieces of paper that mark the spread of revolt and the growing consciousness of the workers.

The savage and the brute, who has not learned to think beyond the surface, may well sneer at pieces of paper.

Unless a piece of paper symbolizes power and progress it is indeed but an empty thing. A Supreme Court decision cannot stop the process of industrial concentration, no matter how many pieces of paper it is printed, for the force of evolution is more powerful than such piece of paper. A Supreme Court decision can momentarily enslave labor and lengthen the hours that women and children must toil, because such decision is still backed by the power of capitalist rulership.

When millions of pieces of paper are backed by the irresistible power of an intelligent working class and the cosmic power of social evolution they can free that working class from industrial slavery.

cent of the population, get 17 per cent. Not much co-operation there.

Proposition (c): But while this change has taken place in producing, the workers are only partially benefited by it, the capitalist class reaching the largest rewards in increased profits.

Think of the progress that has been made in the past half century. Now there are electric lights, electric cooking apparatus, electric heating, telephone, sanitary plumbing, houses of a grandeur such as was never known before, clothing of the finest fabrics and furniture of all kinds better made than ever before. In fact, at the present time it is possible for a man to live in absolute comfort and comparative luxury. You produced these things—that is, you did your share, together with your fellow workmen. What do you get? Poverty, tumble-down shacks, that are not fit for a dog to live in, with no sanitary plumbing, no conveniences, no telephone, your clothes are shoddy, your furniture is cheap and poorly made, and your food is adulterated to such a great extent that you are surprised if you discover an article of food that is pure. Who is it, then, that has these fine things? The capitalist class, the class that owns the factories, mills, mines, etc., etc.—the class that appropriates your product after you toil so hard. They do all the traveling, they have all the conveniences, and you get most of the discomforts.

Proposition (d): Therefore it is evident that it is the private ownership of the means of production and distribution which prevents the workingman from receiving the full social value of his product.

Now, is it not plain to you that if the class you belong to, the working class, which produces everything, lives in poverty, while the capitalist class, the class which owns the machines, the factories, the mills, mines, railroads and land, live in luxury, that the cause of your poverty must be in the ownership of the means of life? This capitalist class owns everything; but they offer you the opportunity to produce wealth for them and then they give you a miserable pittance, barely enough to allow you to exist. They would not give you even this, only you would starve otherwise, and therefore would not be able to produce any more wealth for them.

Oh, what a chump you are! Just think of a man who will work all his life making things for other people and taking nothing in return for himself except enough barely to keep him alive. How foolish it sounds when you come to think about it in the right light!

But I will not call you down very hard. If you will promise to vote for a change of the system, I will consider that you have a little common sense left. You see, it won't do for me to call you too many hard names, because I used to be that kind of a fool myself once. I used to think the boss was very kind to me to give me enough to live on. Now, since I have my eyes open, I realize how kind I have been to him. For many years I have given him everything I have produced. The only thing that worries me now is how long YOU will keep me from getting the full share of my product. You are the only obstacle in the way. Until YOU vote the Socialist Party ticket, too, I shall have to stand it.

(To be continued.)

## THE NEW YORK STATE ORGANIZATION.

As an indication of the numerical strength of the Socialist Party organization in New York, State Secretary Solomon submitted a table showing the average number of dues stamps sold during the last six years. The average per month is as follows:

1906.....	2,400
1907.....	2,700
1908.....	3,420
1909.....	4,340
1910.....	4,980
1911.....	6,468

The financial and membership reports submitted by the locals indicate a far larger standing than the sale of dues stamps would indicate. A careful estimate of the membership, compiled from both the sale of stamps and the membership reports of the various locals, would show that the membership in the entire state is not less than 9,000.

On June 22 Comrade Walter J. Millard, National Organizer, was arrested in Ironwood, Mich., for attempting to hold a street meeting. The meeting had been arranged and announced a considerable time in advance. The chief of police gave to the speaker his reasons for stopping the meeting as follows: "We don't want none of this Socialism Western Federation of Miners business 'round here." The Mayor of the town is superintendent of the steel trust mines. Comrade Millard next day was released on \$300.00 bail. The trial has been set for July 1st.

## PERU'S LIABILITY LAW.

Practically every country on the face of the globe realizes that an employer's liability and workmen's compensation law is a necessary adjunct to civilization. Word has just been received from Peru that President Leguia has just signed what is known as the Peruvian Employers' Liability Law.

# Baldwin's Scheme for Enforcing Loyalty

By Jos. E. Cohen

About the time the heads of the Baldwin Locomotive Works decided to discharge the union men, they also decided to do something to win the loyalty of the other employees, especially such as had not yet advanced in social consciousness to the point of uniting with their fellows. It was decided to start a mutual benefit society.

