Comrades, Work for your Own Press!

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

FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Work for your Own Party!

Comrades,

OFFICE: 966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE

ST. LOUIS, MO., MAY 6, 1911.

Kinloch, Central 1577; Bell, Olive 4198.

No. 535

# Labor Publishing Co. Sued by Union Electric Foreman of Strikebreaker Crew for Publishing Electrical Workers' Strike Reports

Union Electric Light & Power Co. Hiding Behind Their "Damaged" Foreman to Get Even with St. Louis Labor and Organized Labor.

The North American Monopoly Interests Lining Up Against the Labor Press with a View of Crushing Union Labor and the Radical Political Opposition.

The Labor Publishing Co. has been sued for \$10,000 by a foreman of the Union Electric Light and Power Co.

By a foreman in charge of a crew of strikebreakers!

Why the Union Electric Light and Power Co. hides behind one of the foremen we do not know, but there must be some good and valid

It is not a fight between a strikebreaker foreman and ST. LOUIS LABOR. It is a fight between the Union Electric Light and Power Co. and Organized Labor.

The foreman claims that he has been damaged by ST. LOUIS LABOR. in his good name and reputation as a member of society, damaged in his good name and standing in his occupation, suffered great mortification in his feelings and distress of mind-and to remedy all these alleged damages, and also the mortifying suffering and appease the feelings of his distressed mind, he wants the paltry little sum of \$10,000,00 from the Labor Publishing Co .- i. e., \$5,000.00 actual damage and \$5,000.00 punitive damages.

The report which caused the Union Electric Light and Power Co.'s strikebreaker foreman to ask for a \$10,000.00 salve on his troubled conscience appeared in ST. LOUIS LABOR of March 4, 1911, which is herewith reproduced in full for the benefit of our readers, as well as for the benefit of every honest man and woman who may or may not be acquainted with the criminal carelessness of public utilities corporations such as the Union Electric Light and Power Co.

Human life is sacrificed for the sake of profit. Competent Union men are refused employment because they ask for a fair remuneration for their work, and poor, helpless, incompetent people are put to work at lower wages and irrespective of whether the poor men will lose their lives or not. Human life is cheap—especially the lives of the workmen.

It will be remembered that during February a number of people lost their lives through the wires of the Union Electric Light and Power Some of the victims were strikebreakers, men who had been secured to fill the places of the Union Electrical Workers.

Naturally enough, most of these cases were stamped as "accidents." St. Louis has a coroner's office, and for years it has been charged that the coroner's office was gradually becoming a mere branch office of the public utilities corporations, such as the railroads, the United Railways Co., the Union Electric Light and Power Co., etc.

These corporations have their special agents, who attend to little things like coroner's inquests, and the manner in which coroner's juries are drummed together has become a joke with people acquainted with conditions about the basement of the City Hall.

#### THE OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

It Took the Sheriff's "Reliable Deputy About Four Days to Find the St. Louis Labor Office.

Although the daily press knew of the \$10,000.00 damage suit as early as Saturday, it was not until Tuesday, May 2, at 10 a. m., that a deputy of the Sheriff delivered the following official document to the management of the Labor Publishing Association, 966 Chouteau avenue: STATE OF MISSOURI,

City of St. Louis.

IN THE ST. LOUIS CIRCUIT COURT-JUNE TERM, 1911.

B. E. TATE, Plaintiff. VS. ACTION FOR LIBEL. LABOR PUBLISHING COMPANY (a Corporation), Defendant.

PETITION. Plaintiff, B. E. Tate, for his cause of action states:

That the defendant LABOR PUBLISHING COMPANY is and was at all the times herein mentioned a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Missouri, and as such was engaged in and owned the business of publishing and printing a weekly paper, known as "ST. LOUIS LABOR;" that said paper or publication as published and circulated by defendant had a circulation of upwards of five thousand copies per week, and was distributed and circulated largely amongst members of organized labor in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, and other places, and especially among electrical workers and members of allied and kindred employment.

That plaintiff is, and has been for upwards of twenty years, an electrical worker, and at all times in his work and the performance of the duties attendant to such has borne a good reputation for honesty, efficiency and carefulness as a lineman and electrical worker, and especially as a foreman in charge of such work.

That on or about February 14th, 1911, one by the name of Charles Cully was employed and working with plaintiff as an electrical lineman at or near the intersection of Natural Bridge road and Newstead avenue, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri; that said Charles Cully was a competent, experienced man in this kind of work and was thoroughly familiar with the dangers of life attendant to those engaged in it, and understood and appreciated how the same should be avoided; that at said time said Cully was engaged in attaching or adjusting some wires on the top of an electric line pole; that in so working plaintiff in no wise had anything to do with the particular acts and movements of said Cully, he (plaintiff) simply being foreman over a crew of eight men similarly engaged as Cully; that while the said Cully was so engaged he accidentally and without fault on the part of this plaintiff caught hold of or came into contact with a "live wire" and was killed.

Here is the official strike report of the Union Electrical Workers, which appeared in ST. LOUIS LABOR of March 4, 1911:

UNION ELECTRIC STRIKE VIGOROUSLY PUSHED.

HOW POOR CHAS. CULLY WAS ELECTROCUTED-FARCE OF A CORONERS' INQUEST STRIKINGLY DESCRIBED.

How the Verdict was Given as "Accident," While in Fact it Was Criminal Negligence.

The Electrical Workers are still on strike against the Union Light Co. for a 10 per cent inrease and better working con-

In our last week's letter we told you how one of the unfair working for the Union Electric Light Co., met an un-timely death by being electrocuted, while at work on a pole, on account of his inexperience at the business when employed by the Union Electric Light Co. at the time of our strike, and, secondly, on account of the company not having any practical men in any of the gangs to try and do something for their fellow man should he get "hung

We will now give you an outline of the inquest over the dead body of this poor unfortunate, Charles Cully; then judge for yourselves as to what chances the common people have with a corporation like the Union Light Co. or with the courts, after a 'mock" inquest, as this was.

We had our picket, W. A. Shearwood by name, picketing this gang. They were working on Natural Bridge road and Newstead avenue. Brother Shearwood was standing in front of a saloon, northwest corner of Natural Bridge road and Newstead avenue, directly across the street from the pole on which Cully was burnt up. P. J. Bonner of 4328 Lexington avenue was also there. The foreman, Ed Tate, was over 200 feet north, on Newstead avenue, away from the pole on which this accident happened. The nearest man to Cully was Ed Bond, "another strikebreaker" (who came direct from the Missouri Pacific shops, at Ewing avenue and the Missouri Pacific tracks, where he had been scabbing on the Machinists), and who never worked a day at the business prior to our strike), who was across the street from Cully, going up a pole, with his back turned to Cully, and about fifteen feet above ground. No one saw the accident, excepting Mr. Bonner and a Mr. Klockman, who were together, and our picket, W. A. Shearwood. Foreman Tate ran to the pole and then hallowed for a pole ladder. He had to wait until one of the ground men brought the ladder to him; then he waited until one of the other so-called linemen came from the pole and brought him a

hand line. Foreman Tate then

had to go up the pole and place this hand line in such a position that the other journeyman could lower Cully to the ground. Fifteen minutes' time was consumed in doing this. So it surely must apeal to every one who reads this that poor Cully was dead a long time before he was lowered to the ground. cident happened at 10:30 a m. the 14th day of February. The coroner's inquest

held Wednesday morning, the

15th. At the inquest the policeman who made the report and the doctor, who was summoned after Cully was taken off the pole dead, testified, and this in face of the fact that three men actually saw the accident and were present at the coroner's office at the time the inquest was held, but were not allowed or called upon to testify. General Foreman Fay and Assistant General Worthington testified, but they did not get on the job until forty minutes after the accident happened and the city ambulance had left on its way to the Morgue with the electrocuted Cully. Mr. Fay never did climb that pole, regardless of his testimony before the coroner, unless he came back that evening and did so. Mr. Worthington climbed the pole twice. This was about one hour after the accident happened. The entire crew of Tate, including himself, testified, and not one man of them the accident, that really saw the killing, for such it really was, were not allowed to testify-for what reason is best known to the coro-

The verdict was accident, and this verdict will never be questioned, when in reality it was a case of criminal carelessness on the part of the foreman, who knew that he had not a single man working for him that understood the business, but will work any man sent to him, because the company asks him to. He will send them to their death. Surely the blood of this man Cully is upon the hands or Ed Tate, and the blood of several more of their hirelings and strikebreakers will be upon the hands of some of their other foremen, for the reason that the so-called linemen they now have cannot do the work. WM. POLLARD,

Chairman Strike Committee. JOHN T. KLINE, Sec'y. W. A. SHEARWOOD,

That thereafter, February 15, 1911, the coroner of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, by his deputy, by virtue of authority vested in him by law, caused an inquest to be held over the body of said Charles Cully, deceased, to determine the cause and circumstances of his death; that a jury for that purpose was duly impanelled, and a hearing had; and after said coroner and the jury thus impanelled by him made full inquiry and heard all the witnesses they desired, it was determined by them, "that the deceased (Charles Cully) came to his death at the place before mentioned from an electric shock due to coming in contact with a live wire, and that the same was an accident."

That thereafter, defendant, well knowing all the above facts, wickedly, designedly and maliciously contriving to injure plaintiff in his good name and standing as an electrical worker, and to bring him into public

scandal, contempt, infamy and disgrace with all good and worthy people and with the public generally, and wickedly and designedly and maliciously contriving and intending to make it appear that plaintiff was guilty of causing the death of said Cully, and that plaintiff had been guilty of criminal carelessness that caused the death of Cully, that the blood of Cully was upon the hands of plaintiff, and that plaintiff had by criminal carelessness killed Cully and would in the same manner kill others, defendant, on the 4th day of March, 1911, in its said paper above described, published and printed of and concerning this plaintiff concerning him as a member of society and of his business and occupation the following false, defamatory and libelous words and language:

"The verdict was accident, and this verdict will never be questioned, when in reality it was a case of criminal carelessness on the part of the foreman (meaning this plaintiff), who knew he had not a single man working for him (meaning plaintiff) that understood the business, but will work any man sent to him (meaning plaintiff) because the company asks him (meaning plaintiff) to. He (meaning plaintiff) will send them to their death. Surely the blood of this man Cully is upon the hands of Ed. Tate (plaintiff), and the blood of several more of their hirelings and strikebreakers will be upon the hands of some of their other foremen, for the reason that the so-called linemen they have now cannot do the work."

And thereafter defendant caused all of its issue of said week's edition containing said libellous and defamatory article to be distributed amongst its readers and the public in general as herein above explained.

(That in uttering the libellous language as above set forth defendant meant thereby to charge that the coroner's verdict explaining the cause of said Cully's death was false; that it was the result of a false and stifled investigation on the part of the coroner's office, which was trying to conceal the truth and shield plaintiff; that in truth plaintiff was guilty of criminal carelessness in putting Cully to work when he (Cully) had no knowledge of experience in electrical work, and that thereby plaintiff killed the said Cully; that plaintiff so utterly disregarded human life that he would send any kind of ignorant and inexperienced person into a place of danger where he would be instantly killed; that plaintiff had no person working with him that knew anything about electrical work and that all others who would work with him would likewise be killed.)

That on account of the above matters and things plaintiff had been damaged and injured in his good name and reputation generally as a member of society; he has been injured and damaged in his good name and standing in his work and occupation as an electrical worker; he has suffered great mortification in his feelings and distress of mind, all to his damage in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars.

WHEREFORE, plaintiff prays judgment against defendant in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars actual damages, and Five Thousand Dollars punitive damages and his costs herein.

McSHANE & GOODWIN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

"ST. LOUIS LABOR" ASKS NO QUARTER

AND WILL GIVE NO QUARTER.

We Shall Continue the Fight Against the Corrupting Influences of Public **Utilities Corporations** 

AND FOR ORGANIZED LABOR AGAINST DEMORALIZING NON-UNION CONDITIONS.

We serve notice on our opponents and enemies that we expect no quarter and will give no quarter in this great fight for the people's rights. ST. LOUIS LABOR and its supplemental editions, "The People's Voice," have done great work within the last six months-i. e., work for

the people. We defeated the framed-up New Charter on January 31; we defeated the attempted \$20,000,0000 steal of the United Railways Co.; we showed up the "system" of the Union Electric Light and Power Co., whereby the people are fleeced and exploited.

