THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Comrades,

Kinloch, Central 1577; Bell, Olive 4198.

Marx & Haas Still Fighting Fair Labor

Statement to Organized Labor and to the Retail Clothing Merchants of America.

To Whom it May Concern:

Greeting:-This is to inform the Retail Clothing Merchants everywhere that the Marx & Haas Clothing Company is still waging war against Union Labor.

This firm is still fighting against FAIR conditions in its establishment. Retail Merchants and members of Organized Labor and their friends are requested to notify the undersigned whenever the sales-agents of the Marx & Haas Clothing Company attempt to make them believe that the trouble was settled.

The Marx & Haas trouble is not settled, will not be settled until the firm sees fit to recognize the fact that its management committed an outrage by locking out about 1,000 of their Union employes, and that there must be an honorable peace agreed upon between the firm and the United Garment Workers of America.

When Warfare Commenced.

On September 13, 1909, the Marx & Haas Clothing Company locked out their Union Garment Workers.

Their places of business, on Washington avenue and on Market street, were immediately surrounded by a "militant force" of thugs of the Kiely Detective Agency, and attempts were made to provoke our people to acts whereby they could be caught in the nets of the

The locked-out men and women were law-abiding people, and when the Pinkertons failed to deliver the goods by intimidation and provocations, the Marx & Haas Clothing Company, in October, 1909, applied to the courts for an injunction against the officers and members of the St. Louis Garment Workers, including our national organizer, Brother Haskins. The injunction hearing was to come up in December, 1909, but, queer as it may seem, it was not until December 30, 1911, when Honorable Judge George H. Williams, of the St. Louis Circuit Court, granted the permanent injunction.

What's the Injunction About?

In this injunction decree, issued by request of the unfair firm, the officers and members of the United Garment Workers of St. Louis are perpetually restrained and enjoined from interfering with the Marx & Haas Company's business by picketing, patroling the streets in the vicinity of the unfair firm's establishments, intimidating strikebreakers, and from doing many other things usually mentioned in anti-labor injunctions.

Injunction is Superfluous.

Clothing Company against the organizations of its locked-out employes is absolutely superfluous and useless.

The injunction decree mentions this unfair firm's business place on Market and Sixteenth streets.

We wish to inform our outside friends and sympathizers that the Marx & Haas Clothing Company, as a result of its war on Union labor, was compelled to abandon its branch factory on Market street, and if the trouble lasts much longer the unfair firm may get even worse blows.

There is no need of picketing in the vicinity of the Washington ayenue place of Marx & Haas, because, compared with the flourishing conditions existing there prior to the unjust lockout of 1,000 men, women and girls, the place to-day presents the "solemn silence" of an undertaker's and embalmer's establishment.

The Mail Order House Business.

In order to fight their locked-out employes more successfully, the Marx & Haas Clothing Company went into a secret deal with the Chicago mail order houses. However, the United Garment Workers soon got onto this underground scheme of the unfair firm and lost no time in notifying the retail merchants throughout the

A Blow to Retail Merchants.

The attempt of the Marx & Haas Clothing Company to unload their unfair products on the people by this roundabout way of using the Chicago mail order houses as distributing agencies was a severe blow to the retail clothing merchants who, for years, had been | ment Workers of St. Louis is to-day in better condition, financially dealing direct with Marx & Haas and thus helped to build up the business of this firm.

The worst feature of this Marx & Haas deal was that their products were listed in the Mail Order House catalogues at much heaper prices than the retail merchants were able to sell them.

In other words: The Marx & Haas Clothing Company practieally put the retail merchants-i. e., their old customers-out of business by furnishing its goods to the Chicago mail order houses far below the usual rates the retail merchants dealing direct with the firm could buy for.

We ask the Retail Merchants everywhere: Is this a square teal? Is this fair play?

Shipments Made Under Cover.

Marx & Haas Clothing Company!

This name used to have an excellent sound everywhere, because the name was equivalent with Union labor, fair conditions, fair play and square dealing.

To-day the name has an entirely different sound. Mention the The permanent injunction now secured by the Marx & Haas Marx & Haas Clothing Company to a Union man or friend of Organized Labor, and he will shake his head, and the little but powerful word will escape his lips:

Mention the Marx & Haas Clothing Company to a Retail Clothing Merchant anywhere, and, with a wave of the hand, he will say: "No; I am done with them for the time being!"

Talk about the Marx & Haas Clothing Company to a man who has taken no sides in this remarkable labor controversy, and he will reluctantly tell you:

"The Marx & Haas people have made the blunder of their lives by attempting to kill the goose that laid their golden eggs. It was a poor business policy on their side to cause this serious labor war, which costs them so heavily."

To-day the Marx & Haas Clothing Company is making its shipments under cover, being afraid of its own name, and fearing that heir unfair products might be followed up by the friends of Union

However, this shipping under cover does not interfere with the work of the United Garment Workers. With the help of Organized Labor in every city and town in East and West, North and South, we are in a position to locate the merchants dealing with the unfair firm and making them acquainted with the conditions caused by the Marx & Haas lockout.

We are glad to inform our fellow workers, friends and sympathizers everywhere that District Council No. 4 of United Garand otherwise, than at any time since about 1,000 of our members were thrown on the street by the Marx & Haas Clothing Company, sixteen months ago.

We were forced into this fight. Our honor as men and women, and our interests as wage workers, compelled us to defend ourselves against injustice and wrong.

We are determined to continue this fight for the rights of labor, irrespective whether it will last another five months or five years.

Thanking our friends and sympathizers for their liberal support during the last sixteen months of our struggle and hoping that they will continue to assist us until this battle is won, we

Fraternally yours,

ST. LOUIS DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 4, UNITED GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA.

Otto Kaemmerer, President.

P. S .- For any further information concerning the Marx & Haas Clothing Company trouble, apply to OTTO KAEMMERER,

966 Chouteau Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Permanent Court Injunction Against Garment Workers

HONORABLE JUDGE WILLIAMS OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF ST. & HAAS CLOTHING COMPANY.

Shall 'the Courts Forever be Used as the Capitalists' Club Against Organized Labor?

vs-60718-A

Union Local No. 26 of the United Garment Workers of America, and C. T. Britzwein, its President, Otto Kamerer, Vice President, O. W. Goodin, Secretary, Jack Kelly, Financial Secretary, And Local Union No. 67 of the United Garment Workers of America, and Fannie Sellins, its President, Many Balzer, Secretary, Kate Simms, Financial Secretary, Alice Kane, Treasurer, And Union Local No. 68 of the United Garment Workers of America, and Jacob Perlutzky, its President, Louis Rodman, Vice President, Louis Maltz, Secretary, And

Garmen.

cob Perlutzky, its 1...

cob Perlutzky, its 1...

Rodman, Vice President, Louis Maltz, Rodman, Vice President, Louis Maltz, Secretary, And
Union Local No. 98 of the United Garment Workers of America, and Mannes Rain, its President, L. Zimmerman, Vice President, A. Fowers, Secretary, And
Union Local No. 105 of the United Garment Workers of Arierica, and Phillip Fishman, its President, Jacob Glean, Vice President, Edward Stern, Secretary, And
Secretary, And
Caparal Auditor, United Lottle

During the first week in February, 1911, Otto Kaemmerer, president of St. Louis District Council No. 4 of the United Garment Workers of America, in a ridiculously roundabout way, was served with the following permanent injunction decree: (insert)

City of St. Louis. St. City of St. Louis. State of Missouri, State of Missouri, Friday, December 30th, 1910. December Term 1910.

Marx & Haas Clothing Company, a Corporation. Vs-60718-A

Union Local No. 26 of the United Garment Workers of America, and C. T. Britzwein, its President, Otto Kamierer, Vice President, O. W. Goodin, Stephan Morrholtz, Laura Garrison, Stella Kraemer, Lizzie Lessler, Annie Markovitz, Annie Markovitz, Annie Markovitz, M. Druzinsky, J. Gleanor, J. Zbrook, R. H. Berger, Emil Bitters, A. Braun, C. F. Britzwein, E. J. Burge, Jas. Condon, M. H. Darner, F. Deiderich, M. Frank, O. W. Gooden, Geo, Gunther, Wm. Gutweller, W. S. Hofflin, E. B. Hopkins, E. Huber, Chris Kelly, Val Kelly, J. Kelley, H. Kelley, Karl Klaas, J. L. Knock, Paul Knudson, E. Laufer, Geo, Mueller, C. W. Mueller, Murphy, A. E. Norris, Geo, Philbert, J. Reinhardt, Joe Reis, H. Saddler, Theo. Siegers, H. Siegers, M. C. Seigers, Gerald Shea, E. H. Flenkin, W. Thones, F. Thurs, Vlasak, H. Voss, J. Wolf, F. Huckles, J. Holman, Chas. Meyer, Jas. Moller, O. Miller, P. J. Welty, Joe Zykon, Lottie Rosenbaum, Mary Banks, Sophia Mormholtz, Laura Garrison, Stella Kraemer, Lizzie Lessler, Annie Mackin, Mandy Donly, Maggle Meara, Minnie Krenning, Kate Hurley, Vlola Mark, J. Barg, S. Baker, Joe Wolf, Morris Bierman, J. Hoffner, Harry Sater, And Local Union No. 67 of the United

Secretary, Jack Kelly, Financial Secretary, And Local Union No. 67 of the United Garment Workers of America, and Fannie Sellins, its President, Ananda Bruder, Vice President, Mary Balzer, Secretary, Kate Simms, Financial Secretary, Alocal No. 68 of the United Garment Workers of America, and Jacob Perlutzky, its President, Louis Maltz, Secretary, And Union Local No. 98 of the United Garment Workers of America, and Mannes Rain, its President, L. Zimmerman, Vice President, A. Fibers, Secretary, And Union Local No. 98 of the United Garment Workers of America, and Mannes Rain, its President, L. Zimmerman, Vice President, L. Zimmerman, Vice President, A. Fibers, Secretary, And Union Local No. 105 of the United Garment Workers of America, and Phillip Fishman, its President, Local Mary Sellow, Fannia Sellins, Amanda Bruder, Mary Balzer, Kate Sims, Alice Kane, Jacob Perlutzky, Louis Rodman, Louis Maltz, Louis Rodman, Louis Maltz, Secretary, And Union Local No. 105 of the United Garment Workers of America, and Phillip Fishman, its President, Local Mary Sellow, Fannia Sellow, Fann

by plaintiff located at the southeast corner of Thirteenth and Washington Avenue, and on the southeast corner of Sixtheenth and Market Streets, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, for the pupose of preventing any person or persons who now or may hereafter be in the employment of the plaintiff, or desirous of entering the same, from entering it or continuing in it; or by obstructing or interfering with such person or pay persons in entering or leaving the plaintiff's said premises, or lea intimidating by threats or otherwise, any person or persons who now are or may hereafter be in the employment of plaintiff, or desirous of entering the same, from entering it or annoying, hindering, interfering with or preventing any person or persons who now are may hereafter be in the employment of the plaintiff, or desirous of entering the same, from entering it or continuing therein.

It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed by the court that this bill be dismissed as to all the other defendants, parties here; o, who are not specifically mentioned and referred to in this decree.

It is further ordered, adjudged and it is further ordered, adjudged and its decree.

this decree.

It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that the defendants herein specifically enjoined and mentioned shall pay the costs of these proceedings, and that execution issue therefor.

State of Missouri, (ss:

I, CHAS R. GRAVES, Clerk of the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis, certify the above and foregoing to be a full, true and complete copy of the Decree rendered in the above entitled cause, as fully as the same remains of record in my office. y as office

IN TESTEMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, at office, in the City of St. Louis, this 3rd day of January, 1910. CHAS R. GRAVES, Clerk Circuit Court.

the Marx & Haas Clothing Company and their Citizens' Alliance friends!

"An act of class justice, wanted as a weapon against one of the leading trade union organizations of St. Louis!"

And it was left to the Honorable George H. Williams, Judge of the Comrades and Friends: Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, "upon the pleadings" of the Marx & Haas Clothing Company, to comply with the wishes of the enemies of the labor movement.

Of course, Honorable Williams is the Judge, and as such he is endowed with the inalienable right to not only give any good or bad decision he may see fit, but, like any other human being, he has the privilege of making himself ridiculous in the eyes of the thinking people.

His Honor decreed that the enjoined Union Garment Workers are restrained and enjoined from interfering with the plaintiff's business by picketing or patroling the sidewalks or streets in front of or in the vicinity of the premises occupied by another proof of the correctness of plaintiff located at the southwest the proverb that from the sublime to corner of Sixteenth and Market streets."

Does the Honorable Judge not know that the Marx & Haas Clothing Company (upon whose pleading he issued the permanent injunction) about a year ago or longer? What shall we think of a decree,

issued by the Judge of a Circuit Court, which contains such grave errors and blunders?

(Continued on Page 5)

The Socialist Party

APPEAL TO OUR COMRADES AND FRIENDS

GOOD AND PERMANENT RESULTS CAN ONLY BE ACHIEVED BY MEANS OF A STRONG, MILITANT PARTY ORGANIZATION.

Fall in Line for the Municipal Spring Election Campaign!

Those of you who are not yet active, dues-paying members of the Socialist Party are called upon to bers of their party?

There are over eight thousand Socialist voters in St. Louis. This number of Socialist voters should be doubled at the municipal elections in April. In order to accomplish this object it is necessary to build up our party organization-i. e., to double or treble the active membership. Instead of 500 dues-paying members, there should be from a thousand to fifteen hundred. The city of Berlin has to-day the

best-organized Socialist movement in the world. Berlin has about 40 per cent of the Socialist voters organiized as dues-paying party members.

In the United States the dues-paying membership of the Socialist Party is about 10 per cent. In an industrial center like St. Louis we must do all in our power to increase abandoned the Market street plant the dues-paying membership to at least 20 or 25 per cent of the Socialist vote. This would be from 1600 to 2000 members.

Is this an impossibility?

It is not. Make up your minds to join your party and you will see wonderful results on election day.

Why should not one out of every four of our voters be active mem-

There is no initiation fee. The dues are but 25 cents a month.

Comrades! Remember that the comparatively small number of active, dues-paying party members have to do all the hard and abso-

lutely necessary work, without which no good results could be achieved. The comrades in the ward clubs

must attend to organization work, collect the bulk of the campaign fund, distribute the campaign literature from house to house, and attend to all the many duties so vital to the healthy development of our Socialist movement. You can make our work easier by

becoming an active party member. You can assist us in securing at

least 25,000 Socialist votes in St. Louis within less than five years by joining the Socialist club of your You may think that you are but

one man, and as such it. would matter little whether you are affiliated with the party or not. Comrade, by taking this attitude

you make a serious mistake. Your

(Continued on Page 5)

President Taft is flabby; he is as spineless as a jelly fish; he meets no opposition squarely, but always by evasion. Witness his action in commuting the sentence of Fred Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason. Warren had offered a reward for the kidnaping and return of Murderer Taylor to Kentucky. He either was within his rights in doing this or the Supreme Court was wrong in countenancing the kidnaping of Moyer, Pettibone and Haywood.

One thing was clear in any event: He either was absolutely innocent (as we hold) or he was wholly guilty. Such a conclusion it is impossible to escape. But the spinless occupant of the White House would hew a path of placation between those who hold Warren guilty and those who hold him innocent. So he commuted the jail sentence and reduced the fine from \$1500 to \$100. What vacuous parleying! Either Warren, guilty, should be punished severely. or, innocent, he should not be punished at all. Result: Nobody will be pleased, and the place where the President's backbone should be will have twisted itself into a knot in vain. Verily, something more than a smile and a dose of paregoric is needed in the big house in Washington.-San Francisco Star.