As is well known, mutual benefit associations started by employers invariably work out like that between William Penn and the Indians. According to Bill Nye's version of it, William Penn and the Indian chief would often lie down and smoke the pipe of peace together—William Penn doing most of the smoking and the Indian doing most of the lying.

However untrue this may be, the fact remains that mutual benefit societies started for employees by their employers generally redound to the exclusive benefit of those who engineer them.

Witness the Employees' Benefit Association organized by the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

To join this association, the employee must have the sanction of his foreman and general superintendent. Does it require a ghost newly risen from the grave to tell us that employees indulging in 'pernicious union activity' will receive the cold shoulder?

Say the company's prospectus: "This approval will be granted to employees of good character, in good standing who have been in the company's employ at least sixty days. The company reserves the right to refuse any application or to close any deposit account at any time." Does not that speak for itself?

Deposits bear interest at the rate of ordinary saving fund societies. Just wherein the company is favoring its men, the prospectus does not attempt to tell.

In return for leaving his money with the company at a rate of interest less than the company would have to pay were it to borrow money from the banks, the employee is permitted to withdraw his money only if he quits his job, is discharged, or produces a physician's certificate showing he is ill. Otherwise it does not appear the employee has any right to withdraw his funds. Can it be possible employers capable of such an oversight are competent to manage a great locomotive works? And, if so, what little managerial ability really runs the industries of the world?

"As a further encouragement to our workmen," says the company, "it will pay, for four weeks, upon the approval of the general superintendent, any such depositor who incurs injuries which totally incapacitate him from work, 50 per cent of the average wages earned during the four weeks prior to the accident."

That is to say, if a \$12 a week workman sustains injuries of such a nature as to keep him from work, he will receive a grand total of \$24. We wonder if the gentle reader can contemplate such unprecedented generosity without being dissolved in tears? Just what happens to the workman after four weeks, the company does not indicate. Possibly, in the language of the pavement, it has a pull with some soup house.

Should any one receive permanent injuries, such as the loss of an eye, hand, foot, arm or leg, his pay shall go on at the old rate "so long as he remains in the employ of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, such employment to depend entirely upon his obedience to the rules and regulations governing employees." Possibly this additional reminder is inserted to underscore the necessity of loyalty upon the part of any one so foolhardy as to take the risk of losing part of his body at the Baldwin works. Nor is any word said as to the obligation of the company to continue the employe at work under any circumstances. That is, perhaps, to make the workman feel the zest of the gamble in which he engages when his life and limb are the stakes.

Then, as a final piece of generosity, the company offers to give a sum equal to 100 weeks' pay, say \$1200 in the case of the \$12 a week workman, when killed at work. This is less than one-third what the company would be required to give were there a workmen's compensation act on the statutes of the state. And, in exchange for this alleged generosity, a release must be signed, waiving all further claims.

Any one who has the use of his lower limbs enough to run and thereby read, knows that such beneficial schemes are sadly naked of any jot of benefit for the employees. But it is not always apparent, on the surface, that they are meant to be buncombe. If there be any one so unsophisticated in this world's affairs as to imagine the Baldwin company will ever be bankrupted because of doing too much for its employees, let such a person know that this identical scheme was adopted by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company when, a year ago its men went out on strike against their miserable pittance of a wage and similar discharge of union men.

And whatever murmur of approval ever rose to greet the act of the traction company has long since died away, never to be heard again. Of the man in the grace of the Baldwin

company who originated this beneficial scheme, as of the man who did the same for the traction company, may the old refrain be recalled: "Where he goes, and how he fares—Nobody knows, and nobody cares."

## What Workingmen Get From Capitalist Politicians

(United Labor Journal, Harrisburg, Pa.)

During many of the past sessions of the legislature the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen used all their energy to get legislation for their members. Lobbying was practiced to the fullest extent, but nothing was accomplished because the corporations did not want the measures, their fear being that if a bill were passed by this honorable body the Governor might sign it.

During the last session a full crew bill was brought up and introduced by several labor leaders who congratulated themselves highly when the bill was reported from committee. Its passage through both bodies was also a comparatively easy task but the bosses well remembered who made the Governor and they lost no sleep over its final disposition.

Recently the legislative committee of the B. of R. T. called upon the Governor to ask him to sign this bill. The Governor had but little to say. At the conclusion of the conference the committee congratulated themselves and felt that they were greatly honored by the permission and privilege of being admitted to this great executive office.