We know that the Big Cinch crowd hates us. We know that the same crowd are anxious to crush us. We know that ST. LOUIS LABOR is the only paper in St. Louis that has fought the battles for the Union Electrical

We shall remain on the field of battle. We repeat:

Involving this paper in damage suits is not the first attempt at crushing ST. LOUIS LABOR. In February, 1910, the Van Cleave-Post Citizens' Alliance crowd thought they could turn the trick by shutting ST. LOUIS LABOR out of the only big printing plant capable of handling it. But there were enough progressive labor unions and friends of labor's cause among the readers of ST. LOUIS LABOR to twart that attempt effectively by furnishing the capital for providing a printing plant of its own for ST. LOUIS LABOR.

ST. LOUIS LABOR expects no quarter and will give no quarter in its fight against the strangle-hold of the public utility corporations on the citizens of St. Louis. The supplement of ST. LOUIS LABOR, "The People's Voice," defeated the treacherous charter espoused by the utility corporations last January; it fought the United Railways bill to its defeat, and it will keep up the fight till St. Louis has rid itself of the street railway and big lighting company monopolies and established its own municipal street railways and lighting plants. Will the gigantic trust corporations, known as the North American Company and owner of the Union Electric Light and Power Co., United Railways Co., Laclede Gas Llight Co., etc., stand idly by while the educational work of ST. LOUIS LABOR and the forces it directs are bearing fruit? Let the war proceed to a fin-

(Continued on Page 4)

J. Devus ....... W. Boeckelmann ..

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### Co-Operation In Europe

Fred Bosshardt ...

Chas. Strahl .....

F. Mosconi .....

D. Clark .....

The abstract of foreign labor statistics which the British Board of Trade has recently issued states that in Austria the development of cooperation has mainly followed agricultural lines, eiher in the form of credit associations or rural productive societies of different types.

The state and provincial govern ment authorities make grants to cooperative societies established for such purposes, and they likewise advance money at low interest to co-

operative banks.

In Belgium the state assists ag ricultural coo-perative societies, and the National Savings Bank advances loans on easy terms to co-operative credit and building societies.

These credit societies consist for

the most part of small cultivators; the larger farmers use a system of agricultural banks.

State grants and loans are made aid of co-operation in France, where productive societies of both an agricultural and an industrial type and agricultural credit societies have been largely developed.

Provision is made by law for the granting of loans to agricultural credit societies through the medium of district banks. These district banks receive advances from the state without interest and charge the so-cieties 3 per cent.

Co-operation in pire is regulated by a law that sanctons the principle of limited liability, and provides for registration and the acquisition of certain resulting

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rights and other matters. The greatest development has been in credit societies and other associa tions of an agricultural character. The governments of the various states have taken the lead in rura co-operation, and large grants of public funds are made in its behalf.

In Prussia the state has created a central coo-perative bank with a capital of \$12,500,000, which advances money to co-operative societies through their federations or unions, and it has built granaries for the use of co-operative associations.

In Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Sax-ony the state has advanced working capital to central co-operative banks at a low rate of interest.

In Holland, where most co-opera associations are agricultural, tive the state makes a grant to the central organization of rural banks; and in Hugary the state subsidizes certain classes of abricultural co-operative societies and has also helped to finance the Central Co-Operative Credit Association, which advances loans to local credit societies.

Agricultural co-operation predomsocieties are by law exempt from registration, stamp, and various other duties. State aid is given to societies of certain kinds, and industrial societies can obtain government concleties of its members.

security. State grants to agricultural co operative societies are common in Luxemburg, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, while in Russia the government advances money to credit and other societies.—Daily Consular and Trade Reports.

MAIL SERVICE AUTOCRAT.

Superintendent of Thirteenth Division Delivers Himself of Feudal Age Opinions.

Washington, April 23.—"Divine right" Baer, the coal king, will be compelled to enter the lists to defend his reputation if Superintendent Vaille of the Thirteenth Division Railway Mail Service, has capacity to keep the pace he has set by his declaration concerning the rights of men employed in the railway mail service. Comment is needless. Just scan the statement of the superintendent published in the Seattle

Times: "The railway mail clerks have organization," said Mr. Vaille this morning, "known as the Railway Mail Association. Its membership is confined to clerks in the railway ser vice, and it is recognized by the department and always has worked in harmony with it. This organiza-

"Some of the younger element, however, believe that the association is not radical enough. It is these who are most active in organizing the labor union in the East. The object of the union is to procure for its members more pay at a cost of less work, ignoring the right of the service to the best work they can

"Railway mail clerks have no place in the ranks of skilled labor, and for one to affiliate himself with a union is to place his work on a par with that of a stevedore or a me-

"If they regard themselves merely as laborers working for hire, it is impossible that they should bring to the performance of their duties the trol of land and machinery controls enthusiasm born of love for their work and a full realization of the and liberty.
responsibilities placed upon him. No man who regards himself merely as a skilled laborer can be a good postal clerk and be the proper man for our service. A time-server no place in our service and it is better off without him."

Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, upon re-ceiving the information regarding the attitude of Superintendent Vaille, gave out the following:

The railway mail clerks are a mighty fine body of men. they do not share the opinion of Mr. Vaille in regard to mechanics nor any other class of workers. I suppose Mr. Vaille is so in love with his work that he could not be coaxed to leave it by the offer of increased

wages. He works for sheer love of it. "Mr. Vaille does not regard himself as a skilled laborer. If he did, according to his statement, he 'could not be a good postal clerk and be a proper man for the service.' other words, every man not a postal clerk, who works at any occupation, no matter how skiled, is a timeserver. The man who builds the great guns and warships, the man constructs the most delicate mechanism in existence, according to Mr. Vaille, are time servers, and would not be a class of men that should be employed by the govern-

ment.

"Now, let us look at the other side of the picture and see what there is about the work that Mr. Vaille does that calls for a master mind, or even special skill. Mr. Vaille is a division superintendent; he does not even have to know the offices in his division. The railway mail clerks keep them in mind. To perfect them selves they had to give several years to the work in the first instance, and are compelled to work a certain number of hours each day to keep themselves in possession of all the necessary information to do the work. All Mr. Vaille had to do is to carry out the instructions of the general superintendent. What superior brain force is necessary to do that. He does not create anything that would be necessary to bring 'to the performance of his duties the enthusiasm born of a love for work, and a full realization of the responsibilities placed upon him.'

"The work that gives the greatest pleasure to any one is the work that enables a man to create some useful thing or a thing of beauty. The man who takes a piece of iron and forges a horseshoe has pride in it because it is the product of his skill. The printer who sets, the pressman who prints colored advertisements or books of advertisement which are pleasing to the eye; the jeweler who molds out of gold and silver beautiful emblems; the painter, the photoengraver, the carpenter, aye, the mechanics of every trade, skilled or unskilled, are always in love with their work; if they were not, they could not acquire the skill necessary to excel in their particular craft or call-

#### ILLINOIS MINERS HONOR COMRADES' MEMORY.

Subscribe \$2,500 for Monument to Cherry Mine Victims.

Chery, Ill., April 23 .- The Illinois Union miners have contributed a \$2,500 marble monument in the Cherry cemetery in memory of the martyrs who perished in the Cherry mine on September 13, 1909.

The shaft will be completed the latter part of July, and will be unveiled September 13, 1911.

The monument will be built of parina marble and will be thirteen feet in high. A pathetic figure of a woman in an attitude of desolation sits at one corner of the base of the shaft. A metal plate on the side of the monument will bear the names of all the victims of the disaster. At the bottom of the pedestal are inscribed the following words:

"IN MEMORY of the MINERS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES in the CHERRY MINE DISASTER On September 13, 1909."

In spite of the fact that Illinois miners have had little work the past season, the amount necessary erect the monument was raised without difficulty.

The

### PROGRESSIVE WOMEN

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

Single Copy..... 50

PLATFORM OF THE

#### Socialist Party OF THE UNITED STATES.

What Human Life Depends Or

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

The Cause of Class Rule

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

Men Are Made Slaves.

In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases They bring ever larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle and brain are their only productive property. Millions of formerly 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 la power-the wage worker-or or 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 be-tween the exploiting propertied classes on the one hand and the exploiting propertyless class on the other. In cannot expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order at the hand of the dominant class.

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

Overproduction and Idleness

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

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

Labor's Exploitation.

The capitalist class, in its mad race for profits, is bound to exploit the workers to the very limit of their endurance and to sacrifice their physical, moral and mental welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps the masses of workingmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and 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 into cold dollars. It disfigures, maims and kills hundreds of thousands of workingmen annually in mines, on railroads and in factories, it drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and forces large numof them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

fellow men, the capitalists must kee 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

Power of Corruption.

To maintain their rule over their

public officials. They select the execu-tives, bribe legislatures and corrupt the courts of justice. They own and censor the press. They dominate the educational institutions. They own the nation politically and intellectually just as they own it industrially.

The Vital Issue.

The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever 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 turer and trader. who is engaged in a desperate and losing struggle for eco-nomic independence in the face of the nomic independence in the face of the all-conquering power of concentrated capital; and even the capitalist himself, who is the slave of his wealth rather than his master. The struggle of the working class against the capitalist class, while it is a class struggle, is thus at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all classes and gle for the abolition of all classes and class privileges.

The Rock of Class Rule. The private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation is the rock upon which class rule is built; political government is its indispensable instrument. The wage-workers cannot be freed from ance.

exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting col-lective for private ownership of the land and means of production used for

exploitation

The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within present capitalist society. The factory system, with its complex machinery and minute division of labor, is rapidly destroying all vestiges of individual production in manufacture. Modern production is already years largely a colduction is already very largely a col-lective 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. Land and Public Welfare. There can be no absolute private title to land. All private titles, whether called fee simple or otherwise, are and must be subordinate to the public ti-The Socialist Party strives to prevent land from being used for the purpose of exploitation and speculation. It demands the collective possession, control or management of land to whatever extent may be necessary to

by those using it in a useful and bona fide manner without exploitation.

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

attain that end. It is not opposed to the occupation and possession of land

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 ulti-

mate 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. 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 real-

PROGRAM.

ize the international brotherhood of

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

GENERAL DEMANDS.

1. The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforesting of cut-over and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts, and the building of canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons employed on such work shall be employed directly by the government under an eight-hour work day and at the prevailing union wages. The government shall also loan money to states and municipalities, without interest, for the purpose of carrying on public works. It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class.

2. The collective ownership of rail-roads, telegraphs, telephones, steam-boat lines and all other means of social transportation and communication. 3. The collective ownership of all in-

dustries 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 guarantees of

main to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.

wells, forests and water power.

5. The scientific reforestation of timber lands, and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained at a part of the public domain.

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

INDUSTRIAL DEMANDS.

7. The improvement of the indus-trial condition of the workers. (a) By shortening the workday in ceeping with the increased productive-

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

(c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories. (d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.
(e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child

labor, of convict labor and of all unin-spected factories. (f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compul-

sory insurance against employment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age

POLITICAL DEMANDS.

S. The extension of inheritance axes, 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 ourselves to engage in an active campaign 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 constitutionality of legislation enacted by congress. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by act of congress or

by a referendum of the whole people.

14. That the Constitution be made 14. That the Constitution be made amendable by majority vote.

15. The enactment of further measures for general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of

education to be made a department. The creation of a department of health. 16. The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and the establishment of a department of labor.

17. That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation.

18. The free administration of justice.

Such measures of relief as we may

be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry and thus come to their rightful inherit-

NEW YORK TRIANGLE CATAS-TROPHE COMPARED WITH LOS ANGELES TIMES EXPLOSION.

CRIMINAL CAPITALISTS

ENJOYING FREEDOM Ready to Meet Citizens' Industrial

Alliance Crowd in the Open. Washington, D. C., May 1 .- The American Federation of Labor has is-

sued the following bulletin for gen-

eral publication by the labor press: "Washington, April 29.—The dispatches from Indianapolis, Ind., containing the news of arrest and kidnaping of Secretary McNamara of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, together with two other men, charged with being the perpetrators of the explosion which destroyed the Los Angeles Times building, came as a shock to the labor world. The manner in which these men have been arrested and spirited to California, the unlawful seizure and retention of the national union's property, deserves the greatest condemnation and criticism.

"The question of guilt or innocence of the crime charged is not a matter to be determined by detectives or antagonistic employers' as sociation, but by an impartial jury after both sides have had their day in court.