Complimenting Women Workers of St. Louis

FINE MEETING IN KANSAS CITY.

MRS. A. MAE SMITH OF ST. LOUIS SHOWS WHAT THE WORKING WOMEN CAN ACCOM-PLISH.

Women's Trade Union League Get After an Opponent of Organized Labor and Succeed in Having Him Defeated at

the Polls.

Kansas City, Mo .- A large gathering of enthusiastic women, some of whom represented women's clubs of this city, and a detachment of active trade unionists of the opposite sex, were present at the second open meeting of the Women's Trade Union League, held at the Labor Temple last Sunday afternoon.

President Molle called the meeting to order, and introduced as the first speaker Brother Carl Reed Tay lor of Typographical Union No. 80. Others who made addresses were Miss Ruth Weeks, principal at the Westport High School; E. J. Baker, John T. Smith, W. J. Morgan, Sam Jewell, Charles A. Sumner, and Mrs. A. Mae Smith, who came here especially from St. Louis to address the meeting. The latter has been an active member of the Kansas City and St. Louis Typographical Unions for twenty years, and is thoroughly familiar with every phase of the labor question.

Speaks of St. Louis. She spoke in part as follows:

"When a woman has to work she is in pretty poor circumstances," said Mrs. Smith. "She is fighting for the necessities of life, or she doesn't leave the fireside and enter the lists against her stalwart brothers. Being faction secures the reins of governof a timid and shrinking disposition, ment. she is afraid that what little she has will be taken away from her if she raises her voice against existing conditions, and she is oppressed-

silent if unwilling slave.

"Moreover, women always hold out to themselves the hope of ultimate marriage. They think they graduate from their drudgery sooner or later," continued Mrs. Smith. "For that reason it is hard to make working girls see the necessity of with their conditions, but afraid to take the initiative. Their bosses have them intimidated and keep them down in the wage scale and up in the long hour schedule without apparent or infact real effort.

"The St. Louis League is a little over two years old, but in that time unions. Seven hundred and fifty have secured the eight-hour day, and some 400 have had a raise in wages.

"We also have exerted an influence in politics. During the last session of the Missouri General Assem bly we had introduced and passed a bill limiting the hours of work for women to fifty-four in one week. The bill was amended in such manner that we had to go to court and have it declared unconstitutional, The secretary of the Missouri Manufactures' League, who was instrumental in defeating the bill, was a candidate for the Legislature from the First District. The Women's Trade Union League of St. Louis proposed to defeat him. We were told, however, that we could not do it, as he had the Missouri Manufacturers' Association, the St. Louis join, for one of us has to weigh the tried it with the air-bus."-Fliegen-Business Men's League and the Re- coal.—Newark Star.

publican machine back of him. The Nanted — A Backbone publican machine back of him. The Strike Ended? the day in the factories and work shops where the were employed, and the night before the primary made a house-to-house canvass in that ward, distributing cards with an appeal to the voter to scratch him. The following morning they were at the polls bright and early, distributing ards, and when the returns were made Mr. Secretary of the Manufacturers' Association was defeated by 3,338 votes.

"We have had introduced in the Legislature this session a bill asking that no female be employed in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment, laundry or workshop more than nine hours in any one day, or more than fifty-four hours in one week."

The next open meeting will be held Saturday evening, February 18, when, in conjunction with the speaking, there will be music, and refreshments will be served .- Labor Her-

Commission Form

By J. J. Jacobsen, Des Moines,

CENTRALIZED POWER.

The distinguishing feature of government by commission, the combination of legislative, executive and executive and judicial functions in a small body of men (from three to seven) is the embodiment of all that discredited ex-president is pleased to call centralized govern-

A majority of the commission, either through themselves, or their appointees, such as police judge, attorney, assessor, auditor and treasurer, have the absolute power to enact, interpret and enforce the laws and ordinaces of the city.

They determine the sufficiency or insufficiency of petitions for a referendum vote of for their own recall.

They appoint the civil service commissioners and prescribe the tules and regulations of procedure. They appoint all the judges and

clerks of election. Legal opinions are handed down

by the attorney to suit the purposes and desires of the commissioners, rather than the interest of the city. The executive clerks and em;

ployes have no desire under this system to arrest vicious and dishonest legislation for fear of losing their

Every corporation conducted for private gain retains in a board of directors supervisory and legislative control over its executive departments. Every trades union or fraternal society, conducted for benevolent purposes, which conferring administrative powers to a few of its members, retains for the entire and jailed. They were cut in pieces membership the power to direct its and shot dead. But they kept up policies.

Neither the capitalist class nor the working class, conducting their affairs under conditions where the interests of all, have demed it wise to lodge both legislative and executive functions in the same body of men, Certainly, in selecting officials for a city, where the interests of these elements in society conflict, it is less wise to do so, regardless of which

their lives to the study and practice of landscape architecture, civil engineering, sanitary conditions for cities and expert acounting, usually are not good legislators. By training they are particularly fitted to make suggestions with reference to their own line of work and specially unfitted to legislate for any department beside their own. The experts organizing. They are not content in various professions which every city needs should be permitted to devote their energies in their chosen profession, without the necessity of delving into from four to six other departments in a legislative capacity.

As a matter of fact, however, the experts which it has been contended has organized about 1500 girls into the commission form of government would atract to its departmental positions, have failed to either seek or secure the offices. They are held in the main by the politicians who held the offices under the old system.

> The Standard dictionary defines 'aristocracy" as "a form of government in which the sovereign power is lodged in a council composed of select persons or pobles as the rul ing class, without a monarch, and exclusive of the common people."

Government by commission is another name for aristoracy.

A Compromise.

Dominie-Why don't you two brothers join the church?

One of the Two-We can't both

What the Chicago Daily Socialist Has to Say on the Garment

Strike. "The strike is ended," read the headlines in the capitalist papers

this morning. Is it?

"The strikers have returned to work under starvation agreement.'

Oh, that's a different story. That we will take as quite likely. Certainly.

Yes, a great number of the garment workers have gone back to the shops. They had to. Hunger drove them back. The unions were not able to support them any longer and the "public" got tired. That part of the public which has money is not interested in helping the strikers.

And so the strikers went back to work. They were straved back.

For the employers nold the key to the cupboard.

In order to get bread, the strikers Of Government had to go to the owners of the cupboard and ask them to open it.

They will do anything for these owners just now. They must get bread, and the only way to get it is to accept the terms of the owners.

The committees have argued with the employers. The Mayor and the City Council have held "conferences" with the masters. The State Investigating Committe has talked with

The argument has been hot and spirited. It has also been sort of one-sided. The employers have always come

out ahead. They have the only real They have the key to the cupboard.

What are you going to do with an rgument like that? So the workers went back. 'They

stoop to the indignities heaped upon them. They work long hours. They accept small wages. They submit to the fines and the insults.

They have to in order to get bread. If they don't the employers won't open the cupboard.

To be sure, the workers have made that cupboard themselves, They have made the bread that is in the cupboard. They have also made the key that opens the cupboard.

But the masters happen to own both cupboard and bread-also the key.

The workers have given the employers the whole outfit. So now they must come and beg.

The masters made the begging unendurable. They imposed hardships too heavy to bear.

So the workers went out on a strike. They kept up the strike for twenty weeks. They did this in face of hunger and want. They did it in spite of crying children and dying babies. The strikers were clubbed courage.

It is the bravest strike that has been put up in all the history of Chicago. Nothing like it has been witnessed in this great city.

And now the strikers have gone back. Good and well. We admit it. But the strike is not ended.

No, no! The strike is on. It is on until

-the bread argument. Remember, you masters, that the

better conditions, for more decent of the City Hall by means of their treatment. They have gained some They have learned much. They are now organizing. They are perfecting their strike plans.

And they are not going to end this strike until they possess the cupboard and the bread. They are also after the key.

Congratulations to you on your courage and your twenty weeks of starvation.

Success to you in your march upon the cupboard and the bread. The strike ends when the workers ployes.

get the key.

In February.

First Father-It must have cost ou a lot to send your son to college Second Father-It did.

First Father-And what have you received in return?

Second Father-My son.-Cornell Widow.

Accent on the Box.

Wife-John, wasn't that a good box of cigars I gave you on Christ-

Husband-I never saw a better box, my dear.—Judge.

Remember This.

How did the fatal accident in the air omnibus happen to Dr. Jenks? "He was used to stepping off the

street car before it stopped, and de Blaetter.

21ST WARD SOCIALIST CLUB.

Twenty-first Ward Socialist Club meets every second and fourth Thursday at 4444 Penrose street. Every Socialist working man and woman is invited.

CHAS. BUTLER, Sec'y,

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 wel-

City Platform

Socialist Party of St. Louis

Adopted December 30, 1910, at New

Club Hall Convention. The Socialist Party of St. Louis, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the Socialist Party of

the United States and indorses the

National Socialist platform. The people of this country are gradually awakening and recognizng the fact that too little attention has been paid to the management of municipal affairs in most of the leading American cities. The great mass of the people themselves are to blame for this general neglect of

civic duty and lack ostandard of civic pride. of a higher The result of this deplorable state of affairs is general demoralization and political corruption, under the influence and guidance of capitalist

corporation interests. The old political party machines degenerated into instruments of graft until the term of public office be-came synonymous with private graft. Under such misgovernment the very foundation of our democratic form of government is bound to suffer se verely. The cause of this political bankruptcy is due to the general neglect of duty on the part of the people who blindly and carelessly entrust the management of their municipal affairs to the mercens machines of Capitalism.

True democracy rests on the will and efforts of the people. In view of the fact that the great majority of the people are workingmen, it is necessary that the working class take a more active part in the polit ical struggles, in order to ring about the desired public improvements and

Both the Democratic and Republican parties have failed to provide the City of St. Louis with a really progressive municipal administraprogressive tion. Both old parties have become the agencies of the capitalist class and carry on their political work, to the great detriment of the wealth producers.

Municipal government is insti-tuted for the protection of the people, not for the purpose of becoming the instrument of exploitation of the community by capitalist cliques and corporation interests.

The Socialist Party, while realizing that Socialism in its final effects will benefit all the people, insists that no political party can represent the interests of all the people under the present capitalist conditions. The calist Party takes pride in an-nouncing that its supreme efforts are defend and represent the interests of the working class.

It is with this clear conception of our political mission that we enter about the reforms and improvements in the management of the public affairs of St. Louis, as outlined in our Municipal program, and to strengthen the political organization of working class, with a view of creasing the power and influence of the wealth producers, so necessary in the great struggle for the emancipathat miserable argument is defeated tion of labor from the bonds of wage slavery.

The workingmen of St. Louis must

Remember, you masters, that the workers are just taking their second breath. They went out for a little Socialist Party and take possession united vote.

Program.

1. Home rule for St. Louis. The city to own and operate the entire street railway system.

While the street railway sys tem is still under private ownership and management, we insist that the following rules be enforced:

(a) No seat, no fare.

(b) All cars to be kept in sanitary condition, well heated and ventilated. (c) Eight hours to constitute a day's work for all street railway em-

(d) No discrimination on account

Municipal ownership of gas and electric light and power plant and other public utilities.

Public toilet and comfort stat'ons in all parts of the city. Extension of the public bath

house system. 7. Rigid pure food inspection. All grade crossings to be abolished, at the cost of the railroads.

9. Extension of the system of small parks and playgrounds in the residence districts.

A warm meal to be served for children at public schools during the noon recess. Municipal lodging stations

for the unemployed and homeless. 12. Municipal ice plant in connection with city water works.

13. Public employment bureaus; private employment agencies to be abolished. 14. All children in public schools to receive free medical attention.

Strictly Union A municipal loan office; private pawn shops to be abolished. 1817-19 Sidney Street 16. Free legal advice and service in suits for wages and against mort-gage, garnishment and loan sharks. Undertakers and Embalmers

17. City forestry department to have sole charge of planting and car-ing for shade trees along residence streets.

18. Residence building permits to be granted only on condition that dwellings be provided with modern bath and toilet facilities.

The contract system in all public work to be abolished; eight tions, and civil service for all mu nicipal employes.

20. In order to relieve the serious condition of the thousands of unemployed wage-workers, we urge the inauguration of public works thus enabling them to properly sus tain themselves and those dependent upon them without the bitter crusts falling from the tables of charity.

21. No more franchises to b granted, sold or leased to private individuals or corporations.

22. The establishment of public markets in the residence districts where the farmers can sell their products direct to the consumers. In this connection, we recommend the Baltimore system of public market houses.

23. The abatement of the smoke nuisance; the railroads to be com-pelled to substitute electric motive power for coal-burning engines in the city.

Socialist Party Ticket for the April Elections.

City Council.

W. H. Worman, G. A. Hoehn, Max Stopp, Otto Pauls, W. E. Kindorf and Otto Kaemmerer.

Board of Education.

F. F. Zeller, L. G. Pope, J. A Weber, W. P. Mason.

House of Delegates.

Ward 1-Everett Ely. · Ward 2-L. F. Rosenkranz.

Ward 3-Henry Schwarz. Ward 4-John Muraski.

Ward 5-M. Finkelstein.

Ward 6-T. C. Stephens. Ward 7-Chris Rocker.

Ward 8-W. H. Kaufman. Ward 9-Peter Ehrhard.

Ward 10-W. M. Brandt. Ward 11-Edw. Ottesky.

Ward 12-W. M. Holman. Ward 13-Fred Berkel

Ward 14-G. Bolfing. Ward 15-W. F. Crouch.

Ward 16-Samuel Resh.

Ward 17-Mark Stanley. Ward 18-P. H. Mueller.

Ward 19-F. J. Heuer.

Ward 20-L. E. Hildebrand. Ward 21-Louis Krueger.

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cover from the effects of the five

months' idleness in 1910.

Glorious Victory - Presidential Vindication.

By Fred. D. Warren.

cowards.

This was strikingly illustrated by the action of President Taft in issuing a pardon to me. The politicians feared the political effect of enforcing Judge Pollock's sentence and they backed down at the last moment. It was a game of bluff from start to finish. It was simply a question of who would hold out for the longest length of time. Backed by the Appeal army and 500,000 loyal comrades, my bluff won in the end.

I was arrested on a flimsy charge. The government's attorneys, Bone and West, immediately began their game of bluff. "Plead guilty," they said, "and the judge, acting on our suggestion, will give you a small fine." I refused to do this. Harry Bone then sent word that if I fought the case, "We will give you the limit." The limit was five years in the federal prison at Leavenworth and a fine of \$5,000. "And we have twenty more of the Taylor reward envelopes." was the cheerful and suggestive information that came from Topeka. "We have enough evidence to send Warren to the penitentiary for life," bluffer Assistant District Attorney West, who has since been elected to the supreme bench of Kansas. I was wel aware that these fellows knew the judge, and the judge, under our peculiar governmental scheme, rules with a power more absolute than that possessed by a sultan or a czar. I knew they had the power-but would they use it? If I had bowed my head in submission, yes. There was but one thing to do, and that I realized early in the game—fight!