Several days elapsed, when the managers of several railroads called on the Governor and told him his place; also probably told him who and how elected to that great office.

Mr. Tener was very well pleased, said the daily press, at the explanation of the bosses.

A second visit was made by the committee of employes to the Governor, and now they are wondering who will be headed—the employers or the employes.

The writer predicts that, the boss being on the job and giving orders, these orders will be carried out.

If Mr. Tener signs this bill you can wager your last straw that the law is unconstitutional. We also predict that Mr. Tener will not sign this bill, allowing it to become law. It

## 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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has cost the corporations money to elect their candidates and they are not going to make the mistake of allowing them to run loose and commit such depredations as to sign bills for the welfare of workingmen.

Comrade John Keller, organizer of Local San Francisco, suggests that locals of each state interchange with each other local leaflets, publications and propaganda matter as a valuable aid to the movement within the state.

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## Mexico's Change of Masters

An excellent summary of the Diaz regime in Mexico, together with a well written historical sketch of the exiled despot, appears in the current issue of Hampton's Magazine from the pen of W. B. Northrup. Madero, Limantour, Creel and other figures prominent in Mexican history are also described in the article, into which has been compressed a very large amount of valuable economic and political information regarding Mexico during the reign of the deposed President.

Speaking of the future prospects of the country, Mr. Northrup concludes his article as follows:

Whatever may be the result of the present Madero-led insurrection, one thing is certain: It is the beginning of the end, not only of Diaz, but of what Carlo de Fornaro so aptly calls "Diazpotism."

It is one thing to develop the natural resources of a rich country, and another to sell the people. Diaz and his henchmen have not only sold the lands, the mines, the railways, the water powers, the public franchises of the country, but in that job lot of salable assets which have reaped for himself and his friends a golden harvest, he has included the souls and bodies of the people of Mexico.

True, the country has been developed; the mines have been worked; the railways have been built, but it is not the 16,000,000 people of Mexico who have been benefited or uplifted. All the wonderful development of the country, all the \$900,000,000 of American money, together with the enormous sums invested by other countries, have gone alone to the personal profit of the few hundred faithful friends of Diaz.

However, it does not appear likely that the faithful friends of Diaz will be called upon to surrender any portion of their ill-gotten gains under the rule of Madero—in whom the \$900,000,000 of American money seem to have every confidence that it gave to his predecessor. It may be that the worst features of the despotism that has prevailed so long in Mexico will be mitigated somewhat under the new regime, but little more can apparently be hoped for. Outside of this the few hundred faithful friends of Diaz have but to transfer their affections to his successor and the ownership of Mexico will remain in their hands as before. If the 16,000,000 inhabitants of the country are to share in its increased production, a revolution much more drastic and comprehensive than that which placed Madero in Diaz's seat will be necessary.

## Holding Up the Public

It is expected that the City of New York will be forced to pay at least \$15,000,000 for land for the Coney Island Park scheme, and it may have to pay more, as much of the land is held by politicians or companies made up of politicians. In fact, Coney Island and practically every thing connected with it during recent years have been a spoil of politics. Through politics and political schemes the land, which belonged to the city and the future value of which was generally recognized, was conveyed to certain individuals in power. The great growth of the city, the incessant and swelling demand on the part of millions of persons for an accessible breathing place, made Coney Island a mint for those who held land there.

Just now these men, no matter how they acquired it, would make a killing if the city should take the land. They assume that there will be no inquiry into the means whereby the land was grabbed. Inquiries are costly things. In some ways they are the best of party snaps, for

usually politicians are selected to examine the actions of other politicians, with the result that the examined get off scot free and the examiners receive a large and juicy return for no labor done.

But the seizing of Coney Island and other coast land by private individuals constitute an enormous crime and one the public is forced to pay heavily for. The thieves who did the stealing feel quite sure of their ability to hold what they have, as they are in a position to carry on a great legal fight and they are furthermore confident that every agency, from process servers to judges, is with them.

Yet the methods by which they got the land and the methods whereby they hold it are illustrative of the usual twist taken in capitalist enterprise. The private fortune is built up at the expense of the public, and when the fortune is built up the public is forced to defend the individual, no matter how scandalous were the methods used by him.—The Call.

## Easy Lessons In Socialism

### LESSON NO. 4.

Proposition (a): A complete revolution in the method of producing has taken place in the last fifty years, improved machines, increased division of labor and large corporations, making it possible for the workingmen to produce nine times as much as they did fifty years ago. (See Census Bulletin No. 150.)