"The methods employed in the arrest and subsequent kidnaping suggests that in the execution of the forms of law much partiality is used. conspicuous incident is brought prominently into view at this time when it is related that Governor Mount of Indiana refused to honor a requisition of the Governor of Kentucky to deliver William S. Taylor to officers of the law, the latter having been indicted for the murder of Governor William Goebel. Succeeding Governors of Indiana assumed the same attitude as did Governor Mount. In that case hearings were had, but the Governor refused to honor the requisition.

Governor Marshall, however, without for a moment considering the rights of the citizen of his state, honored in secret a requisition for the union official and the other men. When organized labor protested, the Governor then declared, although belated, that should any other citizen of Indiana be demanded by another state in connection with this affair he would be given a hearing before being released to the officers of the state demanding him. If Governor Marshall is right in the stand he latterly took, then he must be wrong in the former.

"The fourteenth amendment to the faith firmly imbedded that justice unstitution of the United States de-will eventually prevail." Constitution of the United States declares that 'no state shall deprive any person of life, liberty or proper-ty without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the

"The great mass of citizens of our country are arriving at the concluthat the enforcement, disregard or technical administration of law is largely determined by the strata of society in which the accused moves. Some years ago the State of Texas indicted the Standard Oil Co. for violation of its anit-trust statute, and a requisition was made upon the Governor og New York for John D. Rockefeller to answer the charge before the courts of that state. No difficulty was experienced by Mr. Rockefeller in evading the process.

Scarcely a column has been printed relating to the lynching of two Italians in Tampa, Fla., by a committee composed of business men. This same business men's committee also raided the labor halls of that city, wantonly destroyed the furniture and, bandit like, secured the cash in the money drawer and spent it among the members of the invading committee.

"The Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles and the Erectors' Association have been prominently do the right thing by everybook sociation have been prominently do the right thing by everybook designated as the prime movers in either dishonest or ignorant. planning the present sensation. The Los Angeles organization is too well known for comment. But the Erectors' Association—then there comes another story. It is alleged to be a

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GO TO

CO-OPERATIVE

Printery

subsidiary concern or closely allied with the American Bridge Company, and the latter is supposed to be a part of United States Steel. American Bridge Company is the concern that, through 'Deacon' Hiram Moe and Senator Conger, debauched the New York Legislature to secure lucrative contracts. The confessions of the 'Deacon' and Conger revealed the character of the American Bridge Company.

"Just benind us, March 23, the terrible tragedy of the Triangle Waist Company occurred. To the idol of dollars were sacrificed 141 lives. Harris & Blanck, the manufacturers, had been informed of the danger, but heeded it not. The catastrophe came, but these colonels of inhumanity were not even arrested. In their avarice for more gold another factory was opened and, upon inspection, was found to be equally as bad a fire trap as their former place of business. But they are still doing business.

"The accused iron workers have been charged with the crime of having destroyed the Times building and lives of twenty-one Months after the tragedy, with a gro-tesque and sensational setting, arrests have been made, and the columns of the press have been bulging with assertions of what is to follow, with the evident intent and studied purpose of inflaming the public mind to the point where the reprehensible acts of detectives and their allies may be lost sight of.

"No good citizen, be he a member of a labor organization or not, desires crime to go unpunished. If the men charged with this terrible catastrophe be proven guilty, then pun-ishment should be inflicted.

"To the minds if labor men perienced in the struggle for the right there is a conspiracy interminable in its ramifications, and more dangerous than is generally believed. Organized labor's sphere of influence has rapidly and potentially increased in the past half decade and in this land of dollars the captains of industry realize that the men of labor are becoming an everincreasing force for the amelioration of all forms of abuses against humanity. With the steady advance of this humanizing influence greed and avarice must recede and more equitable relations established. Organized labor is innured to hardship the justice of its creed is unquestionable and its courage undaunted. The men of labor protest that special in novations be inaugurated in an effort to cast odium upon it, but it is willing and ever ready to meet in the open every antagonist, with hope and

### Socialism and Union Labor

The Socialist Party is the expression of the working class. Labor unions are the

fighting organs of the toilers. The ultimate aim of the two bodies are the same. Both seek to improve the material condition of the work-

The Socialist Party fights for the control of municipal, state and naional government for the purpose of

making the government the ally of

All governments are class govern-

lation. No party can represent opposing classes and no man can stand both has taken place the Taylor system for capital and labor any more than introduces a new feature to drive a lawyer can plead both sides of a

case.

to defend the interests of all the a high standard as regards physical people and the man who says he will do the right thing by everybody are

Both the Republican and Democratic parties claim to be the party of the people and both rest their claims on the political utterances of illustrious men like Jefferson and

But in the light of history we find that the Democratic party in the sixty odd years before the civil war stood for the interest of hardly more highest speed workmen, becomes the than five per cent of all the people,

Democratic party fought for state given the average workman, no matrights, free trade and the fugitive ter how proficient he may be, as the slave law, while it used Jeffersonian system definitely calls for a very sephrases as bait to catch the unthinking masses

The Republican party from its very inception was the champion of capitalism. If in the first decade of its existence it represented large and shop into an industrial speedway. small capitalism alike but in late The Santa Fe installed a similar years it has become the political executive committee of plutocracy, a it has proven a failure. class comprising not one per cent of The government has the American people.

lican party was the elimination of chattel slavery and to aid the devel-

capitalist class of his time. His ideals vere strangers to the ideals of capitalism

Labor for over a century and a American political life. True, some workingmen were elected to office, but not as labor representatives, but as camp followers and hangers-on of the capitalist parties. Other workers still, contented themselves with the ignoble position as supplicants for favors from the ruling class.

Yet for years labor had a party of its own, the "Socialist Party.

This party was organized by the workers and is run for the workers. Like the Labor Unions, it is international, and, like these, it stands for the same thing in all lands.

In some countries, notably Germany, the Socialist Party was born first and the Labor Union movement developed under the guidance of the party.

In England the union movemen developed first, and it was not until about ten years ago that the organized workers of that country adopted Socialism as their final goal and organized politically for the conquest of the government for the workers.

Wherever we may go we find the Labor movement and the Socialist Party working hand in hand. They are like body and soul of one being

As soon as the party of labor be comes a menace to the ruling class, all differences between the other po litical parties are laid aside and consolidation follows. This has been the case in all European countries. It happened in Milwaukee a few weeks ago and in Oklahoma City but last week, when the Chamber of Comon both old party tickets.

It is right and to the interests of the capitalist class to mass their forces, and it is right that labor should do the same. Thus the issue is made clear, class lines are drawn and men may take their places on one side or the other.

On what side does labor stand? There is but one organized oppoition to capitalism on the economic field and that is Union Labor.

There is but one party opposed to the Chamber of Commerce party and that is the Socialist Party.

Four-fifths of the men on the So cialist ticket are bona fide union men, and yet the party does not solicit the vote of the workers on that ground, because it is not the men, but the party itself, that stands for labor, and a non-union man on the Socialist ticket will remain true to the cause of labor when a card man on an old party ticket in all probability had sold his class even before he was nominated .- Oklahoma Pio-

#### THE TAYLOR SYSTEM.

Scheme Evolved by a Manufacturer to Drive Workmen at Top Speed Wihout Repard to Physical Endurance.

Washington, April 29 .- For sev days a delegation from the United States arsenal at Rock Island. Ill., has been in Washington making an effort to have eliminated the Tay lor system now being installed at the government works. As a result a resolution has been introduced in Congress for an investigation and referred to the Labor Committee. This committee held its first hearing on this matter Friday, April 28.

This system is brutal in its appli cation. Work is divided, subdivided and re-subdivided for the purpose of alloting to a wokman a single opera-Political parties rest on economic tion. In the subdivision work is so classes and must represent class in- arranged that a workman only completes a small per cent of the whole operation. So far this may be termed "section" work, and is in wogue in numerous industries. But after the subdivision and allotment workmen at full speed. A workman selected for a certain operation or The political party which claims section of work must measure up to energy, deftness and mechanical skill. He is then assigned a certain task, an inspector is placed over him fortified with a stop watch. A turn of the head, looking up, false motions, an instant of relaxation, spitting or any movement not in accord with exactness required is instantly caught by the stop watch and recorded against the workmen. The highest speed attainable, after experimenting with the most skillful and standard of efficiency for every man to be employed on that particular In the interest of this class the operation. No consideration is to be ter how proficient he may be, as the vere process of elimination, and any that cannot reach the high standard set is to be thrown out.

The object of the system is to transform every factory and workplan, called the Emerson system, but

The government has commenced the installation of the Taylor idea at The historic mission of the Repubsome of its works aside from the ar-ican party was the elimination of senal at Rock Island. The "over-

"overhead" charged stand out so conspicuous that, even though the workmen are driven at headlong speed, no saving has been effected. Apart quarter stood unrepresented in from this, workmen, laboring under such high pressure, soon succumb to the high tensfion and voluntarily yeave their employment. Then their places must be filled, and in this effort a constant try-out is in operation at all times, with the result that workmen are constantly harassed and a feeling is engendered that as each is nothing more than an automaton the feeling if interest in the work assigned to the various workmen is entirely eliminated.

Mr. Taylor acknowledges that out of eight men only one reaches the mark of proficiency under his system. The workmen are influenced to reach the limit of their speed and endurance by promised increases in pay. Butunder this plan the skilled work men are to be almost entirely eliminated. The work being so minutely subdivided, unskilled workmen or laborers are substituted for the skilled mechanics after system is inaugurated. The increases allowed to the unskilled workmen sometimes run from 30 to 100 pr cent, yet does not reach the wage paid to the skilled mechanic. It is only another plan to destroy unions, for workmen are absolutely to be dealt with individually. the representation by committees to be done away with.

#### WHO ARE THE ANARCHISTS? The Western Federation of Miner

won a distinct victory from the state for the destruction of its stores and the Victor miners union hall during merce, as the executive committee of the great Cripple Creek strike of capitalism, selected the candidates 1903-4 by state troops, with the stipulation that the Federation must prove to the State Auditing Board the justness of its claim for \$60,000, appropriated by the last legislature. All the claims were proven and the Auding Board authorized the payment of money, being \$55,420 for destruction of stores and \$4,280 damage to the miners' hall. While there must be considerable satisfaction to the officers of the Federation in being awarded this money as damages to its property, yet the greatest victory is in the fact that both the acts of the legislature and the State Auditing Board show to the world that all rioting and destruction of property during the great strike has been laid at the doors of the state itself. In all great industrial strikes in this country, after an honest investigation was made, it has always been found that rioting and bloodshed and destruction of property came from the hired thugs of the employers or the state troops, which are used to break the strikes of the wage workers who are struggling for beterment of conditions. This is the modern method of breaking strikes, as nothing will so well turn public sentiment against the workingmen in industrial struggles as rioting and violence. Of course, usually all police powers are on the side of the employers, and there is no chance to eatch the real culprits during the troublesome times, but after an investigation is made labor is vindicated, as it has been in the present case of the Western Federation of Miners.-Labor World, Spokane.

#### ANOTHER INJUNCTION.

International Association of Marble Workers in Chicago Restrained from Doing the Usual and

Unusual.

Washington, April 29 .- A copy of restraining order recently issued by the Superior Court of Cook county, Illinois, against the International Association of Marble Workers has just been received. It beats the ordinary labor injunction by a mile or prives the union from:

"Inducing or soliciting persons to leave the service of the complainants; from calling upon the employes of the company for the purpose of inducing them to leave their employment; from attempting to induce persons to abstain from working or accepting work from the complainants; from organizing or maintaining any boycott against the complainants; from calling strikes, or endeavoring to have strikes called against buildings in which employes of complainants are employed; from paying or promising to pay strike benefits; from further maintaining or assisting to maintain the strike against the complainants.'

All of which things labor unions have the legal right to do, yet the judge in this instance, as in many other instances, becomes in compo site form the legislative, judicial and executive authority.

#### SPIRITUAL ENTHUSIASM.

Religious Wave Closes Down Barrel and Crate Factory and Portion of American Tobacco Co.

Washington, April 29 .- By the ad

vent into Norfolk, Va., of Rev. C. W. Morris, a negro preacher, who re-cently accepted the pastorate of the Bank Street Baptist Church, an intense religious revival is under way In a factory manufacturing barrels and crates several hundred negroes, while at work, began singing, and the fervor reached the point where Printery

comment of trusts and monopolies.

It still may pass as the party of
Lincoln for the benefit of the shallow minds, but as a matter of fact
the man had no sympathy with the
aims and aspirations of the rising

or the defect charge refers to the down. The same incident was duplicated on one floor of the American
refirst prepared, inspectors galore
the man had no sympathy with the
aims and aspirations of the rising
of the product is computed the highly for his influence, even though the establishment was forced to close

he did close down industry. Were ese same negroes endeavoring to enhance their material interests entirely different story would be told.