"Mock heroics." Yes. The heroics were mock, but the statements made by the Appeal in this controversy were not exaggerated, nor were my accusations wild. Had they been, Mr. Taft knows, perhaps better than any other man in the United States, that both civil and criminal libel suits would have been filed against the Appeal and its publisher and editor. But these suits were not filed, for the very good reason that every statement we made with reference to Pollock, Grosscup, McPherson, Phillips and the federal courts were truth can be shown the jury shall return a verdict of not guilty. In order, therefore, to secure my conviction, I was dragged into a federal justice, mercy or honor. The federal court game is played with loaded dice. Had I followed the usual legal procedure I would now be languishing in a federal prison.

After the trial at Fort Scott in May, 1909, and after my conviction testimony of a man who had but ten charge of complicity in a brutal murder, I realized there was but one way of defense, and that way I followed. Acting under the advice of my attortried in the usual and customary way, on technicalities. There is nothing frank and straightforward unvarnished lie. And the the corner stone of our system of ju- general was true. risprudence. So the defendant, myself, went before the jury with an implied lie and the government at- Washington feared, emphasize in a torneys went before the jury with a big way what I had said about the real lie. The government had a preponderance of evidence and the advantage of a Pontius Pilate on the cial throne. It was beginning to be bench, so the age-long tragedy was re-enacted. The government's bluff had been sent to jail, not because I won. A conviction was secured. Sentence was postponed until November. Suddenly, without any notice, I was called up to be sentenced in July. Fortunately, I had had time to think and in the meantime had met up with a lawyer who was unafraid, J. I. Sheppard, of Fort Scott, Kansas. Everybody calls him "Jake," because he is a friend of every man and every woman who is down and out. He is the friend of the magiest cur that runs the streets of Fort Scott mastered this difficult feat by sethomeless and hungry.

was my time to bluff. And when Pollock, whose time it was to perform, moistened his judicial lips, preparatory to sending me to the federal prison at Leavenworth, as he had agreed to do with Bone, the prosecutor, I bluffed. There was nothing else I could do. And looking back over the months since that blistering hot July day in the Fort Scott court room, I am glad I was moved to a few "mock heroics." My unexpected response to Pollock's question: "Have you anything to

the phrase that lingered in the jucut off six months from the sentence. Had I bowed my head in meek submission, as I had done during the trial two months previous, the heavier sentence would have been imposed.

But capital is timid and capitalist

judges are cowards. Then came the St. Paul "mock heroics," after another year's delay. Again I brushed aside court procedure, hoary with age, and talked for myself. I talked on the only point, so Judge Hook gravely informed me that his court under its rules could consider, and this point was the simple question: "Was it a crime to suggest the kidnaping of a capitalist, in the face of the Supreme Court's decision that it was not a crime to brutally kidnap working men?' The presiding judge looked me over carefully. I could see that he considered me an interloper. He asked me if I belonged to the lawyer's union I had to admit that I was a scab attorney. Judge Hook, acting for the court of appeals, waited until after the election, and then ponderously argued that it was a crime for a Socialist editor to suggest kidnaping a capitalist who was a fugitive from justice under indictment for murder. There was nothing now standing between me and the Fort Scott jail but the court's mandate. Contrary to the usual custom, it was held up for sixty days. Then Mr. Taft steps in, at the solicitation of Congressman Campbell, who lives in this district, the Third of Kansas. Mr. Campbell lost his county, Crawford, and the adjoining, Cherokee both Republican strongholds, at the last election. He lost these counties so it is alleged, on account of the largely increased Socialist vote which reached, respectively, 2.016 and 1,113, with a total of 5,748 in the district. Campbell vote was rebacked by facts. Under the Kansas duced from 29,000 two years ago to laws the truth can be set up in de- 20,000 last fall; the Democratic vote fense in libel cases, and where the was reduced from 23,000 to 19,000, while the Socialist vote increased from 2,900 to 5,748. This may or may not have had anything to do with the Congressman's solicitude court, where, according to Mr. Taft's about his jail sentence hanging over testimony, there is neither law nor me. Personally I am inclined to believe that this tand-pat Republican who had endorsed Pollock for a place on the supreme bench, could not stand for the judicial outrage of which I was the victim.

The President ordered all the records in the case brought before him. by a partisan jury on the perjured Attorney-General Wickersham and his associates were called in consuldays before been pardoned of the tation. The momentous question of sending this obscure editor of a small, insignificant sheet out in Kansas to jail was considered from every angle. "To do it or not to do it," neys, I had allowed the case to be that was the question. To save the courts was the real issue. Ex-Judge Taft was placed in an awkward posision. To set aside the Pollock senin federal court practice. It is sub- tence, which had been affirmed by terfuge from start to finish. A tech- the distinguished jurist, Hook, nicality is merely a polite name for would be tantamount to admitting all that I had said about federal technicality, be it remembered, is court methods and the judiciary in

To send me to jail, on the other hand, would, so the politicians in courts and add fuel to the fire the Appeal has started under the judiunderstood by the discerning that I had violated the law, but because I was the editor of a Socialist paper. "Of the two evils choose the lesser," but both loomed up to the puzzled President in abotu the same proportions. Taft, however, was determined to keep me out of jail, to prevent me realizing my burning ambition to become a martyr. At the same time it was his duty to save the judicial ermine from being dragged in the dust of public disapproval. He ting aside the jail sentence and re-Then the "mock heroics" began. It dicing the fine to \$100, and then reading me a lecture that was uncalled for and smacked a good deal of the demagogue. I am of the opinion that his rewarks about the Appeal and my work will not raise the gentleman of "God-knows-fame" in the estimation of the public. I was guilty or not guilty, and the sentence should have stood or been wholly set

> lose! "The fine is to be collected by civil process only." This wise provision, wholly original with Mr. Taft, makes

aside. As it is, I win and the courts

Capital is timid. Capitalists are way, disconcerted the judge, and in reasoned I would do! During all tration and the Socialists win, as his embarrassment and confusion he these years of fighting I did nothing cut the sentence from a year in the to disillusion their belief that I penitentiary to six months in jail at wanted to break into jail. I must "hard labor." In Kansas there is no confess that I rather helped along provision in law for a jail sentence the idea. Understanding human nawith "hard labor." This was merely ture as I do, I knew it was the only course to pursue to keep out of dicial mind after his agreement to prison! The bluff worked beautisend me to the penitentiary. My bluff fully. The laugh is on the adminis-

usual!

Why not carry the bluff to the limit, my comrades? You-the working class-hold the winning cards. You outnumber the masters a thousand to one.

Capital is timid. Capitalists are cowards!

A Socialist Prayer

O God of Life and Light, we yearn to be nobler, kinder, more genuine, more complete. We are hungry; fill us with knowledge and wisdom. We are thirsty; give us to drink deep draughts from the wells of justice. We are weak; make us strong to help in the sacred war of manhood and civilization against tyranny, inhumanity, exploitation and greed.

Dedicate us anew to the service of our fellow men, and heighten within us the sense of universal brotherhood, unselfish and international.

Help us to be hard haters of unfairness and live lovers of equal rights for all; friends of real worth and enemies of sham; champions of liberty and opponents of slavery in all its forms. May we ever place the soul above gold, human comfort above selfish profit, the home above the market and right above all gain!

May we stand unalterably for a childhood for every child; a fair opportunity of parenthood for every man and woman; the right of every human being to live and work, to vote and enjoy; an equal chance for all and special privileges for none. May we stand steadfastly opposed to

Render our ears quick to hear the Survey report.

the sighs of our brethren in bondage. May we spurn contentment as long as there are wrongs to be righted, loads to be lifted, errors to be remedied, sores to be healed, disease to be avoided, slaves to be set free and injustice to be eradicated. Fill your souls abundantly with pity for the appressors and abhorrence of his

Make us keen to ask why, eager be shown, fearless to stand for principle and ready to suffer for it. Permeate our souls with divine discordant and righteous rebellion. Strengthen within us the spirit of revolt, and may we continue to favor that which is fair and rise in anger against the wrong, until the Great Revolution shall come to free men and women from their fetters and enable them to be good and kind and noble and human!

O Lord, hasten the day!-Socialist Sunday School, Rochester, N. Y.

Illinois Miners

Oficial Report Says Workers Have No Steady Employment.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15 .- The poverty and all that produces it, to struggle over the wage scale in the adulteration and the greed behind it, Illinois coal mines for 1910 was unto political self-seeking and the graft, precedented in its duration and in that accompanies it, to overwork and the feeling engendered, not only beits attendant evils, to war and all its tween the operators and miners, but horrors, and to the spirit that robs between factions of the miners' shutdowns are unhealthful, and it labor of its just reward. Fill our union, or, rather, between the Illi- may well be asked if some better lives with the religion of the Golden nois districts and the national or- method of dealing with the wage ganization, says the latest Geological

The coal miners of Illinois are probably better organized than those of any other bituminous coal mining state. One result of this has been the establishment throughout the coal mining regions of the eight-hour day. But the biyearly shutdown has naturally resulted in long periods of idleness and loss of income both to the operators and to employes. In 1906 practically all of the important mines were shut down and 49,792 men out of a total of 61,988 were idle for an average of fifty-eight days

This was equivalent to an average of forty-eight days' idleness for each groans of the toiling millions and of the 61,988 employes, and was equal to 25 per cent of the total time made. In 1908 the suspension was not of such long duration, nor were quite as many men affected, 47,456 men out of a total of 68,035 being idle for an average of thirty-seven days, equivalent to an average idleness of twenty-six days for each of the 68,035 employes and equal to 14 per cent of the total number of days worked by each man during the year.

> These figures do not mean an actual loss of 25 and 14 per cent, respectively, in wages during the year, for there is a greater intensity of labor both previous and subsequent, to the suspension, and the miners, particularly those who work by contract and are paid by the ton, are able to make up a good part of the lost time.

Less Work, but More Coal.

This is hown by the fact that notwithstanding the suspension in 1906, which apparently lost 25 per cent in working time, the production increased 3,000,000 tons, or about 8 per cent over 1905. In 1908, how-Well Organized ever, when the suspension was shorter and when fewer men were involved, the production decreased 3 .-657,456 tons, or 7.13 per cent, and this decrease was in sympathy with the business depression of that year.

> It is impossible to say what 'might have been" in production or in the total working time if the suspensions had not occurred, but the unsettling of business and loss of trade that result from the periodic controversy may not be adopted. It will take Illinois some time to re-

There was an ample supply of labor for the business done in 1909, taking the state as a whole, but, as stated by C. L. Scroggs, secretary of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association, there is a constant shortage of labor at individual mines, owing to the fact that the number and capacity of miners in the state exceed the requirements of the trade. This produces a competition among the operators to secure miners and at

Conference of the Powers.

to market the product.

the same time, under normal condi-

tions, results in overproduction and

cut-throat competition in the efforts

Lady (to her cook's intended)-I have been very much annoyed by your young woman recently. She has een serving us burnt meat.

Intended-Yes; I have been angoyed by it, too. Now, shall I turn her off, or will you?-Fliegende Blaetter.

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PLATFORM

Socialist Party

UNITED STATES.

Human life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only with these as-sured 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 sed 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 over wide circles of life, The owners of such machinery become the domi-

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 vorking people under their control, re ducing them to the point where muscle and brain are their only productive property. Millions of formerly selfemploying workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of industrial mas-

Ruling Class as Parasites.

As the conomic 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 lanower-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 irreconcilble antagonists of the ruling class They suffer most from the curse of class rule. The fact that a few capitalsts are permitted to control all the

tive private enterprise and speculation its indispensable instrument. 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 capital-ists are powerless to regulate production for social ends. Industries are 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 duction in manufacture. Modern proare frequently reduced to starvation.

The climaxes 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 of workingmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and igno rance. 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 slender bodies and unformed minds the occupation and possession of land into cold dollars. It disfigures, maims by those using it in a useful and bona workingmen annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and forces large numhers 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 con-science. They control the dominant parties and, through them, the elected public officials. They select the execu-tives, bribe legislatures and corrupt the courts of justice. They own and 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 flercer, 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 socie ty: The small farmer, who is to-day exploited by large capital more indi-rectly but not less effectively than is the wage laborer; the small manufac urer 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 strug gle, is thus at the same time a strug gle for the abolition of all classes and class privileges.

The Rock of Class Rule.

wage-workers cannot be freed from exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting colland and means of production used for

exploitation.

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

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 tivent land from being used for the purose of exploitation and speculation. It demands the collective possession, control or management of land to attain that end. It is not opposed to fide manner without exploitation.

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

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 ultinate victory by the united workers of

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

PROGRAM.

As measures calculated to strengthen 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 build-ing 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 question: "Have you anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced?" which is put to all connounced?" which is put to all convicted men in a perfunctory sort of

The will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class.

2. The collective ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steam-boat lines and all other means of social ransportation 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 re-tained 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 eeping with the increased productive-

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

(c) By securing a more effective in-spection 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

spected factories. (f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compul-

sory insurance against employment, 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 he nearess of kin.

9. A graduated income tax. 10. Unrestricted and equal suffrage

for men and women, and we pledge eurselves to engage in an active cam-

paign in that direction. 11. The initiative and referendum. proportional representation and the

ight 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 constitu-tionality 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 mendable by majority vote.

15. The enactment of further meas-

ures 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. 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 jus-

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

LOUIS LABOR In addition to the foregoing ex- A second advantage of the Arbeiplanations of the committee the ter-Zeitung is the regular income

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966 Chouteau Avenue.

Labor Publishing Co.

Synopsis of

REPORT TO ANNUAL MEETING

Held January 19, 1911.

To the Members, Comrades and Friends.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 14, 1911;

In accordance with the instruction given by our Board of Directors the undersigned submit a synopsis of Comment to Annual Report of Labor the reports made by the business management and Auditing Committee of the Labor Publishing Co. at the general shareholders' meeting, held January 19, 1911, at our headquarters, 966 Chouteau Avenue.

This report covers the nine months from April 1 to Dec. 31, 1910. The first annual meeting of the Shareholders was well attended and transacted its business in most creditable manner. It might be mentioned that there had been some misunderstanding concerning the ime of meeting, because the Missouri corporation laws make it obligatory that the annual meetings of the Shareholders' for the purpose of electing the officers of the corporation must be held at 9 o'clock in the morning.

The Labor Publishing Company against the former, the Editor's and being almost exclusively composed Manager's Report is referred to. The Labor Publishing Company of wage-workers was face to face with a problem, for it was clear to every-one of our members that there would not be a quorum at 9 o'clock a. m., on any week-day. However, the law is plain on this point and the officers of the company were on hand at the hour fixed by the state law. Of course, there was no quorum present and President W. M. Brandt adjourned the meeting until 8 o'clock in the evening.

Exhaustive and detailed reports for the first nine months were made by the business and editorial managements and by the Auditing Committee of the Labor Publishing Company. The election of the Board of Directors was then taken up and the following comrades were elected by the unanimous vote of all the shareholders present:

Louis Philippi, 1930 Sidney St. John A. Weber, 1911 Utah St. Gust. Eckhoff, 4333 Scanlan Ave. Max Stopp, 5962 Kennerly Ave. John E. Bokel, New Club Hall, 13th and Chouteau.

Joseph Glader, 1210 Sidney St. W. E. Kindorf, 1946 Hebert St. Wm. M. Brandt, 319 Walnut St. Peter Beisel, New Club Hall, 13th and Chouteau.

The old management was also unanimously re-elected.