There was a time, up to about fifty years ago, when machines were few in number, crude and comparatively inferior, and the factories were very small. Hundreds upon hundreds of small shops were in existence and hand work was the rule and not the exception, as it is to-day. In those days the workingman got a much larger proportion of his product than he does to-day, but he did not produce nearly so much. Just about this time the invention of machinery received an impetus on account of the extensive use of steam as a motive power. Large factories were built up and there was an increased division of labor, which continued gradually improving until to-day the workman is given a simple task to perform and kept at it. At present the division of labor, together with the use of machinery, has been carried to a very high degree of perfection. For instance, there are over sixty separate and distinct tasks in the making of a pair of shoes, while formerly this work was done by one man. This division of labor, combined with the improved machinery and large factory organization, makes it possible for the workingman to produce nine times as much as he did in 1850.

Proposition (b): This wonderful change has been brought about by the changing of the method of production from an individual or competitive basis to a social or co-operative basis.

As noted before, there has been a complete revolution in the manner of producing in the last half century. Fifty years ago nearly everything was done by hand; to-day almost everything is produced by machinery. The present wonderful productivity could never have been possible under the old handicraft or individual system. While it now takes over sixty men to make a pair of shoes, as compared with one in the olden times, these sixty men can produce many times more shoes than an equal number of men could have done on the individual plan. We now do everything co-operatively. The large department stores are co-operative institutions, the immense factories are co-operative—in fact, everything is co-operative now in production. However, when it comes to distributing the wealth thus produced by the workers, the capitalist class, who comprise 15 per cent of the population, receives 83 per cent, and the working class, who comprise 85 per

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## Picnic Calendar

Saturday, July 1—Socialist Party of St. Louis, at Priester's Park.  
Sunday, July 2—Jew's Branch, at Hampel's Grove.  
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.

### COME TO PRIESTER'S PARK.

Our picnic, which will be held today—Saturday, July 1st—promises to be one of the most successful affairs ever held by our party. Tickets have gone out in a most encouraging way, and if the attendance can be judged by the demand for tickets, then we may expect a record crowd.  
A trip to Priester's Park Saturday, July 1st, the day of our picnic, will be argument sufficient to convince the most skeptical that Socialism, from now on, will be heard from in St. Louis.  
All arrangements have been made that will guarantee a pleasant time to everybody. Refreshments of all kinds at reasonable prices, dancing, band concert and a number of other amusements that will suffice for all, both old and young.  
The speaking will start about 7 p. m. Senator Gaylord will no doubt have some interesting things to tell the working people of St. Louis.  
Our comrades and friends should bear in mind that we still have a supply of tickets at headquarters, and you might just as well make your

purchase from us before going to the park. For all tickets we sell the money goes to the Socialist Party; we get no revenue from the tickets sold at the gate.

### BRANCH OUTING.

The Jewish Branch will hold its picnic Sunday, July 2nd, at Hampel Grove, in Lakewood. Take Cherokee car south to end of line. Special free cars will run from there to the grove.  
Mayor Kirkpatrick of Granite City will be the speaker of the day.

### McNAMARA PROTEST.

All arrangements have been completed for the big McNamara demonstration to be held at Delmar Garden July 4th. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; F. M. Ryan, president of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union, and J. Keegan of Indianapolis will be the speakers.  
All members of Organized Labor and the Socialist Party should attend this demonstration and by their presence show the master class that their day of rule is fast coming to an end.

### FUNERAL OF LOUIS MEYER.

The funeral of Comrade Louis Meyer, which was held from his late home, 410 Olive avenue, Carondelet, Thursday of last week, was attended by a large number of his fellow workers and friends. The Socialist Party, Beer Bottlers' Union and the Beer Bottlers' Relief Association were all represented and two from each society acted as pall-bearers.  
Christ Rocker delivered the oration at the house. Comrade Rocker spoke in German, and paid a glowing tribute to the dead, reviewing his work in life as a Socialist and trades unionist and the many sacrifices he had made in the effort to better the condition of the working class and humanity. W. M. Brandt spoke at the cemetery.

**IN MEMORY.**  
The Young People's Socialist League, in meeting assembled, by unanimous vote, extends its sincere and heartfelt sympathy to Comrade G. A. Hoehn and his family in the bereavement which has fallen upon them in the death of Comrade Hoehn's son, William.  
Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to Comrade Hoehn and family, and to ST. LOUIS LABOR, with a request that same be published.