COLD STORAGE WORKERS.

Workers in Low Temperatures Contract Various Ailments-Hours Too Long.

Washington, April 29 .- Workers in the cold storage plants of Great Britain are restless. So many com plaints have reached the Home Office in regard to the discomfort and ever injury to health arising from the exposure of workers in cold storages owing to the low temperatures, that several suggestions have been se forth by the chief inspector of the factory department of the Home Office, with a view of bringing these storages under the factory act. The duration of employment of casual laborers in refrigerating rooms-and mostly casual laborers are employed under a small regular staff—appears to vary from one to five hours, and the low temperatures are alleged to produce bronchitis, rheumatism, neuralgia and lumbago.

TEXTILE WORKERS LOCKED OUT

Carpet Manufacturing Establishment Denies Right of Its Employes to Organize.

Washington, April 29 .- A concern in Toronto, Canada, engaged in the manufacture of Brussels carpet, has locked out its employes because they became members of the local union attached to the United Textile Workers. The general officers of the Tex-Workers made every effort to reach an amicable adjustment of the affair, but the firm declared that "no union member would be employed." A document was presented to each member to sign, obligating himself to cease affiliation in a labor union. With unanimity the employes refused sign away their constitutional rights, and the lockout followed There are 114 employes affected.

#### TELEGRAPHERS' INCREASE.

Employes of Illinois Central and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Receive Splendid Increases.

Washington, April 29 .- The railroad telegraphers, members of the Order of aRilway Telegraphers, have just been the recipients of an addition to their pay checks. The amount of the wage advance on the Illinois Central system amounts to \$82,000 per year, while the approximate raise to the key men on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul totals \$100,000. These advances were arrived at amicably.

LOOKING BRIGHTER.

Controversy Between Merchants and Manufacturers' Association and Organized Labor Shifting in Favor of Latter.

Washington, April 29.—Detailed information has just been received at headquarters that the parade held in Los Angeles on April 15 was a splendid success, with 25,000 union men in line. Every organization in

The strike at the Bakersfield Iron Works is still on, but indications point to an early settlement.

The trial of the pickets recently arrested is proceeding, the selection of a jury now being in progress. The Manufacturers' Association is bending every energy to prove a conspir-

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Published every Saturday by the LABOR PUBLISHING COMPANY.

TELEPHONE: Kinloch, Central 1577.

ST. LOUIS, MO

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#### CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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



(Continued from Page 1)

### Labor Publishing Company Sued

ish for the triumph of the great mass of the people against the vested interests, which have plied their game of graft and boodle all too long, with the common people as their victims.

And remember that the Electrical Workers' strike of the Union Electric Light and Power Co. is still on! We shall continue to fight for the striking Union men, in spite of all damage suits.

The report for which we are sued was not written by the editor, but by the Strike Committee of Electrical Workers' Union.

However, we hesitate not one moment to accept the responsibility, if necessary. Human life was sacrificed by the Union Electric Light and Power Co. and those who had charge of the incompetent men and strike-

Let General Manager Alten Miller come out and deny it!

### Two More People Killed By Union Electric Co.'s Mismanagement

HAS .THE ELECTRIC LIGHT MONOPOLY A FRANCHISE FOR KILLING PEOPLE IN ST. LOUIS?

Two More Workmen Killed and One Hurt in Boiler Explosion "Accident."

COLD WATER POURED INTO HEATED TANK CAUSES TRAGEDY IN UNION ELECTRIC PLANT.

We once more charge the Union Electric Light and Power Company with criminal carelessness and general mismanagement.

Within less than five months about half a dozen people were killed through the Electric Light and Power Company's mismanagement. Cheap labor and poor service is the monopoly's business motto.

Workmen killed on the telegraph poles! People killed by live wires on the street!

Workmen killed in the monopoly's power plants!

Human life is cheap where the monopoly's financial interests are at

Perhaps General Manager A. Miller may find another strikebreaker forman to have another \$10,000 damage suit "fixed up" against ST. LOUIS LABOR, because we make the public acquainted with the following report of the latest "accident" at the 18th and Gratiot Streets plant.

May the monopoly understand that ST. LOUIS LABOR cannot be silenced by means of damage suits. General Manager Alten Miller may ridicule Vox Populi at public hearings at the City Hall, but we shall see to it that the voice of the people be heard, and if necessary, we shall issue 500,000 copies of "The People's Voice" to inform the people of St. Louis of the man-killing work of the Electric Light branch of the North American Company.

Read this daily press report of Thursday, May 4, 1911:

2 KILLED, 1 HURT AS UNDERGROUND BOILER EXPLODES

Cold Water Poured Into Heated Tank Causes Tragedy in Light Co. Supply-House.

VICTIMS OF EXPLOSION FIFTY FEET UNDER GROUND.

The Dead.

Patrick J. Sullivan, No. 2319 Randolph street. John Carroll, No. 5355 Ridge avenue.

The Injured.

John Moloney, No. 1521 Papin street; right leg fractured, body

bruised and badly scalded; condition serious. Two men were killed and one injured, probably fatally, in an underground engine-room of the supply-house of the Union Electric Light and

Power Company, at Eighteenth and Gratiot strets, at 9:15 o'clock last night when a boiler exploded. The explosion occurred in the sub-basement fifty feet below the surface of the ground.

Patrick J. Sullivan was killed outright and John Carroll died of his injuries at the City Hospital at midnight. John Moloney it at the hospital and is not expected to live.

Paul Franz, the yardman, told the police that one of the men discovered that the water was out of the boiler, and that it was heated to a high degree. Not being familiar with the plant, but realizing that water should be in the boiler, they turned a valve that permitted cold water direct from the mains to enter the heated tank.

The explosion that followed shook the building, which is four stories high and covers a quarter of a city block.

#### Heating Plant Out of Order.

Night Watchman Fred Smith discovered that something was amiss with the heating plant when he discovered that the tank on the second floor, which supplies the water with which the building is heated, was overflowing. This water should flow through pipes to the subbasement, fifty feet below the surface, where it is heated in the low preassure boiler, and forced through other pipes to all parts of the building to supply the heat.

Smith called to Patrick J. Sullivan, the night stable boss, who has charge of the basement and the subbasement. Sullivan called John Carroll and John Moloney. They knew that something was wrong and started to investigate. The trio disappeared together, and in a few minutes the explosion followed

When Sullivan and his companions reached the subbasement, other employes said, it was apparent to them, doubtless that the boiler was empty. The fires had heated the boiler to an intense degree and the men knew that it should have more water.

With the heating tank on the second floor, which takes care of the water from the pipes, not in working order, and the men not being fam- Gasson of Boston College, Rabbi sio vote.

iliar with the plan of the heating plant, it is supposed that they turned on a valve which permitted cold water direct from the city mains to pour into the heated boiler.

Sullivan was close to the tubular boiler, which was about 16 feet long. The rescuers searched further and found Carroll, who was lying fifteen feet away. He was unconscious. John Moloney was found still further away. Other aid came hurriedly and all of the men were carried above ground to the first floor of the building.

Victim Scalded; Legs Broken.

It was apparent that both Carroll and Moloney were alive. There was no sign of life about Sullivan. At the time of the explosion some employe called for an ambulance, and by the time the rescuers reached the surface the ambulances had arrived.

At the City Hospital, where the men were taken, one glance sufficed the physicians to tell them that Sullivan was dead. Caroril was badly scalded, practically all over his body, and both of his legs were broken by the fall he had sustained when hurled across the room. One of Moloney's legs was broken, and he, too, was badly scalded.

Prompt treatment was accorded the wounded men, while the body of Sullivan was sent to the morgue.

Patrick J. Sullivan was about 40 years old, and he lived with his mother at No. 2319 Randolph street. He was unmarired. Moloney is 25 years old, single, and lives at No. 1521 Papin street. Carroll was 27 years old, also unmarried, and he lived with his parents at No. 5355 Ridge ave. His father, Thomas J. Carroll, also is employed in the plant and was one of the first to reach the scene of the explosion.

THE CARPENTERS' STRIKE

The Latest Scheme to Disrupt the Union.

CONTEMPTIBLE CITIZENS ALLIANCE WORK AGAINST UNION.

Bosses Attempting to Cause Break in Ranks of Strikers. A CERTAIN "MALLONEE" ADVERTIZED TO DO THE JOB.

Here is a fine piece of news from last Thursday's Globe Democrat showing the contemptible work by the F. G. Boyd class of Union haters in the St. Louis carpenters strike.

Read it carefully. It reads like a little Pinkerton story:

CARPENTERS WOULD FORM RIVAL TO TRADES UNION.

L. A. Mallonee Advertises for Supporters, Who Are Tired of "Penuchle Management."

zewis A. Mallonee of 911 South Taylor avenue, is heading a revolt in the local Union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, which has been on strike for a month because the building contractors refused to raise the wage scale 5 cents a hour.

Mallonee yesterday inserted advertisements in the newspapers ask "union carpenters who are tired of penuchle management to send name and address and receive an invitation to form a new union."

Some of the contractors are supposed to be backing Mallonee in the secession movement, but Mallonee yerterday declined to give the names of any of his associates to Secretary F. G. Boyd of the Building Industries

Boyd sent for Mallonee on hearing of the movement. He learned from him that there was dissatisfaction in the union ranks over the manner in which the officers of the union handled the strike. One of the complaints is that the leaders do too much pinochle playing at the union headquarters, 3001 Olive street. No meeting of the dissenters has been called as yet.

Mallonee claims to hold a charter, issued by the federal government, for a union styled the Amalgamated Association of Carpenters.

Mallonee is opposed to the sympathetic strike and says one of the tenets of the new union will be to arbitrate all differences with employers.

We can assure the public that Boyd, Mallonee & Co. cannot in any way disrupt the forces of the Carpenters' District Council.

"United we stand, Divided we fall!"

is the strikers' motto, and the near future will show that there is no bluff in the Carpenters' Council's declarations and statements.

#### "THIS IS MY FIRST STATEMENT!"

Los Angeles, Cal., April 27 .- John J. McNamara gave his first author ized interview since his arrest to a United Press representative on board the Santa Fe Limited between Barstow and San Bernarino. He saidq

"I wil say that this whole business is a frame-up from beginning to end. I have been made the goat of a gigantic plot to wreck union labor, the details of which will come out at the proper time. When I was seized in my office I was given no opportunity to consult friends or attorneys and I had no chance to wind up my business affairs or personal affairs. I was whisked out of town and out of the state before I had an opportunity to prepare any defense, despite my protestations of innocence. If this arrest was not a frame-up, why where such methods adopted? This is the first statement I have made to any one since I was taken from my office last Saturday night."

### The National Women's Trade Union League

Third Biennial Convention.

The third biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union League opens in Boston on Monday, June 12, 1911.

The purpose of the league is the organization of women into trade unions, to be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

During the two years since the last convention, which met in Chicago, the work of the league has grown and broadened tremendously. Its members have gained in experience in both the matters of organization and legislation. In the great shirt-waist strikes of New York and Philadelphia and the strikes of the Garment Workers in Chicago the League has done active service and brought many thousands of unorganized women workers in touch with the American labor movement.

Delegates coming fresh from such experiences and the regular league work will make the sessions abound in vital interest to all those who have the raising of working standards at heart, and the results of the convention cannot fail to have a telling effect upon the conditions of women in industry.

The dally sessions will be from 9 m. till 12, and from 2 p. m. till after that, one to every 50.

Bach affiliated trade union local, 5:30, and, with the exception of executive sessions, will be open to the press and the public.

Public Meeting. In Faneuil Hall, Monday evening,

at 8 o'clock, Mrs. Raymond Robins, National President, presiding.

Stephen S. Wise of New York, Mrs. D. W. Knefler, National Secretary-Treasurer: the foreign delegates and some of the leading trade unionists of Boston.

Thursday afternoon an antomobile trip to Wellesley College and a reception will be tendered the dele-Friday evening a shirt-waist dance

to the delegates will be given by the leading trade unionists of Boston.

Convention Call.