The Auditing Committee's detailed report of the different departments of our business took up considerable time and too much credit cannot be given the members of this committee for their careful, conscientious and prompt manner in which they fulfilled the duties entrusted to them by the Labor Publishing Company.

During the nine months the total receipts were as follows:

Arbeiter-Zeitung .. \$ 3,700.41 St. Louis Labor... 2,746.32 Co-Operative Print-Linotype depart-7,489.77 7,196.78 ment 2,028.70 Book department .. 434.71 1,494.55 222,47 Total\$16,399.91 \$17,030.46

Concerning the above accounts of the five departments with the Labor Publishing Company your Auditing Committee desires to make these explanations:

Publishing Company.

Charges to Arbeiter - Zeitung and

St. Louis Labor for composition, make up, etc. were made on the basis of prices formerly paid to outside firms; proceeds of picnics which under the old ownership were given to the two papers in full, were during these past in rull, were during these past nine months distributed as follows: One half to Socialist Party (who used it to purchase stock in Labor Publishing Company), the other half divided between the two papers. Thus the papers were not given any advantage under the new arrangement in the way of reduced rates for services on the one hand, and on the other hand their income was considerably reduced as far as piculic proceeds are concerned. THIS IN EXPLANATION OF THE AP-PARENT UNFAVORABLE SHOW-ING OF ARBEITER-ZEITUNG AND ST. LOUIS LABOR. As to he more unfavorable showing of the latter as

The showing in the report of the Linotype Machine, while being good, will be considerably better in the coming year, in the opinion of the committee, for the reason that until the hearing and the committee of the reason that until the beginning of December no close account was kept of composition furnished to the Job Printery; there is also more composition going into the papers, especially in St. Louis Labor, which should and will be more closely recorded in the ensuing

As to "Depreciations" forming the last part of the Profit and Loss Ac-count, and which more than absorb the total net profit made by the Labor Publishing Company during the nine months, it may be stated that, while all items under that head are while all items under that head are correct in theory and so figured as a rule by commercial institutions, they are truly correct in practice only as applied to machinery and fixtures, but as to \$450.00 charged against Real Estate, i, e. the building, the committee after later deliberations concludes that the building. rations concludes, that the building thus far has increased in value rather than depreciated since being in possession of the Labor Publishing Company, considering the inoney expended and services given free by comrades towards repairs, altera-tions, painting, etc. Thus that item, if left out, would show valuation of Real Estate in balance sheet higher Real Estate in balance sheet higher by \$450.00, but having closed the books that way, it is advised to let it stand, as it does not effect the finances or the operations of the Company, but is merely a question of accounting, which would be of consequence only in a dividend pay-ing concern

ing concern. Your Office Management, in co-operation with the Auditing Commit-tee, have worked out an accounting system for the Labor Publishing Co., which we consider well adopted for its present needs, and which admits of extension or expansion as the conditions may require. We may state that to perfect it to its present state was by no means an easy task, due in the first place to lack of experience in that direction on the part of office force as well as committee, and secondly and especially so to constantly increasing amount of work stantly increasing amount of work to be disposed of by the present of fice force, including Editor, which, it is to be hoped, will be found pos-sibly to augment in the near future. Twelve to sixteen hours per day. more often the latter, Sundays in-cluded, is certainly more than can reasonably be expected.

Auditing Committee.

In addition to the foregoing exter-Zeitung, which was quite an im- and five hundred dollars a year. provement, but increased the cost of production considerably.

St. Louis Labor contains to-day from 30 to 40 per cent more reading matter than nine months ago, instead of paying the papers for a because almost the entire paper is now set up in smaller type; these improvements in our German and English papers would have been impossible, if we were still dependent on capitalist firms to do our printing work.

of St. Louis Labor are considerably ess than those of the Arbeiter-Zeitung may be found in these facts:

The subscription price of Arbeiter-Zeitung is \$1.50 per year, that of St. Louis Labor but \$1.00. This means one-third less income for subscriptions to our English paper than for the German, and here is the main cause for the deficit.

A second advantage of the Arbeiundersigned wish to say that during for display festival advertisements of the last five months we have exclud- the German organizations and socieed all plate matter from the Arbeities, which amount to between four

> In this connection I wish to re mark that the average English Socialist and Labor paper has a very meager income from this source: festival "ad", there prevails an idea that a labor paper should even pay the organizations or societies for the privilege of announcing and advertising their picnics, dances etc.

The total amount of stock sub-The reason why the total receipt scription during the nine months were as follows:

> Cash stock subscriptions \$ 9.873.50 Arbeiter-Zeitung Association. 1,800.7 Socialist Party

Total subscriptions\$12,234.69

The shares of Arbeiter-Zeitung Association and Socialist Party were issued in settlement of purchase price

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

ASSETS			
House and lot, 966 Chouteau avenue Furniture, fixtures and tools	\$9,364.68 86.19		•
Linotype machine Co-Operative Printery Arbeiter-Zeitung		\$, 9,450.87 4,061.21 5,606.54 1,625.00	
St. Louis Labor. Book department Office fixtures		1,773.33 304.00 219.92	
Cash on hand	49.60 496.30	\$23,040.87	
Outstanding accounts (incl. Special Editions and G. A. & P. M)		536.90 \$11.01	
Mortgage on house and lot	•	\$24,388.78	\$7,000.00
Mortgage on linotype machine Mortgage on Miehle press	*	, .	2,040.00 2,051.00
Eclipse Folding Machine Co	,	5	\$11,091.00 535.50 917.04
Total Liabilities Net Resources			12.543.54 11.845.24
		\$24,388.78	\$24,388.78

Your Auditing Committee has allously in last fall's elections and the 'Depreciation." In this connection we soon be doubled and trebled. wish to add that there is in fact no partment (the depreciation of which be compelled to think about estab it technically given as \$135.00), be- lishing their own daily labor press have been made within the last few when we venture to say that this Lamonths, such as repairing of the bor Publishing Company is the orpresses, etc.

Last August the Board of Directtook up the question of buying a Louis. Miehle press, After careful consideration we came to the conclusion that with our two papers to print on and reckon with these facts: such additional big job work as we may be able to secure, the Miehle press would pay itself within a period of two years. It was decided to buy the press for \$2640.00, and a folder for \$535.50.

We can say that we have to-day one of the best equipped English and German printing establishments in St. Louis.

Since the annual meeting of Jan. 19, we have bought another Gordon job press for \$200, with separate motor, which will bring the total cost up to \$250.00.

It is only natural that the first year of our printing business involved considerable extraordinary expenditures, most of which had to be paid out of the regular business income. Cost of new material for the job printery, repairing of job presses, improvements, alterations, etc. on the building, and many other items to numerous to mention, involved a total expenditure of over \$1200.00.

Comrades! A year ago few of us not even dared to think of the progress we have made within the last ten months. When in February 1910 we were practically thrown on the street by the capitalist firm, under pressure of the Citizens Industrial Alliance, many of our friends were in doubt whether we should be able to continue the publication of our two papers St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung. For several days it looked like there would be no chance of getting our papers printed.

But the St. Louis Socialist and Trade Union movements, recognizing the great importance of our press, put their shoulders to the this co-operation is the Labor Publishing Company with its present struggles for Labor's noble cause. printing establishment and a powerfud Socialist and Trade Union press.

You are acquainted with the labor battles of the last year. On the battlefield of Trade Unionism we may mention the victories in the Buck Stove and Range Company and the Suburban Garden troubles, in which St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung took an active part. The Marx & Haas fight is still on and we are proud to say that St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter - Zeitung are the only papers in St. Louis that have been fighting the battles of the United Garment Workers against the unfair Washington Avenue firm, and will continue this fight for justice and fair play until Organized Labor will be victorous.

In the political field the Socialist Party pushed forward most vigor- were promptly cleared up.

eady made reference to the item eight thousand Socialist votes will

The day will be not far off when depreciation in the job printing de- the working class of St. Louis will cause a number of improvements It is neither vanity nor exaggeration ganization that has already laid the first heavy rocks of the solid foundaors and the business management tion for the daily labor press of St.

Comrades, never forget that in an enterprise of this kind we must

1) That we are representing the great Socialist and Trade Union movement, and thus carry great responsibilities upon our shoulders.

2) That we must transact our business according to reliable business principles and in a matter-of fact way.

Economic and political conditions are forcing the American working men to take prompt and decisive acton in defense of their class-interests and for the protection of their political rights. The modern labor movement will not move backward, but ever onward, ever striving for better conditions of work and lite.

Let us always keep in mind the fact that at the bottom of all the hard and noble work you have done within the last nine months in build ing up this enterprise of the Labor Publishing Company, is the common desire to build up the Socialist Party and Trade Union movement. Out of this work speaks the voice of duty toward ourselves and our fellow-

We are part of the great, worldwide labor movement, having for its aim and object Labor's improvement and emancipation.

It must be one of the main objects of this Labor Publishing Company to cultivate harmonious relations between the Proletarian forces on the economic and political battlefields in this modern class struggle.

United we stand!

Divided we fall!

In establishing this plant the labor organizations and the Socialist Party have secured for themselves a powerful weapon in defense of their rights. Our press is for the wheel, and the splendid results of education of the working class, it is the herald of battle in the great It would be extremely unjust

would we not mention the great interest that our women friends have displayed in this work-noble work which should be generally appreciat-

In conclusion we thank the com rades and friends for their co-operation during these first nine months of our work-which were the most fertile, the most successful nine months in the history of the St. Louis Socialist and Trade Union movement.

The relations between the comrades' and employes in our printing establishments are cordial and satisfactory. There may have been slight misunderstandings, the result of lack of routine and experience, but such unavoidable little differences

without saying a few words of appreciation of the untiring work done by Comrades L. E. Hildebrand and votes. Secretary Duffy had no oppo-Otto Pauls, of our "Office Force." During the last nine months their average working time have not been less than 15 hours per day, with 'overtime" on Sundays. Very often these comrades would work in the office until after midnight, in order to get things in good running order and get our business on the present solid basis.

The comrades of the Board of Diecors have faithfully attended to their official duties realizing the great responsibilities put upon them by the rank and file. It must also be mentioned that the relations between the Board of Directors and the management were most cordial.

To the comrades of the Building Trades who have given so much of their time and energy to have the necessary alterations and repair work properly done, we express the thanks of the Labor Publishing Com-

Comrades, friends! The last nine months have furnished an example what we can accomplish by hard work and sincere co-operation for the benefit of the great labor movement. Onward, ever onward! Greater

work will be crowned by greater success and most glorious victories. Let us spread the great gospel of

eternal truths: "Labor creates all values and is entitled to the full fruits of its ef-

The emancipation of labor must be achieved by the working people themselves!

forts."

Fraternally Yours, G. A. Hoehn, for the Editorial and Business Management.

Wm. M. Brandt, President of the Labor Publishing Company.

Federated Railroad Trades Convention

Forty-five Delegates Meet and Elect Oficers.

As already referred to in last week's LABOR, the Federation of Railway Employes of the Missouri Pacific System, met in St. Louis during the first week in February and perfected its organization by the election of permanent officers, adopting by-laws and electing an advisory board.

About fifty delegates were in attendance. A law committee was elected and instructed to draft bylaws, which were reported and adopted by the convention.

The following officers were elected: President, E. H. Grant, Boilermakers' and Helpers, Kansas City, Mo.; vice-president, John Reid, Blacksmiths and Helpers, Kansas City, Kas.; vice-president, O. E. Hoard, Sheetmetal Workers, Kansas City, Kas.; secretary-treasurer, A. O. Wharton, Machinists, St. Louis, Mo.

The advisory board consists of three members of each of the four crafts, and is as follows:

Machinists-A. O. Wharton, St. Louis, Mo.; G. P. Davidson, Little Rock, Ark., and C. V. Holmes, Osawatomie, Kas. Boilermakers and Helpers-E. H.

Grant, Kansas City, Mo.; C. F. Batman, Nevada, Mo., and P. Sullivan, Little Rock, Ark. Blacksmiths and Helpers-John

Reid, Kansas City, Kan.: O. B. Funk. Little Rock, Aark., and J. S. Mc-Grath, Sedalia, Mo.

Sheet Metal Workers-O. Hoard, Kansas City, Kan.; W. J. Beardsley, Little Rock, Ark., and R. D. Farmer, Sedalia, Mo.

All grievances were referred to the System Federation Advisory Board, with full power to act and instruction to remain in St. Louis until the grievances of all crafts have been satisfactorily adjusted.

The Steamfitters' and Carpenters Trouble.

The controversy in the Building
Trades Department of the American
Federation of Labor, which resulted in the expulsion of the Brotherhood in the expulsion of the Brotherhood in the Bro tion of Steamfitters at the St. Louis convention last November, was considered by the A. F. of L. Executivee Council in session last week, but no action was taken. After considerable discussion, the whole matter was postponed until the next quarterly meeting of the council, and in the meantime President Gompers is to use his influence with all parties concerned to endeavor to bring about an adjustment of the trouble.

HUBER WINS CLOSE CONTEST.

Carpenters' Head Re-Elected by 151

Votes. Tellers having in charge the Car-

We cannot conclude this report is re-elected, by a vote of 20,466, over his competitor, Wm. C. Schardt, of Chicago, who received 20, 315 sition. Thomas Neale received 29,-729 votes for Treasurer over William Michaels of St. Louis, who received 13,819. Practically all the old officers were re-elected, but the vote received by Schardt for President was the big surprise. The Chicago man is classed as "anti-administration."-Toledo Union Leader.

Iron and Wire Workers Will Hold Open Meetings.

Extensive arrangements are being made for an open meeting of the Inside Workers of the B. & S. Iron and Wire Workers, Local Union No. 62, to be held at the New Club Hall, Thirteenth and Chouteau, Thursday, March 9. It is expected that every brother working in the trade will attend. "United we stand, divided we

Always Behind.

"Is your son still pursuing his studies, Mrs. Brown?"

"Yes; but it seems to be a stern chase."-Life.

Socialist Primary Elections

Office of Board of Election Commissioners.

Board of Election Commissioners.

Pursuant to notice given by the City Central Committee of the Socialist Party of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, being the managing and controlling committee of said party in said city, the Board of Election Commissioners will hold a primary election of said party on March 4, 1911, between the hours of one o'clock and eight o'clock p. m., in the various primary districts, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Socialist Party Convention, to be held at 966 Choufeau avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, on March 6, 1911, at 7:30 p. m., fof the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, to be voted for at the election to be held on April'4, 1911, to-wit:

Six members of the City Council, four members of the Board of Education and twenty-eight members of the House of Delegates. Said delegates shall also transact such other business as may legally come before the convention.

as may legally come before the convention.

The number of delegates from each ward shall be as follows: Ward 1, 3 delegates; Ward 2, 3 delegates; Ward 3, 3 delegates; Ward 4, 2 delegates; Ward 5, 2 delegates; Ward 6, 1 delegate; Ward 7, 2 delegates; Ward 8, 4 delegates; Ward 9, 6 delegates; Ward 10, 9 delegates; Ward 11, 5 delegates; Ward 12, 4 delegates; Ward 13, 4 delegates; Ward 14, 4 delegates; Ward 15, 5 delegates; Ward 14, 1 delegate; Ward 18, 2 delegates; Ward 19, 1 delegate; Ward 20, 1 delegate; Ward 21, 3 delegates; Ward 29, 1 delegate; Ward 21, 4 delegate; Ward 21, 4 delegate; Ward 22, 1 delegate; Ward 26, 1 delegate; Ward 27, 5 delegates; Ward 28, no delegates.