A. ROSENKRANZ, Sec'y.

### PETITION FOR ELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS.

Our petition, bearing the names of more than the required number of signers, has been forwarded to the National Headquarters.  
We are convinced that this is the beginning of the end of the little unpleasantness that has been going on in our party movement, not only in St. Louis, but throughout the state. With this proposed plan of settlement—which is in conformity with the National Party Constitution—we believe that every Socialist in the State of Missouri who is in favor of a united, harmonious Socialist Party organization will be given an opportunity to have one. Now is the time to build; the past has had its share of quibbling.

### GAYLORD DATES TO AROUSE ST. LOUIS.

**Every Branch Should Have One.**  
The ward branch meetings which will be held, beginning the second week in July and continuing throughout the entire month, at which Senator W. R. Gaylord is to speak, promise good results to our party organization in St. Louis and to Socialism in general. Every branch should do its utmost to make these meetings a success.  
The following meetings have been arranged up to date:  
Thursday, July 13—Tenth Ward Branch, Southwest Turner Hall, Ohio avenue and Potomac street.  
Friday, July 14—Young People's Socialist League, New Club Hall Garden, Thirteenth and Chouteau.  
Tuesday, July 18—Fifteenth Ward Branch, Jefferson and Allen.  
Wednesday, July 19—Ninth Ward Branch, Mehle's Garden, Tenth and Sidney.  
Thursday, July 20—Third and Eighteenth Ward Branches, Frei Gemeinde Garden, Twentieth and Delder.  
Friday, July 21—Twelfth Ward Branch, West, 7260 Gravois road.  
Thursday, July 27—Seventh Ward Branch, New Club Hall, Thirteenth and Chouteau.  
The Twenty-seventh Ward Branch has taken Sunday, July 16, and will endeavor to hold the meeting out in the Walnut Park district. This should be a fine location, and the Twenty-seventh Warders undoubtedly will make this meeting a big success. The Walnut Park district is similar to the Gravois Road district in that they are both Socialist strongholds.  
It's to laugh, when the capitalists and their paid mouthpieces, "the daily press," put out that old, stereotyped yarn about the Socialists wanting to divide up, when we find that in the districts where our greatest

Socialist strength is there we also find nearly every workingman owning his own little home.  
Ward branches that have not sent in their time and place of meeting should do so at once, so that complete arrangements can be made which will guarantee a successful meeting. Every branch should take this up.

## Local Labor News.

### McNAMARA CONFERENCE.

A number of additional unions were represented by delegates at the McNamara conference meeting on June 26 at 3535 Pine street.  
A committee of six—L. P. Philippi, T. Powell, Owen Miller, D. Kreyling, P. J. Morrin and Jas. Pendergast—was appointed to act as a reception committee and take care of the speakers.  
Both President Gompers and President Ryan accepted the invitation to be present.

### BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS.

Organization matters are at a standstill among local shoe workers, with very little prospect of immediate improvement.  
Secretary Flahive is in receipt of a telegram that fifty cutters, who had struck to resist a wage reduction in the factory of Julian Kokenge, Cincinnati, had been reinstated and the old price list restored.

### UNION BOHEMIAN BAKERIES.

Bohemian Bakers (Local 110) desire to announce that the following Bohemian bakeries are fair to the Bakers' Union and can supply bread with the union label:  
Robert Miksicek, 1866 South Thirtieth street.  
Rathous Bros., 1808 South Eleventh street.  
Pavlicek, 1230 Geyer avenue.  
Rudolf Vidlak, 2005 South Eleventh street.  
M. Svehla, 826 Allen avenue.  
F. J. Kubik, 1723 South Eleventh street.  
Jos. Sedivec, 7712 South Gravois avenue.

### DELEGATES FROM THREE CONVENTIONS TO REPORT JULY 5.

**Compare Notes and Experience.**  
A meeting has been called for July 5, 8 p. m., at 3535 Pine street, of all St. Louis delegates to the Boot and Shoe Workers, the Women's Trade Union League and the Union Label League conventions.  
It is expected that the reports of the various delegats will be of great benefit to all concerned, and a general "experience" meeting will be had.

### SHEET METAL WORKERS.

Local Union No. 247 of the Sheet Metal Workers held a successful mass meeting at Druids' Hall on June 22.  
A number of applications for membership were received, and officers of the local state that the union is now in better condition than at any time in the last four or five years.  
William M. Brandt was the speaker for the evening, and was given close attention. Lunch and refreshments were served, and all felt that the meeting had done much good.

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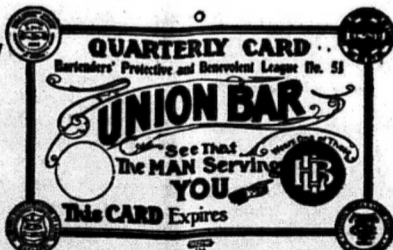
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