To All Affiliated Leagues, Organiza tions and Members-Greting:

You are hereby advised that in ac cordance with the vote of the second biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union League of America, the third biennial convention will be held in Boston, Mass., beginning Monday, June 12, 1911, at 10 a. m., and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Representation-The membership of the convention shall consist of the following:

Each Local League shall be entitled to send one delegate with one vote for every 25 members or fraction thereof, up to 500 members, and

central labor body and State Federa tion of Labor will be entitled to send one delegate with one vote. Every other affiliated organization

shall be entitled to send one delegate with one vote. In order to encourage interest in forming local leagues, members at Mr. John Mitchell, Rev. Father large shall be given voice, but with

Only those leagues and affiliated organizations whose annual dues shall have been fully paid up sixty days in advance of the national convention shall be entitled to vote at

the convention. Credentials - Credentials in duplicate are enclosed. The original credentials must be given to the delegate elect and the duplicate forward ed to the Office Secretary, Room 1310, 79 Dearborn street, Chicago Ill., not later than May 15.

Purpose-The importance of our organization and cause, the duty of the hour and the future of the work, lying as it does at the heart of the great question of women in industry -the conservation and preservation of the race—demands that every offiliated local organization be represented and send its full number of delegates.

Be fully represented. Send to this convention your ablest, most experienced, thoughtful and faithful members.

Business-The President will appoint the following committees from the delegates to assist in transacting the business of the convention:

Credentials, Rules and Order of Business, Organization, Resolutions, Legislation, Committee on Officers' Reports, Life and Labor, Education, Votes for Women, Union Label, Constitution, Special Committee on Recent Judicial Decisions.

Accommodations - The Boston League will arrange for the reception and entertainment of delegates.

Note-The place of meeting will be Barnard Memorial Hall, and any further information regarding the convention or traveling arrangements for out-of-town delegates will be communicated in a later circular

MARGARET DREIER ROBINS,

CYNTHELIA ISGRIG KNEFLER, Secretary-Treasurer.

SOCIALIST PARTY MANIFESTO

The National Executive Committee Takes Action in McNamara

TO THE LOCALS OF THE SOCIAL IST PARTY:

Comrades-John J. McNamara he secretary-treasurer of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union, and J. B. McNamara, a member of the union, have been arrested on the charge of murder in connection with the recent explosion of the Los Angeles Times building. To all fair-minded persons, and especially to those who are familiar with the objects and methods of the labor movenent, the charge seems so absurd on its face as to suggest a deliberate plot.

The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union had no controversy with the owners of the Los Angeles Times and had no motive for the commission of the inhuman crime, even if it possessed the moral depravity ascribed to it by its enemies, and there is not a semblance of probability that a national organization of a large body of workers could be engaged in systematic destruction of life and property, paying for such diabolical work from the treasury of the organization.

The prosecution of the accused was inspired by the National Manufacturers' Association and conlucted by a private detective agency in its hire. The arrest was encompassed in defiance of all fundamental principles of law, justice and fairan opportunity to consult counsel.

papers, set to work poisoning the were ten speakers' stands. minds of the people against the the Bridge and Structural Iron against this outrage. Workers' Union and condemning the accused in advance of trial.

The methods employed in the case those employed in the recent prose cution of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners that it must be considered as a continuation of the same dastardly conspiracy on the part of organized capital in this country to crush organized labor by erime and violence.

The conspiracy must be frustrated. comrades, and there is no power in this country to carry on the battle except the organized forces of Socialism and Labor.

In view of these facts, the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party call upon all Locals of the

1. To forthwith form joint committees of Socialists and Labor Unions in their respective localities for the purpose of raising funds for the defense of the accused and carrying on a campaign of enlightenment to counteract the infamous campaign of the capitalist press.

To raise funds for the purpose of carrying on an agressive and extensive campaign for Socialism in the State of California, and particularly in the city of Los Angeles, and let the reply of the Socialists and workers to the assault of the California capitalists be the election of Socialist Mayor and City Council of Los Angeles and perhaps of a Socialist Governor and Legislature in the State of California.

To work, comrades, the fight is on. It is a tremendous fight—every man to his post!

National Executive Committee Socialist Party.

PROTEST AGAINST KIDNAPING.

St. Louis Young People's Socialist League Passes Resolutions.

At the last meeting of the St. Louis Young People's Socialist League the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, We are informed by the daily press that John J. McNamara, International Secretary of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers of America; his brother, J. B. Mc-Namara, and Ortie McManigal were, Saturday, April 22d, without notice, kidnaped and taken from their homes, friends and families, rushed to police court, where they demanded the cause of their arrest and for the right to secure an attorney, their constitutional privilege, but were refused by the police judge, which court was in session at 6 o'clock, and turned over to the representatives of California for deportation from their homes; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the Young People's Socialist League of St. Louis, in meeting assembled, condemn this unjust, unlawful and unconstitutional conspiracy to deprive citizens of their liberty; and be it

"Resolved, That we, the Young People's Socialist League, call on all friends and comrades to unite for the purpose of condemning this foul conspiracy against right and justice." A. ROSENKRANZ, Sec'y.

BOSTON SOCIALISTS PROTEST.

Tremendous Anti-Kidnaping Demonstration Held.

25,000 PEOPLE ATTEND MEET-INGS IN SYMPATHY WITH McNAMARA.

(Special to St. Louis Labor.) Boston, Mass., May 1.—A tremendous Socialist demonstration was

-the defendants were kidnaped held here to-night against the Mcand abducted from the states of Namara kidnaping. Ten thousand their res'dence without a hearing or marchers were in the parade. Five thousand people attended the meet-Immediately after the arrest the ing in Faneuill Hall and twenty entire press of the country, with the thousand were at the open-air meetexception of the Socialist and labor ings on Boston Commons. There

cused and against the entire labor makers' Union No. 97, and Socialist movement by publishing grewsome clubs were in the parade. The East stories of alleged fiendish crimes of is joining with the West in protest

WM. M. BRANDT.

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### Striking Carpenters' Solid Stand And Determination to Win.

BOSS CARPENTERS TRYING TO WORK THE BLUFF GAME.

Boasting Resolutions Passed by the Contractors.

CONTEMPTIBLE WORK OF THE EMPLOYERS TO GET MEN TO ST. LOUIS.

The capitalist press of St. Louis is playing a contemptible role in the great Carpenters' strike.

Whatever reports have been published in these daily capitalist papers have been misleading. Every line published is aimed to injure the Carpenters' unions and to strengthen the cause of the bosses, whose ideal seems to be the "open shop," socalled, which, in fact, is the scab

shop.

Last Wednesday's papers published

"Resolutions embodying a threat to operate under open-shop condi-tions were signed yesterday by fortyseven contractors, who met in the offices of the Building Industries' Association, directly after a conference between the strikers and the bosses had failed to agree on account of objection to the presence of F. G. Boyd, secretary of the Building Industries' Association. No formal action on the resolutions were taken last night by the Carpenters, who met at 3001 Olive street, and who adjourned at 1 a. m., after voting to

"The resolutions, as adopted by the contractors, follow:

refer the matter back to their com-

mittee for further negotiation.

"Whereas, The building opera-tions in the city of St. Louis have been at a standstill since the first day of April, 1911, owing to the demands of the carpenters for 65 cents per hour, minimum wage; and,

Whereas, The committee from the Carpenters' Union has refused to act with the committee from the General Building Contractors' Association on account of the presence of the General Building Contractors' Association's secretary, F. G. Boyd; therefore, be it

"'Resolved, That we, the contractors and members of said Building Contractors' Association, agree to resume work immediately at 65 cents per hour, and ask for an arbitration committee to which all future differences shall be submitted for adjustment; and be it further

"Resolved. That if this proposition is not accepted on on before Friday, May 5, 1911, by the carpenters, we, the building contractors, will resume operations on Monday, May 8, 1911, with non-union carpenters.'

"The contractors objected to the position of the union men in declining to treat with Boyd on the ground that their secretary, J. C. Lyons, and two walking delegates have attended all meetings and have taken a hand in the negotiations. The proposition was made to the strikers yesterday that Boyd would be ruled out if they would send a committee of working carpenters to treat with a committee of working contractors. This suggestion was declined."

Reports from Baltimore are to the effect that the record of Mr. Boyd in that city was not the best one with Union men. The gentleman is an open-shop apostle, and it seems that his services were secured by some St. Louis bosses to repeat the openshop agitation in St. Louis.

Jos. Weiss ......\$ .50 Mrs. Eliza Boettcher 1.00

Gus Goeckler ......

J. F. Brueggemann..

John Kaut .....

Herman Mohn ..... Peter Ehrhard ....

Unbekannt .....

Hy. Denger .....

John Bokel list:

A. H. .... 8th Ward Branch ....

John Bokel ..... John Rossfeld .... J. B. Kramer ....

Chas Triska ..... Wm. Montandon ..

Phil Schlette .....

W. J. Buschek ....

G. A. Nutz ...... F. Helfrich .....

Wm. Frech ...... Herman Singer ...

Aug. Muegge .....

Jos. Haus ...... Jos. Rustige ..... Jos. Haus

R. M. Michel .....

red Berkel list: Fred Berkel .....

Jul. Nancke ...... J. Betlach ...

W. F. Langlin ....

Fred Schreck .....

Victor Hoste ..... Wm. Dischbein ....

F. Yedloutschnig ..

Wm. Butz

M. Fuchs .....

A. Dengg .....

G. Schmidt
Ed. Minniea
W. Hillebrand
Ed. Beckermann
Dambacher, 2nd list:
A. Dambacher

Victor Hoste list:

J. P. Herrmann .... 20.00

It is not true that the bosses offered 65 cents per hour, as the resolution says. They offered 60 cents

The Union Carpenters are solidly united and as determined to fight this battle to a victorious conclusion

Here is a sample of how St. Louis employers are trying to deceive outside workmen and get them to St. Louis under false pretenses.

The following letter is self-explanatory:

"St. Louis, April 25, 1911.

Mr. Ike Allann, Chicago, Ill.: Dear Sir—In answer to your letter for a place as machine hand. If you are a first-class man, can put you to work at 35 cents per hour in a factory manufacturing fixtures for

stores and act.
"Come to St. Louis and present this letter within ten days and I will guarantee you work at once as above, and will be steady if competent. Conditions: "Open" shop, 50 hours per week. I think you will like St. Louis too few really good men.

"Trusting to hear from you at an early date, I remain

"Very truly,

"GEO. L. HOLTON,

"Sec. Wood Workers' Ass'n." If we recollect correctly, the same Mr. Holton attempted to get strikebreakers' for Grand Rapids, Mich.

some time ago. The Syrian strikebreaker who was irrested last week for shooting at Union carpenters, was fined \$53.00 for shooting in the city limits.

A warrant was sworn out against him and he was arrested, put under bond and set free. However, it was quite a job to induce our Honorable Mr. Sheriff to arrest the strikebreaker.

What's the matter with the sheriff's office, anyway? It might not do any harm for the grand jury to look into this official favoritism. Is the sheriff the servant of the anti-Union hosses or of the people?

All outside carpenters are requested to stay away from St. Louis until the strike is settled.

THE LATEST STRIKE NEWS.

May 1 Brings Quite a Number of Labor Troubles.

PITTSBURG SHOPMEN OUT.

Union Reports 10,000 in Railroad Division Strike.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 1 .- Without further warning that might have been gatherd from conferences of a committee with officials last week the shopmen of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on the Pittsburg division, extending to Altoona, Pa., went out on strike, and to-night union officers say 10,000 men are out.

The unions affected are the Broth erhood of Carmen, Boilermakers and Helpers, Shet Metal Workers, the International Association of Machin ists and Laborers, and the Federal Labor Union, an organization of foreign laborers, all of which are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

For the Wm. M. Brandt Contest Fund

Wm. Obermark ... 1.00

Frank Westermayer

Cash .. .....

V. Pretterhofer ...

E. Griebaum ..... Walter Jones ....

C. Jacobson ...... M. Orban ...... Chas. Pomer .....

W. Bohland ...... F. Dossenbach .... F. Lautenschlager .

S. Steil .......... W. C. Sherman ....

W. Birkenbach ....

Geo. Brommer .... H. Beckman .....

M. Hacker .....

Fritz Mueller ..... H. Wiener
T. Brummer
A. Green
H. Kroell

A. Arnhold ......
Wm. Hipp ......
H. C. Plassmeyer list:

H. Plassmeyer .... Sam Wolfson ....

H. Kohlenbach ....

D. Burach ...... Sam Baldwin ....

Gus Hamlung .....

Gus Hamlung
Wm. Ebke
Fred Wessler
C. W. Senti
R. Stuhlman
Chas. Doerr
Geo. Sudheimer
Aug. Colloni
F. Turaz

F. Turaz .....

.50 Gus. Saettele .... 1.00 Contest Fund —1 ....

lug. Bader list:

R. Nelmann list:

S. Horni .....

E. Molkenbur .....

B. Yavitz .....

N. Mengel ......

Fritz Friske .....