The Board of Election Commissioners

The Board of Election Commissioners hereby designate the following polling places for said primary election:

First District—Precincts 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14. Polling place, No. 2048 E. Prairie Ave.
Second District—Precincts 3, 4, 5, 6, 13. Polling place, No. 6106 Prescott Ward 2.

The two districts are combined. Pre-pincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14. Polling place, No. 3501 N. Ninth St. Ward 5.

First District—Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. Polling place, No.

First District—Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10. Polling place, No. 1800 S.

Ward 9. First District—Precincts 4, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 13. Polling place, No. 1006 Victor

Second District—Precincts 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16. Polling place, No. 1210 Sidney St. Ward 10. First District—Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11. Polling place, No. 1939 Chero-ee St.

Second District—Precincts 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15. Polling place, No. 2636 Cherokee St. Ward 11.

First District—Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Polling place, No. 3948 S. Broadway. Second District—Precincts 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. Polling place, No. 3103 Cherokee St.

Ward 12. First District-Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11. Polling place, No. 6810 S. Broad

Second District—Precincts 7, 8, 9, 10 12, 13. Polling place, No. 3669 Rober Ward 13. First District—Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 10. Polling place, No. 3847 Compton

Ave. Second District—Precincts 5, 6, 7, 8. Polling place, No. 3840 Shaw Ave. Ward 15. First District—Precincts 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 11. Polling place, No. 1609 S. Jeffer-

Second District—Precincts 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14. Polling place, No. 2729 Park Avenue. Ward 21. First District—Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, Polling place, No. 3900 N. Grand. Second District—Precincts 5, 7, 8, 9, 10. Polling place, No. 4444 Penrose St.

Ward 27.

First District—Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Polling place, No. 5347 Theodosia Ave. Second District—Precincts 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Polling place, No. 5552 Easton Ave.

In testimony whereof, the said Board of Election Commissioners has caused this notice to be signed by its chairman, attested by its secretary, and its official seal affixed at office in St. Louis this 11th day of February, 1911.

HENRY KORTJOHN, JR.,

> HENRY W. BLODGETT, JOSEPH W. JAMISON, Members of the Board.

H. G. BEEDLE, Secretary.

Second Ward Socialist Party Club

Will give its annual family entertainment Saturday, February 18, 1911, at Reiss' Hall, Blair avenue penters' referendum vote for na-tional officers have announced that find program and a good time for all William Huber, present incumbent, who attend. Admission, 10 cents.

Cigars PEN MAR; - 100 SUNRISE - 50 Brandt & Stahl, Walnut Street PEN MAR :- 10c

(Continued from Page 1)

Is there not a case of almost criminal carelessness involved?

Perhaps criminal carelessness can not be charged to judges who are possessed of the power to issue injunctions against labor organizations in cases of strikes.

Whose fault is it that such grave errors can creep into an important decree issued by a judge of the Circuit Court?

The injunction decree even includes the names of strikebreakers who worked for Marx & Haas during the first month of the lockout, and are still there.

And what is the object of this decision?

. Why is it that the permanent in junction is not granted until about sixteen months after the granting of the temporary injunction?

Why this delay?

pile?"

Why are certain people singled out in the decree for the permanent injunction, some of whom have not been near the Marx & Haas plant since the first day of the lockout?

Why was the case not heard in December, 1909, as originally decided

Why did some of the now enjoined Union Garment Workers not learn of the "decree" of December 30, 1910, until February, i. e., five weeks

Why have the rest of the enjoined Union men and women not been notified up to the present day? Where is the "nigger in the wood-

Yet "It is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the defendants herein specifically enjoined and mentioned shall pay the costs of these proceedings, and that execution issue there-

Of course. The honorable judge says so. His word is the law, and his injunction must be obeyed, even on the sidewalks and streets at Sixteenth and Market streets.

We may inform Honorable Judge Williams that the granting of the temporary injunction in October, 1909, drove one honest, law-abiding workman to the insane asylum and destroyed at least one happy home.

How many workingmen's homes are to be destroyed by this permanent injunction remains to be seen.

At any rate, Organized Labor of St. Louis, and throughout the United States, will not stand idly by and permit the rights of labor to be buried under the cloak of justice, law and order.

Some day in the near future the people's voice will be heard, loud and strong, and Mammon's minions in public office will be relegated to the rear for the good of humanity.

As to the fight of the Marx & Haas Clothing Company against the United Garment Workers, this latest decision of the court will not change the program of Organized Labor.

There can be no peace until the rights of Union labor are recognized by the firm, and until an honorable settlement of the differences has been brought about.

In conclusion, we call our readers attention to the appeal of the United Garment Workers of St. Louis. printed on the front page of this week's ST. LOUIS LABOR.

Your Duty to Join The Socialist Party

(Continued from Page 1)

active party membership may mean an additional 100 Socialist votes a the next election.

You can do great work, and the moment you become an active party member you will realize it.

You are a good trade union member. You are doing your duty to your Union. For this you deserve general recognition and encouragement. On election days you vote the Socialist ticket. This is the act of a good trade union member.

But your duties do not end there As a Socialist trade unionist you should also be an active party mem-

Suppose you, as a member of your union, would hold aloof from the real trade union work, where would your union be?

The same holds good in the Socialist Party. It is not so much the 25 cents of monthly dues, but your activity and interest displayed for the growth and upbuilding of our party which makes your membership important.

And your example will be followed by others.

Look to Milwaukee! There the leading men and the rank and file of the trade union movement have successfully concentrated their forces under the glorious banner of the Socialist Party.

FOR THE SOCIALIST PARTY MUNICIPAL GAMPAIGN.

I OIL IIIL	U
V. Lino\$.50
	1.00
ohn Endrup	5.00
F. Brueggemann	1.00
A. Zuckermann	1.00
açob Conrad	1.00
Fred Raschdorf	1.00
dath. Neff	5:00
Math. Neff Ed Meyer ac. Ritthaler	.50
Mayer	.50
Calmar Berne	1.00
. C. S J. G	.50
lenry Stork	1.00
F. Brueggemann	1.00
O. Kaemmerer	
Albert Strauss List:	.50
Mrs. Stella Strauss Miss Minnie Strauss	.25 .25
Friend	.25 .50
Casper Meyer L. Zumsteg	.25
Frank Swoboda	.25 .50
G. W. Mueller Theo. Schader	.25 .25
Henry Flier	.25
Rob Blaser	.15
L. Verderber	.25
George Schalek C. B. F. Kollery	.25
F. Kollery	.25
R. Eggmann Frank Otto W. Miller	.15
Aug. Dueber W. Lautner	.25
J. Geimer	.25
F. Rathert B. Spraul	.25
Charles Lindner Frank Renisch	.25
Herman Stamm	.25
John Lodoly	.25 .25
Adam Bock	1,00
Ben Engel	.25 .25
Lawrence Siebert	.10
B. Mueller	.25
Joseph Ray	.25
B. J. Busch	.50
Harry Devos E. J. Valleroy George Hassen	.25
Henry Peter	.25
Jacob Bosz	.25
George Kohrig	1.00
Frank Schmitz	.25
R. Fischer	.15
Fred Schilling	.15
J. Kannapel, Jr Fred Schoelkopf	.25
George Masser	.15
George Liedl	.25
Unknown	.15
Peter Theobald Joseph Hager	.50 .25
P. Hahn	.25
George Mueller	.25 .25
Alf. Gravis	.25
William Hagler Conrad Schaner	.25
Carl Bacher E. Ecker	.25
G. J. Boehnlein	.50 .25
Victor Dittrich	.25 .25
Charles Golez Frank Schmitt	.25 .25
Adam Feick	.25
Anton Meyerhofer Ignatz Tury	.25
A. Schimmer	.25
Probst	.25
C. H. Bachmann List:	.25.
C. H. Bachmann	1.00
Lizzie Bachmann	.25
J. F Max Brunhofer	.25
Max Hertel	1.00
Daniel Maurer	.50
John P	.25
George Klein	.25
Joseph Bucher	.25
Henry Fritzmeyer Henry Schwalb	.25
H. Rolf	.25

M. B

First

Lett

C. H

Hen

Lin

Comrades! We need your help. Let not your duties be taken care of

by others. Join the Socialist Party!

Join the Socialist Branch of your ward! Your good will, your advice, your help is needed.

It is you who must decide the question:

Shall the Socialists of St. Louis capture the city government like the proletariat took possession of the City Hall of Milwaukee?

Do not hesitate a moment! Act promptly!

· For further information call at Socialist Headquarters, 966 Chouteau avenue. GENERAL COMMITTEE

Socialist Party of St. Louis.

	John Neusel	.50	No Name	.25
	Peter Routh	.25	. W. Beck	.25
1	Joseph Hoffman	.25	Aug. Bressert	.50
	Joseph Ludwig	.25	H. Brenessel	.25
1	Th. Lepper	.25	S. Brenessel	.10
1	J. Mann	.25	Dave Brussel	.15
	Jac. Reichenberger	.25	Zasfolft	.25
	Fred Dilla	.25	Alex	.20
	Ed Liebungut	.25	F. Morische	.50
	Jac. Sablatník	.25	Anton Klaus List:	
	B. Helm	.25	Anton Klaus	.25
	H. Hertrampl	.25	William Lamely	.10
~	Engineer	.50	C. Erdman	.50
	Aug. Luettig	.50	Gus Sanquist	.10
	And. Hirt	.25	Fred Schmans	.25
	M. Blumer	.50	And. Zehnle	.25
	George Arras	.25	George Rauche	.10
* 1	H. Meier	.25	George Knorr	.25
1	Charles Biehl	.25	Karl Schiller	.25
	F. Thenhaus	.50	Max Lehmann	.25
Pe	ter Weisz List:		Frank Wolf	.25
1	Peter Weisz	.50	F. Duckstein	.25
	Jacob Paulus	.25	Fred Seibel	.25
	John Burger	.25	Fritz Haeuber	25
1	George Lipp	.50	Jacob Blecht	.25
	L. Scharoschi	50	John Kreutz	.25
	M. Backes	.25	John Deis	.25
	M. Trendler	.25	A. Steiner	.10
	N. Lux	.25	A. Bangner	.25
			A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR	

Annual March Festival

→ Campaign Demonstration ←

ST. LOUIS SOCIALISTS ON SATURDAY MARCH 18TH.

8 P. M.

NEW CLUB HALL, 13th Str. and Chouteau Ave

GOOD SPEAKERS			
Entertainment and Dance.		Admission, IOc a Person.	\mathbb{H}
			11.
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	∐ ^
	1		=
Joseph Folk	.10	Jos. Albers	.25
George Braun	.25	Jacob Jacob	.25
John Tengler	.50	W. G. Hipp, Jr	.25
Backes List: Paul Gewi	.25	John Steindl	.25 .10 J
Frank Schaefer	.25	John Schwoeblt List: Joseph Neft	.50
Joseph Warshall Joseph Racher	.25	M. Hausladen	.25
John Werkman	.25	W. Forster Phil Walch	.50
Jac. Oberle	.50	And. Coester	.25
G. B. Streader Theo. Elder	1.00	Phil Denger	.50
Gus Bauer	1.00	W. Kuhlmann, Jr	.50
C. Schultheis	.25	M. Schaan Herm. Behrensen	.25 N
Fred Hammer	.50	M. Scheublin	.10
Henry Kloth Peter Huellen	.50	John Kirk	.50
Carl Sauer	.25	Emil Heitzmann	.50
A. E. C. Wieger	.50	Otto Pinska	.25
O. Pollard Frad Trumpold	.25	E. Stradelhofer	.25
W. E. Meyer	.25	Nick Schoppe	.25
Robert Uhlig	.50	Christ Muth	.25
Louis Linsin	.50	Ernst Wiehle	.25
Ev. Ely	.50	George Oehler	.50 I
Ed Gruenenfelder	.50.	Anton Jankowsky	.25
J. Linsin	.50	O. Wahlin	.25
G. J. Keim	.25 .50		1.00
tish Branch List:		Minnie L. Hoehn	.50
John Schiller	.25 .25	Willie Hoehn	1.00
Christ Jacobson	.25	John Hack List: John Hack	.50
Val. Haase	.50	Jos. Michalke	.10
J. Neumann	.25	Peter Limmer George Bluemel	.25
R. Gross	.10 .25	Wm. Rake	.25
Hirschenhofer List:		W. Weinlein	.25
O. F. Gergs Edw. Fuchs	.25 .25	Joseph Hale List:	1
R. Bruckner	.25	Joseph Hale	.50
Cash L. Neubauer	.25	G. Stier	.50
J. E. Bokel	1.00	William Halter	.50
Sam Ernst	.25	George Beitler List: George Beitler	.25
Herm. Suppe	.50 1.00	Henry Erler	.25
ary Albert List:		C. Matli	.25
Henry Albert	.50 1.25	Anton Schandl	.25
Charles Weder	.25	Joseph Weinacht Jos. Reisenhofer	.25
A. Nettmann	.50	John Fischer	.25
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C. A. Meyers	.50
A Friend	.25
D. E. Parks	.10
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A. Michler List:	1.00
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E. Ebenhoh	.25
S. P. Doyle	.25
F. R. Purdy	.25
H. T. Friedrichs	.50
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John Ackermann	.50
M. Wimer	.25
F. P. Williams	.25
J. Leonard	.25
Tes Parsons	.25
J. Munro	.25
William Noll	
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J. G. Burdell	25
J. Beckman	.25
J. J. Sapper	.25
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Fred Stocker List:	
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Frank Hamert	.25
G. Rascheck	.25
Charles Mees	.25
Gus Mees	.25
Joseph Lachnit	.50
Mrs. Buehler	.25
Albert Teverton	.25
William Ast	.25
Frank Wieman	.23
Chas. Wonneberg	25
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Charles Cerny	25
Joseph Cerny	
Fred Grosche	.50
Chas. Gabinsti	.50
M. Schutt	.50
Joseph Strupp	.25
Henry Glasner	25
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Geo. Scheuermann	.20
Wizemann	.25
Heidi	.20
Taugner	
Koller	21
A. Senutem Mat.	
J. Gallina	.50

J. Giancola

ob Dorner List:

J. Giancola
Joseph Witt
Esknitz
R. Mieseles

John Fialka

Jacob Dorner

	Taugner
	Koller
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	J. Gallina
	A. Sendlein
	C. M. Sendlein
	C. M. Sendlein V. H. Sendlein
	G. B. Sendlein
	B. Bowser
	J. C. Auche
	Frank Miestrell
	Mitze Sendlein,
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	Joseph Waninga
*	Joseph Vogler
	Ch. P
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	E. B
	Phil R
	John Hohman
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	Emil Weimacht
	M. Ehrlacher
	Christ Maier
	N. Wirz
	Theo. Heitzmann
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	R. Buehler
	Unbekannt
	George Krinninger
	Theo. Harnist
	Henry Beisel
	William Klein
	C. W. E
L.	Krieger List:
	Andy Lorck
	Karl Hofer
	Frank Klema
	Ernst Kuhn
	Robert Platz
	Ben Krause
	N. Rosenstengel
	J. Siverts
	T. Hake
	Jos. Wondracheck
	B. Cabulka
	Frank Baumann
	Frank Matuba
	Emil Jarosch
	Mike Drda
	L. Krieger
	G. McKenney List:
v.	G. McKenney List:
	U. G. McKenney
	Rich. Fischer
	A. Wilie
	J. B
	S. S
	F. Meader

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	U. G. McKenney
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	A. Wilie
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	F. Meader .
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	Gus Sendke
	W. Wilson
	M. Michel
	John Janeso
	William Budt L
	John Beitler
	Albert Doss
	Henry Verb
	Fred Held
)	August Doe
,	N. Schutz .
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•	William Ha
	John Thiese
	Mollie Budt
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,	Gus Keller
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	William Bu
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5	M. Michel
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	Henry Verbeke
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5	N. Schutz
Ð	George Phillips
0	William Haemmeke
5	John Thiesen
	Mollie Budt
0	Henrietta Antweiler
5	Gus Keller
5	Jack Knebel
5	William Budt
5	A. Pfister
	A. Schicktanz List:
0	A. Schicktanz
5	J. G. Lochmann
5	M. Lochmann
5	L. Schnemann
5	F. Schnemann
	W. Wiebusch
5	J. Roessler
5	W. Winge
0	E. Thoma
	Brinkmeyer
0	G. Cummins
5	Joseph Edler
5	Victor Moss
5	Aug. Schoenleber

. leber Aug. Aartmann

Aug. Althoff
Henry Wiese
C. Herkenhoff
John Roettig

Four rooms, 1911 Penn street.

The United Mine **Workers' Convention**

By Adolf Germer

The convention of the United Mine Workers of America, recently held in Columbus, Ohio, marked an epoch in the history of the American labor movement. It sets a pace which other labor unions would do well to take up.

The day of concealing our feelings on the labor question because of a possible ill effect it may have on the standing of certain "labor leaders" with the capitalists is a thing of the past, and we must speak out in ringing tones, for the capitalist class has drawn the line clearly in every conflict with the workers.

The delegates to the international convention recognized this fact in repudiating the National Civic Federation, and their action came like a thunder-bolt from a clear sky. No one, except those on the ground and who knew the temper of the delegates, would have even dreamed that the United Mine Workers of America in their international convention would condemn the organization that for the past two years has been paying John

55 Mitchell a princely annual salary.
25 The delegates went further than
25 merely condemn the National Civic Federation. They made it a part of the 1.00 Constitution, and now no one a member of the National Civic Federation can hold membership in the United .25 Mine Workers of America.

There was not so much objection to condemning the Civic Federation, for its services in the interest of the capitalist class were too manifest. Not one delegate would dare to defend it. The most they would do was to ask, "Has it done any harm?" But when the con-vention reached the stage where John with the latest the stage where some 25 mitchell would be put squarely up 25 against it, his personal admirers were 50 on the job, and every imaginable 50 scheme was resorted to to sidetrack 50 the proposition. But there was "nothing doing." The convention had de-.25 ing doing." The convention had de-.25 nounced the Belmont, Carnegie, Easly .25 oufit as arch-enemies to labor and their National Civic Federation" as an aux-National Civic Federation" as an auxiliary to the capitalist class in the exploitation of the workers and an agency to further fasten the fetters of wage bondage on the limbs of labor." To be consistent, the delegates could do nothing other than incorporate that expression in the Constitution. They were equal to the occasion, and on a rising vote the constitutional amend-ment carried by 10 votes. The opposition to it were not satisfied and de-manded a roll call. This was granted, with the net result that the majority

was increased to 246.

It is to be hoped that other organizations will follow the lead of the United Mine Workers and that in the near future every official of organized labor will be forced to sever his connection with this labor-drugging brig-ade or be relegated to oblivion. We are engaged in a class struggle and the battle must be fought out along those lines. Another important act of the conven-

tion was to pass a resolution looking for a working agreement with the different railroad brotherhoods. If this resolution materializes, which it should, there is no power on earth that can thwart the success of the or-ganized workers. With the railroad men and the miners allied, they can dictate the policy of the nation, and the only thing that stands in the way of this is, either indifference or ignorance on the part of either or both par-ties. The miners have taken the initiative, and it is up to the railroad men to make the next move.

Wonders could be accomplished if

these two industrial armies were united. The railroad men would refuse to haul coal mined by scab miners, and the miners, in turn, would refuse to dig coal to be hauled and used by scab railroad men. The situation would be reversed and instead of, as now, labor being at the mercy of the plutes, they would be at the mercy of labor. Of course, the capitalists would op-pose such an arrangement with all the

power at their command. And I should not be surprised if the Brotherhoods' officials would aid the money power in their opposition to such a unity. Their record in the past would indicate such an attitude. If they are hostile, we must make an appeal to the rank and file, and when they once arise they will dethrone all the leeches that now sap their vitals, and industrial freedom will e a glorious reality.

Belleville, Ill., February 12, 1911.

J. W. Beck

L. Lutz	25
O. A. Wiedemann List:	
John Dobler	.50
E. J. Seib	.50
W. H. Helm	.25
L. F. Dehn	.25
Andrew Card	.50
O. A. Weidemann	,50
Jul. Callewaert List:	
Jul. Callewaert	25
Sam Hammerle	25
Edw. Beckerman	.25
M. Groh	1.00
Jos. M. Leopold	.25
Fred Blum	.25
W. M. Brandt List:	
Adam Nutz	1.00
Felix Reb	1.00
Wm. Brandt	2.00
Otto Pauls List:	
O. Pauls	1.00
B. Gladitsch	
I E. Hildebrand	1.00
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and kitchen; gas and water. \$1,300. \$50.00 cash; balance, \$25.00 every 3 months. Inquire 2818 Wyoming st.

low rate to good family. Inquire from Henry Krumm, 3447 Magnolia avenue. Telephone: Kinloch, Victor

Leo Deutsch.

ARRIVED IN NEW YORK AFTER SECOND ESCAPE FROM SIBERIA.

Will Publish Socialist Paper.

New York, Feb. 6 .- On the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria of the Hamburg-American line there arrived yesterday one of the most interesting figures of the Russian revolution -Leo Gregorovich Deutsch.

Deutch comes to America to take charge of a Socialist paper in the Russian language, which will be started in New York in a short time.

While belonging to the few remaining Russian revolutionists who rank with Kropotkin, Tchaikowsky, and Katherine Breshkowskaya, or "Babushka," as she is generally called. Deutsch is alive to the present-day problem of the working class the world over, and his coming to the New World to take charge of the Russian journal is hailed with joy by Russian Socialists here.

The story of Deutsch reads more like a romance. Sixteen years he spent in Siberia, and the memories of these years spent in one of the remotest prisons of Asiatic Russia, the Kara prison, have been told by him in a book which he named "Sixteen Years in Siberia."

The book has been translated into every European language. It has been read and reread, and with every new reading of the book the interest in the writer, as well as in what he has to tell, has grown.

Socialist Activity In Arkansas

Women Comrades Hold Conference in May at Fort Smith.

Huntington, Ark., Feb. 7 .- The Congress of Socialist Women of Arkansas will be held in Fort Smith on May 9th and 10th, 1911. This place has been chosen as most central to the women who have said they would be there, and it is hoped that our women comrades will be on hand with papers and discussions that will increase the interest of every woman in the state.

Comrade Helen Unterman of Midland, Ark., is state correspondent. and has written several hunderd letters to the women of this state, and importance of this movement among women and explaining the purposes and plans, as issued by the Women's National Committee. The Socialist movement has suffered from the absence of an equal number of women with the men in each local. This serious erro must be corrected, and to this end the plans of the Woman's Committee is directed. The state office joins the national office in soliciting the aid of every comrade to help this work in every way possible.

state office asking that the locals in persons. Yet this vast crowd was seven congressional districts shall nominate a state committeeman for each district, as the State Constitution provides. In response to these calls but one nomination has been made. During the next week another call will be made, and in self-defense you had better get together and nominate some one, for kicking for a thing that he should that I see you tied hand and foot. It have until he gets it, and the state reminds me of a picture Carlyle office will not quit until a full state committee has been nominated and elected. See that your local is in good standing, or, if not, put it so. and be ready to nominate the comrade (he must have been a member of the party for one year) who will the enchanted workman, begging for represent your district on the com- the opportunity to work. You can-

WELLS LÉFEVRE, State Secretary.

Chicago Garment

The Right of Organization Recognized and Blacklist Defeated.

Chicago, Feb. 6 .- Assured that the exposures of the blacklist bureau would prevent further abridging of their right to organize into unions, the striking Garment Workers have decided to close their struggle of twenty-two weeks' duration and re-

The action to close the strike was taken at a meeting of the executive committee of the strike conference when it was learned that all of the big firms would take their former employes back without discrimina-

The close of the strike is not They feel that their loyalty in remaining out after the Hart, Schaffner & Marx agreement was signed, win it."

has resulted in the appointment of the Senate investigating committee, present seamen's strike, and added: with the assurance of the elimina-Russian Revolutionist tion of the blacklist features in the against these seamen that are out employment methods of the association" houses.

> The strike commenced September 22, when a foreman in one of the need bread yourself. But, my shops attempted to reduce the piecework wages, in the face of the rapid se in the cost of living. It has been marked by five deaths, all of them directly traceable to the use of imported "sluggers" and by the employers.

The greatest number of strikers out at one time was 45,000, and the estimated loss in wages is \$3,000. 000. The loss to the manufacturers is more than twice as much.

Attempt to Check Socialism in Wisconsin

'Non-Partisan" Bill Prepared to Check Onward March of Socialism.

The great remedy against Socialism, the Milwaukee anti-Socialists imagine, is to pass some law makelect their candidates. They have tried several of these laws-the 20 per cent primary law, the aldermenat-large law and others. But all of these have only reacted in favor of the Socialists.

Now they are going to try again. They have drafted two non-partisan bills, the object of which is to make the approaching judicial and school board election in Milwaukee strictly non-partisan election.

They are trying to rush these bills through the present Legislature, so that they will go into effect at once. In this way they hope to keep Socialist judges off the bench.

For some reason the capitalists have a great dread of Socialist judges and Socialist police. They are less afraid of Socialists in other offices. But that any man should sig on the bench who would give equal justice to the working class is a dreadful outlok for the capitalist

These non-partisan bils are, there fore, being hurried through the Wisconsin Legislature. The Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections has reported them favorably, with only one dissenting vote, that of Assemblyman Hahn, Socialist, who is a member of this committee.

Senator Gaylord and Assemblyman Hahn both argued against these to each local secretary, urging the bills. They showed that such an elec tion would be non-partisan only in name. This is very clear from the rising generation.—Mexican Herald. fact that the advocates of the bills make no secret of the fact that they were introduced to knock the Socialists.

The mammoth carnival given by the Milwaukee Socialists last Sat tions of the world. urday was a tremendous success. Even the capitalist newspaers ad mit that it was the pargest crowd ever gathered under one roof in Milwaukee. The number in attendance Four calls have gone from the at one time is estimated at 25,000 singularly orderly. No intoxicated. disorderly or troublesome person was to be seen.

> addressed the Mayor Seidel said, in part:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies, Comrades and Workingmen-It is with extreme pain that I welcome you to drew of men with strong arms and strong feet, who were looking for work. It reminds me of that picture work. tI reminds me of that picture which depicts the extreme tragedy of modern civilization. I see in you not work. Why? Because you are enchanted by a new trinity, and that trinity is profit, rent and interest.

"The reason you cannot work is because it does not pay somebody to put you to work. The reason you are begging for a job is because the job Strike Ended does no longer belong to you.

"If there is anything you need especially, it is to put your brain into action.

"The workman's problems to-day are different from what they ever were in the civilization of the past and they must be handled in a different manner. To such an extent as you become masters of your enviextent you manage to take hold of the reins of government can you if they belong to their respective unions. govern to suit your class, and only to that extent.

"I understand that it is not easy for men who have been deprived of an education to emancipate themselves from their superstitions. And yet it is with dogged obstinacy that you must continue to go at it. Like looked upon as a loss by the strikers. bulldogs you must stick to the job until you wrestle it. Unless you do that there is no chance for you to

The Mayor then referred to the "We hope none of you will fight for better conditions. It may be hard to refuse the place, of a man who goes on strike, especially when you friends, you can never help your own cause by underbidding other men. This battle cannot be won in one day or in ten years. It will take a lifetime. But if you keep at it you are going to win in the end."

The capitalist papers are commenting on the fact that Mayor Seidel refused to recive an ex-President, Roosevelt, but that he had a warm welcome for the "down and This certainly was not the spirit of the former capitalistic administrations of Milwaukee!

E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary. Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 8, 1910.

Cost of Militarism.

Since 1885, a period of twenty-five years, it has cost Europe to maintain that place owe their existence to his its armed peace-footing the prodigious sum of \$29,000,000,000, all of ing it harder for the Socialists to this apart from the cost of wars actually fought. Meantime the public debts of the European nations rose from \$21,000,000,000 to \$30,200. 000,000. This heavy burden, saddled on posterity, menaces the people of the future with bankruptcy. One noted French economist says that disaster is inevitable, for this stupendous aggregate of obligations can never be paid.

> It is authoritatively stated that all the wars of the nineteenth century, prior to the year 1885, cost less than one-half of the enormous amount spent to keep the peace in the last twenty-five years.

> France in the 218 years preceding 1872 fought wars costing her \$5,-000,000,000 but the armed peace of the last twenty-five years has cost her \$7,500,0000,000.

Great Britain in the 215 years preceding and including the Crimean war spent for warlike purposes \$6,-800,000,000, but a quarter of a cenmore than this.

These are facts not to be blinked along out of sight, and they serve to exzation to get rid of poverty, and to lower very sensibly the death rate. The \$29,000,000,000 spent in war preparations since 1885 would have established great colonies for the relief of congested old-world populations, would have got rid of slums. and given a sound education to the

mention the militarism in our own country? Uncle Sam will soon be at the head of the list of expenditures for army and navy among the na-

THAT GRIPE-NUT VERDICT.

Mich., is a fraud-a \$50,000 fraud; a court-declared fraud. Mr. Post will be remembered as the man who makes Postum and Grape-Nuts and

ber him-"There's a reason." Col- the International Congress to prolier's taunts him with a new one-'There's a verdict."—Spokane Labor

Robert Bandlow

The Well-Known Comrade of Cleve land, Ohio, Dead.

Comrade J. Mahlon Barnes writes from National Headquarters:

The death of Robert Bandlow of Cleveland, Ohio, on Sunday, January 29th, removes from the ranks of American Socialists a unique and inspiring character. Comrade Bandlow was born in Germany in 1852. When he was two years of age his parents settled in Cleveland, and in that city his entire life was spent. A printer by trade, Bandlow was active in the labor movement for more than thirty-five years. As a member of the central labor body of Cleveland, he was, during many years, a prominent and progressive worker in the interests of organized labor, and not a few of the unions of efforts.

Comrade Bandlow joined the Socialist movement in 1896, and during the fifteen years which elapsed between that time and his death he served the movement with wisdom, zeal and courage. He was a member of the National Committee in 1905 and of the National Executive Committee in 1905 and 1906, and delegate to-the National Conventions of 1904 and 1908. At the National Convention of 1908 he was, it will be remembered, one of the chairmen, a position for which his splendid grasp of parliamentary law and usages eminently fitted him.