Bunemann ......

A. H. Dennnardt ...

Tony Wegert ..... Herm. Hoffman .... Geo. Vogelsang ....

R. H. Bohler ..... M. Kamer ..... P. Borvint .....

J. Lewinsky ..... I. Ulrich Jr. .....

Eugene Phillips list:

F. N. Smith ......

G. P. Hopkins ....

P. Sullivan .....

F. McNally .....
F. Hunter .....
D. Daily .....

Gus. Saettele .....

Geo. Hosle .....

M. Brosin ...... Sauer ...... Niemann .....

H. Kallee ....... Jno. Schwiete .....

F. Weber ....

H. B. Schenk ..... R. Zohner .....

A. G. Goldsmith ...

Messiroff ......
O. Schulz .....
H. Rullkoetter ....

Gauss .....

F. E. Nye list

.10

.10 .25 .25

Max Sendig list:

F. Mott .....

C. Wassermann

5,000 ARE OUT IN CHICAGO.

The Maintenance-of-Way Employes Swell Total to 12,000.

Chicago, Ill., May 1 .- War clouds, which have hung over Chicago's industrial horizon for weeks, broke in several directions to-day, with the result that more than 5,000 men were added to the number already on strike. The total number on strike in the city, including miscellaneous trades, in which the workers have been out for some weeks, was placed at 12,000.

Following is a list of strikes and lockouts, with the number involved: Maintenance-of-way employes. 2,400 Brickmakers ...... 2,500 Building trades ...... 6,000 Marble workers ..... Miscellaneous trades ...... 800

UNION CARPENTERS STRIKE.

Los Angeles Leaders Deny Movement is Connected With Times Case.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 1.-The first of the scheduled strikes of union labor men in this city was begun today, when a general walkout of all and do well here, as there is plenty union carpenters was ordered. The of work in sight this season and far strikers demand a daily wage of \$4 instead of the present pay of \$3.50.

About 500 carpenters quit work and more will join them, according to claims made at union headquarters. Union leaders deny that there is any intention to call a general strike.

James A. Gray, general organizer for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and vice-president of the State Building Trades Council, said that the arrests of the alleged dynamiters of the Times plant and the present labor move-ment were in nowise related.

#### 1,000 Toronto Iron Workers Quit.

Toronto, Ontario, May 1 .- Structural iron workers in this city, whose demand for wages of 40 cents instead of 35 cents an hour was refused, struck to-day. About 1,000 men are affected, according to the strikers.

Plumbers Only Philadelphia Strikers.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 1.-May Day in Philadelphia found but one strike, that of 450 plumbers, who quit work because an increase in vages had been refused.

#### Galesburg Plumbers Walk Out.

Galesburg, Ill., May 1 .- All the plumbers in Galesburg except those employed by one firm struck to-day. They demand a 50-cents-a-day raise for eight-hours' work, which would make their daily wage \$4.50. The master plumbers are understood to be willing to meet the men and consider their proposition.

#### Cairo Bulletin Printers Strike.

Cairo, Ill., May 1 .- Printers in the office of the Cairo Daily Buletin struck to-day when the management refused to sign the new union wage scale. All other offices in the city signed up. The management of the Bulletin said the office will be run as an open shop.

#### Seventy-Three Meetings in Berlin.

Berlin, May 1.-Workmen of Berlin held seventy-three May Day meetings, at which resolutions favoring world peace were adopted. Perfect order was maintained.

Jno. Sears ......

F. Windmoeller ...

J. C. Stahl ......

M. Bergen ...... H. C. Hilf .....

Zalsman .....

J. J. Diehm ..... Wm. Guerke .....

No. 57 ..... L. Scheffler .....

L. Scheffler ......
J. E. Campbell ....

H. Greve .....

Fred Heitman .....

F. J. Kloth .....

D. Kramer
S. Moeller
E. A. Ottesky

H. M. Stein ..... J. C. M. ....

Tony Loeffler .....

H. Helmig .....

Jacob Boos ....... Jos. Zimmermann .

Aug. Scherer Jr ...

Fred Bauer .....

Carl Renz
Herman Streit
Eugene Wunderle
H. W. F.
Chas. Boos

Fred Bauer ..... .50 J. R. Mealpine ... 1.00

Previously reported. 275.31

Total to May 2....\$370.71

Owing to lack of space

ted last week. The receipts

.13 for last week will be found .10 on another page of this is-.10 sue.

F. J. Kloth list:

. E. Akins list:

has. Boos list:

F. Wessler.....

Jurgens

F. Helmich

### The Capitalist Conspirary Against Union Labor in the McNamara Kidnaping Case.



JOHN J. MCNAMARA

JAMES B. McNAMARA.

LEO RAPPAPORT, JOB HARRI- confer with President James A. Short MAN AND CLARENCE DAR-ROW WILL DEFEND THE McNAMARA BROTH-ERS.

American Federation of Labor Will Organize Defense for Kidnaped Union Men.

SOCIALIST PARTY'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE TAKES ENER-GETIC ACTION.

Nothing new has developed in the McNamara kidnaping case. Organized Labor all over the country is thoroughly aroused over the outrageous act'on of the Citizens' Alliance and Manufacturers' Associations.

The Socialist Party of the United States, through its National Executive Committee, issued a manifesto in behalf of the kidnaped brothers, calling upon the Socialists throughout the land to come to the support of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union in this desperate fight inaugurated by the capitalist anarchists, organized as Citizens' Industrial Alliance, Manufacturers' Association, etc.

Mr. Leo Rappaport of Indianapolis, son of the well-known Socialist and labor journalist, Philip Rappaport, and Job Harriman, the wellknown Socialist, have been secured as attorneys for the McNamara brothers. Clarence Darrow will also aid in the defense.

The Socialist Party of St. Louis, through its General Committee, notified President Ryan of the Structural Iron Workers' International Union that the St. Louis Socialists will aid his organization morally and financially.

#### Await Important Developments.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 1,-Important developments are looked for with the reconvening of the Marion county grand jury and with President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor here in charge.

With Gompers are William Spencer, secretary-treasurer of the building trades department of the Ameri- BOYCOTT THE BREAD TRUST AND ALL BREAD THAT DOES NOT

Attorney Henry Seyfried, retained by the international labor organizations located here, and acting as special prosecutor in the kidnaping cases, was present Sunday at a long conference which President Gompers had with local labor men.

It is understood at this conference it was decided that the American Federation of Labor take active charge and use its resources to bring the kidnapers of John J. Mc-Namara to justice. Mulholland, it is said, will aid Seyfried in the kidnaping cases.

A. F. of L. Will Aid. Gompers went to English's Hotel and shortly after 3 o'clock went into

conference with the international officers who had asked him to come here. The meeting was held in the executive board rooms at the Carpenters' headquarters. After the meeting it was generally

admitted that the whole local situation had been canvassed for the ben efit of President Gompers and Attorney Mulholland and William Spencer. It is conceded that Gompers ex-

pressed his sympathy with the actions of the international officers and that the American Federation of Lapor will aid in both the kidnaping matter and the trial at Los Angeles.

LABOR FEDERATION IS TO AID McNAMARAS.

Gompers and Associates Map Defense Fund—Chief Scores Kidnaping Tactics.

pers, president of the American Federation of Labor, arrived in Chicago this morning from Indianapolis to

of the Building Trades Department of the federation and with other labor leaders concerning the defense of John J. McNamara and his brother, James B. McNamara, officers of the Structural Iron Workers' Union, who are accused of dynamiting the Los Angeles Times building.

Strong and adequate measures for the defense of the accused iron workers will be taken, according to Presi- punish the guilty parties.

dent Gompers, who reiterated his belief in the innocence of the men. He

"If their accusers were so certain of their guilt, there was no occasion for stealing them from the state. The kidnaping was an outrage which we will prosecute criminally and civilly. This sort of procedure is not attempted with well-to-do men, whatever crime is charged to them. It was not necessary to kidnap Dr. Crippen, nor was Edward Tilden kidnaped in Illinois.

"At the conference it was agreed that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor should take charge of the entire

#### Preliminary This Week.

Lon Angeles, Cal., May 2.—Announcement was made to-day that the arraignment of John and James McNamara and Ortie McManigal, alleged dynamiters, would occur some time this week.

No one connected with the defense has received any definite knowledge of the indictments returned against the three men. The charges will be ready when they are arraigned. At the same time, a transcript of the testimony adduced before the grand jury will be presented.

#### Anarchist Merchants at Work.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 2 .- The Merchants' Association of Indianapolis to-night adopted resolutions "unequivocally demanding that a most thorough investigation be made into the recent charges which connect Indianapolis with the many dynamiting outrages which have taken place throughout the country in the last two years."

The association also offers its support to the city and state officials in all legitimate efforts to discover and

### SEGRAND PICNICS.

connected with Prize Bowling and Prize Shooting GIVEN BY ST. LOUIS

Beer Brewers' Benevolent Society No. 1 in LONGWOOD GROVE, 9400 South Broadway, Sunday, May 21, 1911, commencing 10 a.m.

10 VALUABLE PRIZES. Entrance IO Cents a Person Warm Lunch at Reasonable Prizes.

Children under 14 years free Broadway Cars run to Grove

### ANNUAL PICNIC &

**Workingmen's Singing Society "Vorwaerts"** Sunday, May 14th, 1911, (after noon and evenings) SCHILLER TURNER HALL, (Luxemburg)

Admission IOc a person; Children free.

# Do You Buy Union Bread?

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

All Bread that bears this

Label is UNION - MADE.

BEAR THIS LABEL can efderation of Labor, and Frank
Mulholland, attorney for the federaASK YOUR GROCER OR BAKER FOR THE BAKERS UNION LABEL.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE! LOOK FOR THIS REAL UNION LABEL

Baker's Unions No. 4 and 50.

### Union Labor News Letter.

Issued by American Federation of Labor, 801--809 G. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

### A MASS MEETING

Workingmen's Co-Operative Society "Vorwærts" WILL BE MELD

SUNDAY, MAY 7TH, 1911,

at 2 o'clock p. m. in LEMP'S PARK HALL, 13th and Utah Streets. Samples of Food Products will be on Display. Admission Free.

Brandt & Stahl, .: 319 .: Walnut Street

Chicago, May 2.—Samuel Gom-

### socialism

#### What It Is and Haw to Get It.

By Oscar Ameinger.

The Parable of the Hunter.

Once upon a time there lived in the Land of Stars and Stripes a mighty hunter, by the name of This man could hit the left hind leg if a flying mosquito four hundred yards off. But, alas, he had no gun. Whereupon he hiked him-self to "Old Man" Bateye, who was blind and lame, but who owned many guns. And Eagel-eye spake unto Bateye also: "Lord! I am a hunter without a gun; wherefore the wife of my bosom is cleansing the soiled garments of your wife's, and my children cry papers in the wilderness of Chicago, while my stomach is empty as the House of the Lord in summer time. Therefore I beseech thee, let me have one of your guns, that I may follow my vocation, which is that of a hunter of quails; so that I, too, may eat, drink and be merry.'

Then up spake Bateye and said: "Gladly will I lend you a gun, for I, too, crave hot birds, cold bottles and warm babies, but for the use of my capital (as guns are called in the lingo of the chosen few), thou must give unto me four quails out of every five you shoot."

This looked fair and reasonable to the hunter, for he was sorely pressed and up a stump, from which he could not descend. Therefore he accepted the terms of Bateye and fetched to him four quails out of petition and the good old days of every five, but the fifth one he ate Jackson and Jefferson. There is but

This lone bird filled but a small part of his inners and he was hungry ing forwards instead of backwards, most of the time, and then Bateye would slap him on the back and say: "I'd give a million quails to have your appetite," but he never did.

Sometimes when he was weary, wet and worried, Eagle-eye would bemoan his lot and curse fate for having been born. At such times Holyman, the soothsayer, who ate at the table of Bateye, would come to him with incantations and promises of mansions on the other side of the silver lining. He also spake much of golden harps.

Eagle-eye thought these things to eat and was made happy

Thus he worked for many years until his eyes became too dull and his legs too wobbly to shoot birds. But his appetite was as good as ever, when Bateye gave the gun to a younger hunter with clear eyes and steady legs. Thereup Eagle-eye, who had eaten less every year as he grew older, quit eating altogether and gave up his ghost.