An eloquent and forceful speaker and a writer of uo mean ability. Comrade Bandlow was perhaps at his best as a teacher and inspirer of younger men. Many of our best workers to-day wer trained and in spired by him. Almost his last written words were:

"Extend to the Comrades my thanks for their many expressions of good will-let me urge them to tury of armed peace has cost her follow up the good work of the last campaign by a close organization intelligent, class-conscious lines, disciplined in the knowledge plain in part the inability of civili- that, though individuals, from our collective "bouts" personalities must cease to sway us from the right See?" course. A united working class, ready, able and willing to battle for the emancipation of labor.'

Bandlow is dead, yet Bandlow lives. He is immortal! His stiffened fingers dropped the torch he bore so bravely, but other hands, inspired by Why talk about Europe and not him, wil bear it onward, and thus his spirit will live forever.

> Woman's Day, February 26, 1911, Comrades, Greeting:

The National Executive Committee, in the month of December, 1908 by resolution, set aside the last Sun-In a libel suit, in which it has been day in February as Woman's Day, to warded a \$50,000 verdict, Collier's be observed by all locals in further-Weekly has legally established the ance of the propoganda among wofact that C. W. Post of Battle Creek, men and for women's suffrage. Similar action was taken again the following year, and the National Congress, as a part of the report of the Woman's Committee, adopted the 'hobo' convention last Tuesday. He hates labor unions. You will remem- same, and instructed our delegates to

Massachusetts Bosses Fight Liability Law.

Boston, Mass.-In its present form the tentative liability bill is being you know a Socialist never quits Milwaukee. It is with extreme pain opposed by the Employers' Association, which has adopted a resolution opposing any compensation law that does not contain a clause requiring employes to contribute.

> 'If a compensation law is desirable there is but one just method: 1. It must be universal, applying to every worker, from the farm hand and servant in the house to the highest trained artisan. 2. It must be contributory on the part of each person benefiting from it. 3. It must be compulsory and the funds collected and disbursed by the state. This is Socialism. True. Why not acknowledge it? Believing that injured workmen should be cared for, the Employers' Association is now operating an insurance department which provides conpensation for injury or illness. and which is perfectly satisfactory to both employer and employe. Thus we avoid the Socialist danger and provide a self-respecting means by which the workman may contribute for his own protection," said George B. Hays, president of the Employers' Association.

> > ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION

leei like.



YOU EAT BEAR THE LABEL?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

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

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

> 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 Baker y Co., Hauck-Hoerr Bakery, St. Louis Bakery Co., Welle-Boettler Bake Home Bakery Co., Freund Bres. Bread Co. Ltd., McKinney Bread

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

pose the last Sunday of February as an International Woman's Day. It is to be hoped that this day will generally be observed by all locals of the party.

By concurrent action and request of the National Executive Committeen and the Woman's National Committee a special propaganda edition of "The Progressive Woman" has been prepared for Woman's Day, February 26, 1911.

Every local should get a big bundle. Prices: 35 copies, 50 cents; 75 copies, \$1.00; in lots of 100 or more, 1 cent each. Orders should be filed at once. Address The Progressive Woman, "Special Edition," Girard, Kansas. Fraternally submitted,

J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

FAITHFULLY.

Let us do our best, my brothers. In the work that nearest lies-Let us fill each day with effort In the present as it flies; If it is our part to labor,

Though distasteful work may be Let us lift life's heavy burdens And let's do it cheerfully.

Labor that is known as worship Is the honest sort and true, in whatever fate assigns us

There our best work we must do: You and I may both be certain If we tell it ruthfully-That the Lord has not mistaken

In the work cut out for me.

So let's do our part, my brothers, Of the world's work if we may, Blest to be accounted worthy In the struggle day by day;

Glad to stand among earth's toilers When from all its cares set free,

Happy with an easy conscience That we labored faithfully.

-Margaret Scott Hall.

The Editor's Troubles.

up," said William Winkle, dejectedly. "When I say you're out they won't believe me. They all say they

"Well, put them off somehow." said the ditor with a worried look Whatever they say, just tell them, That's what they all say." Be firm.

"Yes, sir." That afternoon a lady called. She

had hard features and an acid expression, and she demanded to see the editor at once. "Impossible," said William.

"But I'm his wife," persisted the lady.

"That's what they all say," said the boy .- Ex.

The

PROGRESSIVE WOMEN DR. L. H. DAVIS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE SOCIALIST WOMAN GIRARD, KANSAS. SUBSCRIPTIONS RATES:

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WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY "FORWARD" Meets every second Thursday at La-

bor 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.

Receipts at National Headquarters. The total receipts of the Socialist Party national headquarters for January, 1911, were \$4,682.93. Of

this amount \$3,938 were for dues. Total expenditures amounted to \$3,-Elmer Shepard

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Twenty-five years of fair deal ings have made the effice of the TOMBRIDGE AGENCY well liked by the public. Office No. 824 Chestnut Street. Both Phones.

Confession of their Bankruptcy As Parties.

By Congressman-Elect Victor L. Berger.

formers" of the present day is that sible without political parties. parties are corrupting our political life-particularly that national party politics is corrupting our local poli

Acting on this theory, some of the Milwaukee reformers lay special stress upon the banishment of all ties. parties from the ballot at judicial, school and municipal elections. They hope thereby to banish all evil and to elect so-called "good men."

However, one may ask, if parties are such an evil in local elections, why are they not an evil in state elections? A state election is a local election on a larger scale.

Furthermore, we should like to know in what way does the national men of old, who wanted to smash the party corrupt local politics in New York? Does the national Republican or the national Democratic party corrupt pure, innocent Tammany Hall? And do the "gray wolves" in the Chicago common council receive their impetus from W. H. Taft or from Camp Clark?

And while I am not at all an ad-I do not believe that Bryan was in any way responsible for the doings

If one looks a little closer at some of the men who are proposing to destroy all political parties, one is apt to find the following types:

I. The average bourgeois ideologist, who is looking for some explanation of the political rottenness, and would under no circumstances blame it to "business men in politics" and to legal graft. Such an opinion might interfere with the respect for himself, his best friends, and for capitalism in general.

nes graft, or legal graft, but who in ness and is trying to appear "good."

tician or lawyers who is looking for preferment by joining in the general cry for honest and efficient capitalistic government, which these statesmen hope to get by abandoing party lines.

It all amounts to a confession that democracy went into bankruptcy in the service of capitalism.

Because as a matter of fact a depeople) or a republic (res publica, the proletariat can never be ex-

STRIKEBREAKERS COSTLY.

Nothing too Good for the Garment

Workers Who Were Brought

to Chicago.

UNION MEN FARE SUMPTUOUSLY

AT EXPENSE OF CLOTHING

MANUFACTURER, WHO IS

COMPELLED TO PAY

TRANSPORTATION

HOME.

Scores of Eastern men who have

desired to see Chicago have availed

themselves of the opportunity to

come here without expense as strike-

breakers in the big tailoring estab-

lishments. As guests they have been

A party of seven men who were

engaged as cuters by an agency in

New York came to Chicago, got em-

ployment at good wages, and when

they expressed a fear of attack if

they went to live in boarding houses

acted as if the firm was giving a

birthday party. They ordered every-

thing on the menu, called for fancy

drinks and insisted on being taken to

and, from work in a taxicab. The

hotel bill at the end of the week

The superintendent was angry

clear through when he saw the bill

and sent for the seven tailors and

asked whether they considered them-

selves employes or guests of the

firm. For answer the men demanded

their pay and transportation back to

New York. Private detectives threw

That was what the strikebreakers

wanted. They were union men, but

not garment workers, who had come

here to see the city. They reported

the wages and transportation de

was threatened, and the manufactu-

rer, rather than to go to court, paid

the case to the striker's lawyer. Suit manded and gave each man a bonus

of \$20, as well as paying the lawyer

.The total expense in bringing the

seven strikebreakers here amounted

to more than \$700, and the work

they turned out during the week was

Carpenters, laborers, merchants

and clerks have managed to get a

aree trip to Chicago in the same way. As a general thing they stay a week,

live at a good hotel, take in the

sights of the city, and on pay day

demand and get their transportation

not wonth one-tenth of that sum.

for his time and trouble.

home.-Ex.

them out of the office.

amounted to exactly \$178.45.

decidedly expensive.

The great outcry of some "re- government by the people) is impos- pressed in a "non-partisan" man- ing on the ballot except the names

As long as we have democracy, and particularly, representative democracy, parties will be absolutely necessary for its expression. There will be either anarchy and crude factionalism or organized political par-

Men who politically organize around some issues and for the same class is concerned. And if the workclass interest, will always form a is called, or whether they call it a party or not.

The reformers-who are trying to smash parties, because they are corrupting political life—are acting in exactly the same way as the workmachines because they thought that the machines were responsible for their poverty. However, it is not the machine that the keeps the workman poor, but it is the capitalist ownership of the machine.

And in exactly the same way it is not the parties that are to blame for the political rottenness of our public mirer of the Democratic party, still life, but it is the capitalist ownership of the ruling parties.

Parties are as necessary in our po- mon litical life as machines in our industrial life.

Parties in the end are simply the political expression of economic in-

It is, therefore, only natural that class interest must sooner or later prevail in all parties. And any effort to suppress this is stupid, reactionary and absolutely undemo cratic.

Of course, I am willing to admit that there is absolutely no difference between the Republican and the II. The bld exploiter, politician Democratic parties. Or even between or lawyer, grown wealthy by busi- the Republican and Democratic "reformers." In congress or in the leghis old age has retired from busi- islature they can only be distin- past never cared much whether they guished by their seats on the floor-II. The young exploiter, poli- not by their actions or votes.

> If there were only these two parties, we should already have nonpartisanship in fact. Both of them represent capitalist class interests absolutely, and the only way to distinguish them would be to make them wear different colored ribbons cr ties on election day.

However, there is also another party which represents the interest mocracy (the rule of the demos, the of the working class. The interest of all party names of designation are to

The Mail Clerks Song.

Their Troubles and Tribulations Ex-

presed in Poetry.

Exposures of conditions existing

on the Tracy-Pierre Railway mail

run on the Chicago and Northwest-

ern come from Aberdeen, S. D., in

rhyme. Gag rule of the postal de-

partment has gone so far as to pro-

hibit the mail clerks from telling

in Congress that the population of

South Dakota has increased to such

an extent that more men are neces-

sary to handle the mails. The fol-

lowing "poem" is going the rounds

raising the ire of the local superin-

tendent on one hand and provoking

merriment on the other among the

mail men and the public generally:

The Mail Clerks' Appeal.

On the old Northwestern line,

And have had a strenuous time.

Were taken from their regular runs

Gave the boys the double cross.

The helpers who dont' run through,

But stop off at Huron town,

The other boys were ordered out

To keep the mails a-movin':

They refused to do the extra stunt,

The boys at Aberdeen were called

To go post-haste to Tracy,

Pierre,

did-

And now there's somethin' doin'.

And man the cars from there to

With instructions rather hazy.

And they refused—of course they

And so would you, our brothers:

They refused to "scab" for any man,

These men are loyal, tried and true,

But for many years have studied hard

And in this trouble which has come

we've not been treated

ONE OF THEM.

To become efficient workers.

We ask you, and ask fairly, To "judge not lest ye be judged,"

Have ne'er been known as shirk-

As so have many others.

To cut expenses down:

Were taken from their egular runs

The mail clerks down at Tracy,

A recent order came to them.

Emanating from the "boss."

years

they were taken to a hotel. They Have been overworked for several

representatives in Congress

ner. It must always be partisan to the working class, and naturally antagonistic to the capitalist interests as expressed either by the Republican or the Democratic party or by a reform "non-partisan" combination of both of them.

It is not at all a question of good or bad men as far as the working ing class-or any other class, for party-no matter by what name it that matter-if not permitted to express its opinion and demands through parties, then these opinions and demands will be expressed by violent means and finally through bloody revolution.

Neither is there such a thing as a 'non-partisan judge," as far as the working class is concerned. Every judge, be he a Republican or a Democrat, is bitterly partisan when it comes to judge modern labor conditions. Yet they have outgrown the old system and cannot be judged by the old laws and formulas.

The law business as such is to-day the most anti-Socialistic business in existence, and the lawyers are the real priests of the church of Mam-

Therefore it is not an easy task to find the proper material for a Socialist judge-to find a man who is learned both in the law and in economics-to find a man who has known the history of the past and who can foresee to some extent the development of the future and can shed the light of this knowledge upon the law-to find a man who is wise like a serpent but without falsehood like a dove-and who is honest and independent enough not to mind a bit if his decisions are overruled by the Supreme Court.

And on account of the lack of such material, the Socialists in the elected many judges or not.

However, our Civic Federation that is, the men's clubs of our English Protestant churches of Milwaukee-have appointed a special committee to provide a bill to abolish parties altogether, especially for judges and the school board.

All candidates who can scare up the signatures of a small number of voters on their petitions, are to be placed at random on the ballot-and be eliminated. There is to be noth- political anarchy.

Labor Leaders May Soon be Com-

pelled to Change Their Course

or Quit.

The resolution offered by Secre

tary-Treasurer Adolph Germer of Il-

linois Sub-District No. 6 at the Co-

lumbus national convention of the

United Mine Workers of America,

and adopted by that body, reads as

"The National Civic Federation, an

organization launched and financed

by and composed chiefly of men

whose antagonism to organized labor

is well known, has as its alleged

purpose the harmonizing of the in

terests of capital and labor, a posi-

tion which is economically unsound.

follows:

On Civic Federation

Miners' Resolution

of the person seeking the office. This is to be supplemented by the "short ballot" which is to compel the voter to abandon party lines.

It is true, they try to save democratic appearances by providing for the initiative, the referendum, and the recall. But under the circumstances, this preservation of the forms of democracy will avail little, because the spirit of democracy is sacrificed.

We must not forget that Napoleon III., emperor of France, was elected by the "plebiscit" (referendum) and that the plebiscit was also his favorite method of covering up his tyranny.

Here the office seeker with the money to spend-particularly the so-called "good fellow." who knows how to spend it in the saloons to the best advantage, or who has friends who can do the trick for him-will be the winner. Or the men who can afford to advertise the most, or those backed by the biggest newspapers. wil have the best chance.

The netx best chance will be for the man who belongs to many secret societies or to many church societies, where they distribute ballots after the service on the Sunday before election.

Now, I say all this, although I might also add that here is one tremendous factor in this city-a big organization, which would also have a very good chance under that method, and that is the Socialist Party, simply on the strength of our organization. Only the new method will require a good deal more work from us. However, this method will demor-

alize all the other beneficent forces. For we must not forget that at the present day, no matter how rotten a party may be, it is to a certain extent responsible to the people who voted that ticket for the selection of its candidates. These candidates may be grafters and rascals. But their party is beyond any doubt responsible for them to the electors.

Even Tammany Hall in New York is responsible to a certain extent. And we all know that Dave Rose was held responsible by the voters of Milwaukee.

Abolish parties and nobody will be responsible. We shall have absolute

THE CARPENTERS' ELECTION.

The following is an unofficial report of the general election of officers of the United Brotherhood of

Carpenters and Joiners of America: General President. 20,446

'It is well known that every achievement labor has made has not been as a grant from the employing First General Executive Board. class, but has been fought for and in altogether too many instances paid for at the price of the lives of cur comrades of the working army.

"The spirit of revolt against economic oppression has manifested itself in a degree that threatened the forts of capitalism, and to chloroform the labor movement into a more submissive mood the National Civic Federation was conceived.

"We need not look for favors from the Belmonts, Carnegies, Tafts, etc., who are the moving spirits of the civic federation; their records as enemies of the interests of labor cannot be disputed.

"In the light of these facts, we the United Mine Workers of America, in annual convention assembled condemn the National Civic Federation as an auxiliary to the capitalist class in the exploitation of the workers, and as an agency to further the fetters of wage bonds on the limbs of labor."

member

sving Fieture & Projectin

Union 26. 143.

For General President.

Schardt 20,315 First Vice-President. Second Vice-President. Reynolds 9,674 McKinley 16.969 Cheshire General Secretary. 38,750 General Treasurer.

Second General Executive Board. McLaughlin 20,917 Third General Executive Board. Potts 8,959 Revis 3,356

Hutchinson 8,294 Fourth General Executive Board. Fifth General Executive Board. Blackmore 1,365 Walquist 20,385

Sixth General Executive Board. Cole 35,556 Seventh General Executive Board. Martel 35,729

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DAVE GOLDSTEIN IN ACTION.

treats the Golstein lecture against Socialism very gingerly, merely stating that it tok place. The Citizen is no fool, and can see through a fellow as well as the next one. Tricky little Dave is simply working the Catholic church to carry out some of his own revenges. Years ago a Martha Moore Avery, an erratic and also a voluptuous woman, was very active in the Socialist movement in Boston. Her specialty was to break into trade union meetings and make a first-class nuisance of herself. The Socialists got mighty sick of her antics, and when she tried to make herself the local boss of the party, they brought matters to a crisis and she was dumped out of the party. And with her went little Davie Goldstein, and the queer pair then pretended to espouse Catholicism in order to wreak a lasting revenge on the Socialists. They also put themselves at the beck and call of the capitalists. Any Catholic who Workingmen's Headquariers gets taken in by either of them deserves his fate.-Social Democratic

We notice that the Catholic Citi-

The Commission Form of Govern ment.

The workingmen of Peoria deserve to be congratulated for the stand taken on the question of commission form of government. In an open debate, without any restrictions, the labor meeting of January 30 overwhelmingly opposed commission form, under the present inadequate and abortive law, the majority being 70 to 16. The proposal of a certain pub-

lisher to defray the expenses of a

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committe of laboring men to go to Des Moines as the law itself, for it is a foregone conclusion that every officer under the system, being himself beneficiary, is bound to endorse the system. New brooms are supposed to sweep clean. No city has yet given the system such a trial as would justify anybody in claiming for it perfection or evidence of safety.

The primary fact is elf-evidentthat a commissioner can steal if he wishes to, as easily if not more so than an alderman. And another fact stands out pre-eminently-that he commission form is retrogressive and not progressive.

Let us look forward instead of backward. If we are going to adopt any innovation, let it be one that will increase instead of decreasing the powers of the people.- The Sat-

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These books are by CHARLES LINCOLN PHIFER, associate editor of the Appeal to Reason, and have attracted wide attention because of their unique treatment of historical facts. The wo will be sent to any one address for 50 cents. Address ST. LOUIS LABOR,

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Not Afraid of Wirepullers.

SUNDAY REST DEMANDED FOR POSTOFFICE CLERKS.

CITIZENS' ALLIANCE MANAGERS TRYING TO KILL LABOR LEGISLATION.

Electrical Workers' Controversy.

LOCAL BARBERS NOT RESPONSI-BLE FOR SINS OF INTER-NATIONAL EDITOR:

Last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union was well attended and important business was transacted.

President Louis Philippi was in the chair. Secretary Kreyling submited his report, of which the foilowing items are of general interest:

Boycott Endorsed .- All efforts to settle differences with Spaizman's bakery failed and the boycott was en-

Grievance Still Pending .- Griev-No. 6 against the Imperial Theater is still unsettled, ewing to some disagreement between this union and the Engineers' Union.

Placed Under Boycott.—As no settlement of trouble with the management of the St. Charles Theater could be reached, the boycott was sanctioned by the central body.

Labor eLgislation .- The Secretary also reported on the woman's ninehour bill, convict labor and employers' liability bills. Schwedtmann and his Citizens' Alliance outfit are fighting the employers' liability bill, and the secretary urged organized labor to use their influence on the legislators in behalf of said bill.

Postoffice Clerks Get Support.

The Postoffice Clerks' Union submitted a resclution in favor of Sunday closing of the postoffice, which was adopted by unanimous vote.

The Legislative Committee

Submitted a lengthy report on the recent Charter election, recommending that the organization of the People's League be continued and that the central body elect three dele-

Delegate Goodman could see no good in continuing the People's League or to send delegates.

Secretary Shanessy of the Legislative Committee took the opposite position, insisting, that the league should push the direct legislation

Eskridge of the Iron Molders was of the same opinion.

Chairman McDonough of the Legislative Committee defended the report of the committee. He said that any attempt to make a political wirepulling out of the People's League would be promptly set down upon. The league's program was the central body's program, and, in order to give everybody a square deal in the management of public affairs, the committee suggests that proportional representation be added to the program.

Kaemmerer also favored the report, saying that the dangers feared by Brother Goodman could well be taken care of by the Central Trades this firm's goods bearing the union and Labor Union.

Stopp of the Carpenters was of the opinion that the time when the C. T. & L. U. could be captured by politicians had passed; all that was required is for the delegates to keep their eyes open. He could see no objection to the adoption of the committee's report.

Gill wanted the word "non-political" changed to "non-partisan."

Conroy moved that the president of the central body be one of the three delegates to the league.

The Legislative Committee's report was then adopted, and Philippi, Shanessy and McDonough will be the delegates to the People's League.

The Fellow-Servant Bill.

Delegates Eskridge, Stopp and others spoke of the necessity of petititioning the state legislature in behalf of the fellow-servant bill. The Citizens' Alliance people will do all in their power to have the bill killed. A motion that every Union man should push the agitation for the bill and petition the legislaturé for its adoption was adopted.

The Electrical Workers' Controversy. Much time was taken up with the question of seating Delegate F. O'Connell of the Metal Trades Coun- tion of the War Department to turn cil. O'Connell belongs to Electrical certain ship-building work over to Workers' Union No. 2, which is not private contractors. The protest was affiliated with the A. F. of L. The endorsed. "Committee on Protest" submitted a

majority opposed and the minority favored seating of delegate. Goodman and McCoy based their opposi-Of Union Labor tion on the C. T. & L. U. Constitution. Hansbury of the minority claimed that the Electrical Workers were indirectly paying dues to the A. F. of L., that the Union was represented in the Metal Trades and Building Trades Councils, etc.

A lengthy discussion ensued.

Shanessy of the Barbers insisted that according to the C. T. & L. U. and A. F. of L. O'Connell could not be seated.

Secretary Kreyling said that neither the Metal Trades Council nor the Building Trades Council pay any per capita to the A. F. of M. except through the national and international unions with which their respective locals are affiliated. The seating of this one man would simply mean the revocation of the C. T. & L. U. charter, he said, and he did not like to have a repetition of the factional fights of twenty years ago, when the St. Louis movement was split up in three or four local central bodies, each pulling in a different direction.

Miller (of the Bartenders) and Conroy favored the seating of O'Connell, while Eskridge of the Molders warned against working on sentiment. Eskridge said his sympathy was with the Electrical Workers and 75 per cent of Organized Labor of St. Louis also sympathize with them, but because of this sympathy the C. T. & L. U. could not afford to take such ance of Stationary Firemen's Union action as would invite trouble and The Electrical general disruption in the labor move ment.

> Stopp referred to the jurisdiction fight between the Carpenters and Woodworkers, and said he would not like to go through a second trouble of that kind. He desired to know whether the Building Trades Council or the Metal Trades Council were entitled to representation in the C. T. and L. U.

> Kreyling replied that acording to the laws of the central body they

> The majority report was then adopted by a vote of 111 against 46. Carpenters' Complaint Against Bar-

In a communication the Carpen-District Council protested against the action of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union for publishing the unfair Koken Barbers' Supply Company's advertisement in their official journal. It was decided to request the Barbers to exclude that unfair ad. from the columns of their

Shanessy States His Side.

Delegate Shanessy of the local Barbers' Union took the floor to state that he don't want the St. Louis local to be made responsible for the mistake of the editor of the Journeyman Barber. He read the following appeal, which he published in the October (1910) number of the Journeyman Barber:

"Boss and journeymen barbers, take notice that the product of the Koken Barber Supply Co. of St. throughout the country have been placed on the "We don't patronize list" by the Carpenters, Machinists, Metal Polishers, Upholsterers, and endorsed by the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis; also con

curred in by our last convention "It makes no difference what the representatives of this firm try to make you believe, the fact remains that we have put forth every honorable means to organize this company, so that our boss and journeymen bar bers might be in a position to get label, but to no avail. They have flatly refused to organize their plant; therefore, it is up to you, Mr. Boss and Journeyman, to do your duty in the premises and only patronize firms that are fair to organized labor. Kindly pursue this course and you will find conditions in our craft much

better in the very near future." The Marx & Haas Injunction.

United Garment Workers' District Council No. 4 in a communication informed the central body of the permanent injunction order against their officers and members by Judge Williams. Delegates Kaemmerer and Seegers spoke on the matter. Seegers said:

"The Marx & Haas fight is on What is the object of this injunction at this late date? The question is in order: Whose work are the courts doing. The Garment Workers will continue this fight. Our people cannot be scared into submission, and the near future will show where the enemies of Organized Labor will

Against Contract Graft.

Pattern Makers' Union of Brooklyn, N. Y., sent a circular letter asking labor to protest against the ac-

It was 7 o'clock p. m. when Presimajority and minority report; the dent Philippi adjourned the meeting.

AFTER A. SHORT AND DETER-MINED FIGHT THE BOSSES SIGN THE CONTRACT.

Sixteen Union Jewish Bakeries.

After a two weeks' fight the lockout of the fifty-two Jewish Union bakers ended last Tuesday afternoon with a complete victory for the

Sixteen proprietors of Jewish bakeshops signed the Union contract after they themselves had refused to ecognize any arbitration board. The people in the Ghetto district had been thoroughly aroused by this lockout. Tremendous mass meetings were held and the situation was explained to the public.

Much of the credit for this victory of Local Bakers' Union 121 is due to the efforts of Comrade Litman, who was ably assisted by Business Agent Peter Beisel of Bakers' Union No. 4.

The mass meetings during the lockout, held in the Synagogue buildings at Ninth and Wash streets. and on Nineteenth street, near Carr. were addressed by Comrades Litman. Beisel, Rocker and Hoehn.

This strike settlement will have a splendid effect not only on the organization of the Jewish bakers, but also on the Jewish wage workers in general.

Workers' Strike

Union Electric Light Co. Sacrifices Lives to Mammon-One Inexperienced Man Killed.

The Electrical Workers are still on strike against the Union Electric Light Co., with no prospects of an mmediate settlement. The company has adopted a plan to make their men by placing young men in the business that never worked an hour at the trade.

The young man killed last Tuesday, Charles Cully by name, who had 4400 volts pass through his body, at Newstead and Natural Bridge road, told the undersigned that he never worked a minute at the business prior to our strike; that he made application to the company as a helper; that Superintendent Fay told him he a good lineman, and induced this young man, barely out of his teens, to work among the high voltage on almost every pole in our city, go to an untimely death and an unmarked

Jewish Bakers Victorious grave. Surely, there ought to be WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE placed upon a company that resorts to such tactics and that cares not for the life of the individual. Anything

to break our strike! In this strike Local No. 2 has carried on a remarkable fight for an existence against gigantic odds, but so its annual euchre and dance at Aschfar we have been successful, inasmuch as the stigma of bad citizenship is against the Union Electric Light Co. to such a degree that they is assured. There will be a first prize cannot defend themselves before the public. With all their power in the mission are 25 cents. courts, and notwithstanding their persecutions in having our men arrested whenever and wherever they can, we have succeeded in getting discharged in every case, and the company's men, hirelings and detectives, have been fined on three different occasions. Surely that in itself will show bad citizenship on the part of the company.

The Union Electric Light Co. has at this time a number of young men Thought Society of South St. Louis, working for them as strikebreakers Mrs. Sherlie Woodman will deliver who never worked a minute at the a lecture, in English, Sunday, Febbusiness, and the public can expect ruary 19, at 3 p. m., at South St. to read of several more unfortunates Louis Turner Hall, Tenth and Carmeeting a similar fate as the young strikebreaker who was electrocuted Man." A fine program, consisting of Tuesday, with not one man that understands his business to try to come pared. Admission free. Everybody to his aid and rescue him from an untimely death.

The working class can do considerable to relieve the conditions as they are to-day with such companies things to suit themselves. The defeat of the Charter has without doubt lon street. awakened a self-confidence in the average trade unionist to a gigher Second Ward Club Family Entertaindegree than ever before in St. Louis. and knowing that the state laws of Missouri are exceptionably favorable to the public ownership of lighting plants, the voters, if they would, could have an electric light plant of their own in our city, owned and controlled by our city, and if such were the case we feel safe in saying there every one of us be in a position to have electric lights in our homes, as it could be generated at a far less cost by the city than what the-Union Electric Light Co. is charging.

The lighting plant now owned and the city, but it has likewise been the tickets, 25 cents, means of bringing large factories was young, active, and would make there on account of the cheap power. Why can't we do this here?

WM. POLLARD, Chairman Strike Committee. JOHN T. KLINE, Secretary Strike Committee.

Grand Annual Reception and Hop

Brewery Freight Handler's and Ice Plant Workers Union No. 237 55 D BREWERY WORKMEN OF AMERICA

Saturday, February 18, 1911, Louis and all their branch stores AT NEW CLUB HALL, 13th Street and Chouteau Avenue FAMILY TICKETS, 25 CENTS

GRAND CAP BALL

Socialist Party Second Ward Club Ladies Tailoring

Reiss' Hall, Blair Ave. and Salisbury St. SPEAKING, SINGING, DANCING.

☞SATURDAY, February 18, 1911.≪ Beginning at 8 p. m. ADMISSION, 10 CENTS.

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Grand Annual Euchre and Hop on February 25.

Saturday, February 25, the Women's Trade Union League will give enbroedel Hall, 3535 Pine street. Extraordinary arrangements have been made and the success of the festival of a \$5.00 gold piece. Tickets of ad-

WORKINGMEN, ATTENTION!

Stay away from the Lead Belt! Stay away from Flat River, Des Loge and Neighboring Mining Towns.

Free Thought Society of South St. Louis.

Under the auspices of the Free roll streets. Subject, "The Coming songs, recitations, etc., has been prewelcome.

Work Wanted.

Young man, with old parents to as the Union Light Co. running support, desires any kind of work. Address Harry Texeier, 1207 O'Fal-

ment.

The Second Ward Socialist Club will give a family entertainment, consiting of concert, singing and dancing, Saturday, February 18, at Reiss' Hall, Blair avenue and Salisbury street. A nice program has een arranged, and the comrades and would be less deaths, and each and their families who will attend are issured of a good time.

Saturday, February 18, the Brewery Freight Handlers and Ice Plant Workers' Union No. 237 will give its grand annual reception and hop at operated by the city of Hannibal, the New Club Hall, Thirteenth street Mo., is one of the most profitable to and Chouteau avenue. A big attendany city of a like size in the country. ance is expected and all guests will It is not only operated at a profit to certainly have a good time. Family

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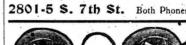
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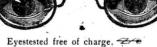
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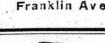
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