Holyman preached the funeral sermon and spake much of Providence, dust and being called home to the mansion above the clouds; whereupon a crazy man laughed and said: "If Eagle-eye had a gun of his own. he could have kept all the birds he shot and he would now be still among the living, sporting a red nose and ashining bald spot and sitting in the front row of the Gayety." But all the people called this man loony and scoffed him, and laughed him to scorn and said he was a dreamer, for even a fool knoweth that guns are made for some one to own and for others to use.

A miner without a mine, a shoemaker without a shoe factory, a farmer without land, are in the same predicament as is the hunter without a gun. They cannot follow their vocations unless they receive the use of capital or land belonging to the

the separation of ownership and lasultant mankind in two classes, one of which owns the means of life and does not use them, the other that used the means of life and does not own them.

This arrangement allows a few people to live without work and forces the many to work without getting a living.

The aim of Socialism is to bring and labor by making the means of production the common property of all the people.

The principal means of life are controlled by great aggregations of capital, commonly called trusts, helpless clock, it is still unable to These giants combinations, by forc- turn back the wheels of progress. ing the wages of labor down to the very minimum of subsistence and by charging for their products all that the traffic will bear, have become a serious menace to the wellbeing of the American people, and all kinds of remedies are advocated against the evils of monopoly.

Regulation. A large portion of the Republican party has declared itself in favor of trust regulation. This, we are told, is to be accomplished through the federal government. But even if we grant to the state the right to interfere with the private business of its citizens, we seriously doubt its ability to do so, for those who own the principal wealth of a nation usually

acquire a government after their own heart, this institution cannot be the gasoline, and all those who do

utilized against its rightful owners. The fact is, we have two governments in the United States, a little one with its headquarters in Washington and a big one with its headquarters in Wall Street and its hindquarters all over the country. This government owns all the mines, water powers, forests, railroads, factories, colleges, banks and life insurance companies.

It determines what kind of clother we wear, what sort of houses we live before. So we see that the only way what kind of grub we whether our children go to school or automobile, is by getting on the into the factory and whether little side of it. And since we find that all Mary plays piano or slings dishes in the people on the inside of the trust a hash joint.

The little affair in Washington is only the errand boy or, at the most, ever the policeman of the real thing in trust is by all of us getting on the Wall Street. We cannot control the inside of the trust. And that is the master with his servant, and a gov- proposition made by the Socialists. ernment belonging to a trust has neither the power nor the inclination to regulate the trusts. All attempts in this direction have been miserable failures. That the advocates of regulation are still taken property. One way is by confiscation, seriously by some folks, is a clear indication that the American people have lost their sense of humor.

#### Trust Busting.

The Democrats, on the other side, propose that the trusts be busted. and they invite us to return to comone objection to this plan. Somehow mankind has a habit of traveland wherever the people have followed the advice of democracy and returned to the ways of their fathers. as happened in the case of the Egyptians, their posterity had to hire a German professor to decipher the inscription on their tombstone.

The trust, after all, is not an in vention of the devil, as some "statesmen" believe, but the product of industrial evolution. Competition may be the life of trade, but it is also the mother of monopoly. In the competitive struggle, only the fit survive. The fit in this case are those who succeeded in getting the most value for the least expenditure. This is usually accomplished through the reduction of wages, the employment of children, adulteration, misrepresentation, state paternalism as exemplified in the high tariff policy, freight rate manipulation, rebating, stock watering and the installation of more and bigger machinery than the competitor is able to commond.

The trust was born when Brown and Smith, competitors in the same territory, got sick of hammering each other and formed a partnership to hammer the dear public. No one should blame them for trying to make money. Soon Brown and Smith came in competition with the firm of Mueller and Jones, and knowing a few things about the blessings of competition, they merged the two

concerns into a stock company. The Brown-Smith Mfg. Co. soon discovered that Harry Dick and Co. were selling the same goods in the same market for less money. Consolidation followed as the only means to protect profits. Partnerships, Stock Companies, Corporations, Syndicates, Holding Companies and Trusts have but one aim—the elemi-nation of competition. Those who had sense enough to combine, sur vived; those who didn't were left behind. To go back to competition would be as rational as sitting on an The heart and soul of capital is oak tree in the hope of squeezing it back into the acorn, or of coaxing a

During the Democratic convention in Denver proceedings dragged until Friday morning at 3 o'clock, when the time arrived to nominate a candidate for President. As everybody knows, Friday is an unlucky day Democracy should not jeopardize its brilliant prospects by nominating a candidate on Friday. Whereupon about a union between ownership the cunning gentlemen turned the clock in the convention hall from Friday morning at 3 o'clock back to Thursday night at 11 o'clock. But while the Democratic party may be able to turn back the hands of a

#### Social Ownership.

Trust control having failed, turning to competition and to the happy days of Jackson and Jefferson being an impossibility, what other solution is there, then, for the trust question? Socialists say, the trust is a good thing and a bad thing. It is a good thing for all the fellows on the inside and a bad thing for all the people on the outside. If we should ask Rockefeller what he thinks of the trust, he would tell us candidly that it is the best money-making ma-chine he ever tumbled into, but the people who buy the products of that money machine hold an entirely different opinion.

A trust is like an automobile. To own the government, too. If there is chase down the pike and to see some one thing surer than death and taxes, old farmer climb a barbed wire fence it is that this beloved government of behind a pir of runaway mules is ours belongs hair and hide, body and very funny to the fellow on the insoul, to the trusts.

We don't expect our own bull- ahead of the buggies and carriages, pup to bite us in the hind leg, but we expect him to bite the other fellow; and when thrifty gentlemen like Rockefeller, Morgan and Carnegies spend their hard-earned cash to the streets of a city at the leel like.

But the old gentleman who climbed the barbed wire fence be- lieve they are past masters in the hind a pair of bob-tailed mules, the gentle art of confiscation. people who swallowed the dust of the road and inhaled the stink of the jump, jump, when they hear the honk, honk, join in one grand and was abolished in the colonies of Eng-glorious chorus, saying: "Damn the land, Portugal and Spain by paying automobile. That machine should be busted. Those people should be sent In the long run, this was cheaper to the penitentiary. Why don't you shoot them, Jim?" etc., etc.

every father's daughter, just as soon as he or she gets on the inside of an automobile, acts just exactly as the people have acted who were in there we ever can become reconciled to the price was too big to pay. are well pleased with the trust, the only remedy and the only way we will become reconciled to the Confiscation.

the Socialists take possession of the trusts. There are a great many ways of getting hold of the other fellow's which means to swipe, to hook, to take the other fellow's property without saying "Thank you," or "Please, Ma'am," and without batting an eye. And we Socialists have the reputation of being the first confiscators that ever came down the pike. If it were not for the grand old Republican party, that stands like a rock on the shore, throwing back the waves of confiscation and repudiation, the Socialists would have swiped John D. Rockefeller's grease business long ago.

Certainly the Republican party never confiscated anybody else's property. But let us refreshen the memory of our Republican friends. About 1863, when that party was still young, it confiscated five million chattel slaves, valued at one billion dollars, and belonging to the Southern people. Here was property, private property, holy, sanctified private property, recognized as such by the Constitution of the United States, and upheld by every decision of the Soo-preme Court of the United States, yet our Republican friends went down to Dixie, hooked and swiped the property, and never paid a counterfeit nickel with a hole in it to the rightful, legitimate owners. The men who defended private property in 1863 were called rebels and traitors, and our Republican friends even used to sing a cruel song about hanging Jeff Davis to a sour apple tree, and yet the only crime committed by Jefferson Davis and his crowd was, that they defended private prop-

erty in black men. Certainly, our Democratic friends would never do such a thing. about three years ago, in the State of Oklahoma, that party had 40,000 majority. It was then that these good Democrats voted for prohibition. By doing so, they confiscated every booze joint, saloon and brewery in the state. Anheuser-Busch of St. Louis had invested a million dollars of hard-earned money in a brandnew brewery in Oklahoma City, invested a million dollars earned in the sweat of their brow, the fruit of their thrift and frugality, the reward of their abstinence, and our good Democrats destroyed all that value, wiped out the whole intdustry with the scratch of a lead pencil and never offered a wooden nickel as an indemnity to the rightful owners. These good Democrats would no even al-

Friends, you may appreciate the protect your grease business. eelings of a German, like myself, "Well," says Rockefeller, "an allfeelings of a German, like myself, when he writes on a painful subject but on a hot summer day they poured that precious liquid in the

rate of thirty miles an hour, blow- swiping the other fellow's business ing the honk, honk, which means for us common people to jump, is the funniest thing that ever happened, to the fellow on the inside of the automobile.

Set the cold continues when we so cialists have to go into the confiscating business, we shall be only too the automobile. publicans and Democrats, for we be-

Confiscation is one way of acquiring other people's property, but it may not be the best way. Slavery an indemnity to the slave owners. than the American way, for the freedom of these five million chatel And yet every mother's son and slaves, valued at one billion dollars in 1861, has cost the American people by this time ten billion dollars in money, hundreds of thousands of valuable young lives, seas of blood and rivers of ters. After all, the

Up to 1789 the soil of France be longed to the clergy and the nobility About that time the French people raised a disturbance. During the excitement, some of the nobles and clericals lost their heads and ran off to Germany; still others lost their heads by remaining at home, and their land was inherited by the French peasantry. It looks like a The question now arises, how will cheap way of acquiring land, and yet the French revolution, followed by the Napoleonic war, cost more lives and blood than the soil of France is worth even to-day. A similar condition to that in France, in regard to land ownership, existed in Prussia until 1815. In that year the Stein laws were enacted, which allowed the serfs to purchase land of their masters on the installment plan. It required many ears to do this, but in the end, it was a cheaper way than the one taken by the people of France. We Socialists who under-

> pediencey, we are perfectly willing to pay the trust owners for their property in their own coin. Acquiring Standard Oil. The question now arises, how will the Socialists do this? Let us take, for illustration, the Standard Oil Company. This concern, a perfect monopoly, is capitalized at \$100,-000,000. It makes a yearly profit of about \$50,000,000. Now, let us suppose that we have a majority of Socialists in Congress, and these men decide that the Standard Oil Company shall become the property of Uncle Sam, and shall be run like the postal department, not for the profit of the few, but to serve the many.

They will send Uncle Sam to John

D. Rockefeller and he will say:

stand history, are not pledged to

confiscation, and, for the sake of ex-

"Rocky, the boys down in Congress have decided to buy out your grease business." "What's that for?" says Rockefeller. "Oh," says Uncle Sam, "the boys say that at one time you were all right; you organized the grease business, you eliminated the foolish waste, strife and competition. But of late you have become the durndest nuisance we have in this country, for, instead of sticking strictly to the grease business, but have gone into the government business also. Your right-hand bower, Archibold, runs a regular correspondence school with Senators and Congressmen. When the people of Ohio elected that grand old patriot, Joe Foraker, a man who bled and died for his country, to the United States Senate, to serve them, you came around and greased his palm, and instead of serving the people of his state, he became your hired hand. The people of Texas sent that brilliant and eloquent young Democrat, Joe Bailey, to tie a knot in the tail of the octopus, and you dipped Joe in coal oil all over and he has done your dirty work ever

since.
"The boys say it's got to stop. low Anheuser-Busch to take their You have got to go out of the gov-movable property out of the state, ernment business, and the only way for down in the bowels of that brew- we can put you out of the governery were 30,000 barrels of lager ment business is by putting you out beer-c-o-l-d, f-o-a-m-i-n-g l-a-g-e-r of the grease business, for you are only in the government business to

wise Providence has entrusted me like that. These Democrats would not allow Anheuser-Busch to take that lager beer up to Kansas, to sell trust." "Well," says Uncle Sam, it to the Prohibitionists of that state, "the boys in Washington say, that if you don't sell out peaceably, they will pass a prohibition law, prohibitgutters of Oklahoma City, and the crawdads and the fish wer drunk for two weeks afterwards. This is con- and gasoline, and they say if we do fiscation with a vengeance. This is that, we could buy your grease busi-

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

Therefore, union men and women and citizens, show that you are opposed to slavery and that you are further opposed to a concern which tries to monopolize the bread market of St. Louis. Therefore, we ask the public in general for their support; you can

give us your support by asking for bread with the Union Label. Shun the product of the following firms—they are Trust bakeries: Heydt Bakery Co., Condon Bakery Co., Hauck-Hoerr Bakery, St. Louis Bakery Co., Welle-Boettler Bakery, Home Bakery Co., Freund Bres. Bread Co. Ltd., McKinney Bread Co.

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

ness as cheap then as we can now buy the Anheuser-Busch brewery in Oklahoma City."

John D. is one of those long-headed business men we read about in the Sunday school books, and before Rocky goes out of business without getting a cent, as Anheuser-Busch in Oklahoma, he will say: think I'll take that hundred mil-(530-534)

(To be continued.)

"Socialism; What It Is and How to Get It." By Oscar Ameringer. Published by Political Action Co., Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, Wis. Price, 10 cents a copy.

This pamphlet may be secured through the Labor Book Department, 966 Chouteau avenue, St. Louis, Mo. It is one of the best propaganda pamphlets yet published.

BREWERY WORKERS WIN.

After a Contest Lasting Approximately One Year a Victory is Achieved by Workmen.

Washington, April 22.-Telegraphic advices contain the cheering Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars news that the Brewery Workers, after a heroic struggle of long duration, have signed an agreement with every firm and agency in the city of Los Angeles, Cal., employing members of that craft.

The splendid fight being conducted by the California unionists is begin-ning to bear fruit, and from further advices received other settlements are in sight.

#### DIRECTORY MEETING

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

SECOND WARD SOCIALIST CLUB Meets every second and Fourth Thursday, at 8 p. m., at Reiss' Hall, Blair and Salisbury, second floor. All workingmen and women in sympathy with the Socialist Party are welcome. A ROSENKRANZ, Sec'y,

3319 N. Ninth street.

NINTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB Meets every second and fourth Thurs- Workingmen's Headquarters day, 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-

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

3747 South Jefferson Ave.

21st WARD SOCIALIST CLUB.

The 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, Secretary.

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 or-ganization. Every member will be pleased to give information regard ing the aims and plans of the society. Payments on shares are accepted in any business meeting

PETER KIEFER, Secretary. 5116 Cologne Avenue.

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FRANK TOMBRIDGE.

President.

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

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We represent good and responsi ble Insurance Companies. We loan money on Real Estate and our charges are reasonable; will make no mistake in deal ing with us. Have your legal papers, such as last wills deeds and conveyances

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Office No. 824 Chestnut Street. Both Phones.

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

### Milwaukee Must Make Good

Many thousands of letters, I sup- | It would be like having an army in pose, have come to Socialsts in Mil- | the field and no means of communiwaukee since April 19, last year, incating between the different divi-sisting each one in its way upon this sions. It would be like a city with a

Milwaukee must make good. And 'n the thought of every comrade, from the little girls and boys the Mayor of the city, this refrain has been a deep, a constant determination—Milwaukee must make good. But do you know what this means? Do you realize the forces lined up

Both old parties are against us. Nine daily and many weekly papers are against us.

The big corporations are against

The tax dodgers and the private contractors are against us The grafter, the boodler, the

thieves are against us. And we are glad they are against us. We are glad that they have been

driven together. We are glad that at last the issue is clear. That all who believe in capitalism are on one side, and all who believe in Socialism are on the other.

But how can we win in such a battle without a daily paper?

fire department without a fire alarm system. We cannot fight effectively any longer under those conditions.

Our comrades in the city are in a that help us distribute our papers to situation similar to an army making a campaign with all communications cut off for a week at a time. must have some means to bring the truth to every member of our fighting phalanx and to every sympathizer in the city as well. From this time on a daily paper is as necessary to the success of our movement here as ammunition is to an army, or as food

The Milwaukee Socialist daily will be financed by the sale of \$10 bonds, paying 4 per cent interest after December 1. Write for further infor-mation to H. W. Bistorius, Brisbane Hall, Sixth and Chestnut streets, Milwaukee, Wis.

Already burdened with responsibilities, financial as well as otherwise, the Milwaukee section of the American Socialist army calls upon and assistance.

Give us a daily paper.

## Our Milwaukee Letter

By E. H. Thomas, Socialist State Secretary.

ATTACKS ON SOCIALIST CITY and calling for a grand jury investi-COUNCILMEN PROMPTLY MET.

BLUFFS WILL NOT WORK.

Milwaukee Expects to Launch Socialist Daily Next Fall.

The Milwaukee Socialists have called the bluff of the enemy.

For months the anti-Socialist mi-nority in the City Council has been making all sorts of charges against the Socialists, except the charge of graft. Even the capitalist press, while abusing them in every conadmit that they are strictly honestor, as one newspaper man put it, "all the graft of the Milwaukee administration would not fill your hollow tooth.

But now one of the anti-Socialist Aldermen has made charges of dishonesty against the Socialists. city.

Right away the Socialist Aldermen in the Council demanded an investi-gation of the entire transaction. They called upon the Alderman making the accusation to present his the enemy's sails. proofs to the City Attorney, at the earliest possible moment, " in order that immediate action be taken in especially pushing the sale of the the matter, the grafters caught, limit and impeached in office, that the reputation of the city may be cleared from the blot which these allegations have brought upon it."

This resolution, introduced by a Socialist Alderman, was passed by an almost strictly party vote, only that with persistent pushing we may two non-Socialist Aldermen voting launch the daily next fall.

Moreover, a resolution, introduced by another anti-Socialist Alderman,

gation, was promptly put through by the Socialists without discussion.

The District Attorney has accordingly begun proceedings. He has subpoenaed this Alderman to appear before him and tell him and tell all

Thus the bluff of the enemy has been called completely.

This puts the anti-Socialists in an especially awkward plight, because the anti-Socialist Alderman making the charge of a "steal" was the very man whom they want to run, for Mayor next spring on the Anti-Socialist ticket. This foolish move on ceivable fashion, has always had to his part has considerably damaged his prospects by putting him in a very ridiculous light.

The capitalist press accordingly show their chagrin by complaining of the extravagance of the Socialists in voting for "a grand jury probe for the sake of establishing something about which there is no question.' called their purchase of the Milwau-kee River Park "the biggest steal bitter against us, the Socialist adever perpetrated in the history of the ministration "may lack sound judgment and it may dream idle dreams but beyond doubt it is honest in money matters."

> This prompt action of the Social ists has thus taken the wind out of

Meanwhile the Milwaukee Socialists keep on sawing wood. They are bonds for the Milwaukee Socialist daily, which is the prime necessity of the Milwaukee Socialist movement

Last week the subscription to the bonds for the daily averaged \$1,000 a day. Over \$20,800 have now been subscribed for bonds, or over onefifth the amount required. We fee E. H. THOMAS,

State Secretary.

Milwaukee, Wis, April 27, 1911.

### Intercollegiate Socialist Society

4 in Carnegie Hall, under the au- necticut Agricultural College, Kanspices of the Intercollegiate Social-ist Society, the hall was gay with Meadville Theological School, Morcollege flags and the platform ris Pratt Institute, New York Dencrowded with students from Hartal College, and the University of vard, Yale, Cornell, Columbia and other colleges throughout the East. to be formed in Princeton, where For the society's sudden and recent growth among the colleges from Maine to California marks a new and significant step in the spread of versity of Missouri, Wesleyan, Pur-Socialism in America. Comrade due and others. Alumni chapters Berger was accorded a rousing re- have been organized in New York ception. Full report later. The society was organized in 1905

"for the purpose of promoting an members. intelligent interest in Socialism The se among college men and women, graduate and undergraduate, through the formation of study clubs in the colleges and universities."

Thomas Wentworth Higginson, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Jack London, Up-Charlotte Perkins Gilman were among the organizers.

In the next few years it won a foothold, a slowly widening circle of individual members. In 1908 a regular organizer was engaged; he visited many colleges, and the first study chapters were formed. From that time on the growth has been swift. In the last three months alone the undergraduate membership has doubled. Chapters are now firmly established in over a score of colleges, East and West. The largest are as

there already exists a Faculty Socialist Club: at Trinity, Dartmouth the University of California, the Uni-Boston and Washington. And the New York body has already over 200

The second Annual Convention was held in New York on December 29-30. At the dinner, given the night before, undergraduates and graduates were present from 65 American and five foreign colleges. The total number of guests was 325. William ton Sinclair, Clarence Darrow and Dean Howells sent his "Hail to the Charlotte Perkins Gilman were Students Who Include Humanity in their Humanities." The main time of the convention was given to the discussion by student delegates as to ways and means of spreading their influence through the undergraduate bodies. Enthusiasm was in-

tense. Since that time, with the formation of eleven new chapters, the society's New York office, 105 West Fortieth street, has been a busy center, the organizer, the secretary, their assistants and volunteer helpers often at work until late at night.

sent out in the coming month, and still other pamphlets are soon to be published. The society also issues a printed which each student chapter reports on its activities, so that each may gain by the experience of the others and the bonds of organization be strengthened. Lists are also given here of available lecturers, current magazine articles and recently published books on social questions, This bulletin has already a circulation of two thousand.

The society's membership is made up of "students or former students of colleges or educational institutions of similar rank, or persons connected with the educational system of the country as instructors." There are also many non-collegiates among its honorary members. Undergraduate members pay \$1.00 yearly dues. Dues for other grades of membership are from two to twenty-fie dollars. The organization is controlled by an executive committee, made up of alumni, elected by a referendum vote. The committee elects its officers. Through its organizer it deeps in constant touch with the secretaries of the student chapters and also with individual students. It grants charters to new the comrades elsewhere for support chapters. And to announce meetings in the colleges it provides large posters to be put up on the college cam-

It provides lecturers. Among the lecturers this year were Lincoln Steffens, Charles Edward Russell, Eugene V. Debs, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Rose Pastor Stokes, Alexander Irvine, Robert Hunter, Morris Hillquit, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Dr. Stanton Coit, Charles Zueblin and Frederic C. Howe. The lectures arranged by the Harvard Chapter this year have had an average attendance of 500.

A most successful lecture tour was made for the society last month by John Spargo, a member of the Socialist Party's Executive Committee In three weeks he visited sitxeen different colleges, going as far west as Chicago, and in almost every college his lectures were crowded, in one case with over 1,000 students. At Dartmouth the economic porfessors combined their classes for his lecture. In the University of Rochester, on the other hand, the president forbade the use of a college hall for the lecture. But upon this the Psi Upsilon Fraternity promptly opened its chapter house. And since then a chapter of thirty has been organized.

"Though much has been accomplished by the society in the past," says the last bulletin, "its achievements have been small when compared with its future possibilities. The progress made by the society in those colleges in which its sims have been properly set forth clearly demonstrate that every educational center of the country presents a fertile field, needing but to be cultivated to yield a rich arvest. Society will only have reached its goal of effort when every college graduate and undergraduate in the country is thoroughly informed concerning the fundamentals of the So-

cialist philosoph." It is interesting to compare this movement with the Socialist clubs already established in the English universites-Oxford, Cambridge, London, Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow. A writer in the Outlook says: "Perhaps no organization Oxford can boast of such an array of distinguished students as can the Fabian Socialist Society. With what amazement would the Oxford vicechancellors of the past have viewed the spectacle which their successors beheld at the close of the last Miechaelmas term! For they would Congressman Berger Speaks at Enthusiastic Meeting of Students

When Victor Berger, the first Socialist Congressman, spoke on May Union Theological Seminary, Conthat famous hymn of the Revoluthat famous hymn of the Revolution!

> The organizer, Harry W. Laidler, would be glad to secure the names of all intrested in the work of the tions of employment, or the assump-

> > ON THE JOB.

California Men of Labor Secure Legislation Vital to Every Workman in the State.

Washington, April 29 .- Officials of the State Federation of Labor of Calfornia, materially aided by the organizations of San Francisco, have made a record in obtaining legislation during the recent session of the legislature of that state. Among other laws passed, the following are the more prominent:

Employers' liability and workmen's compensation act; eight hours of this act are hereby repealed. for women; the repeal of a law which made it a misdemeanor to "en-tice a seaman to desert," this bill or repeal having been passed by two previous sessions and twice vetoed by Governor Gillette; a child labor bill forb'dding minors under 18 years to work between 10 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning; a full train crew bill. Free

HAIR-SPLITTING DECISION.

English House of Lords Replica of Many of Our Judicial Tribunals -Instead of Interpreting Law, Enact It.

Washington, April 29.—While there have been many decisions rendered by American courts that are abortive, which has led to great abuses and a general decline of spect and confidence in the judicial ranch of the government, yet England is apparently striving, in some instances at least, to emulate judi-cial practice in thie country. A workingmen's compensation act is in force in Great Britain, and under its pro-visions all wage earners are included Recently a taxicab driver was injured in cranking his machine, and applied for compensation provided law where the injury received compelled cessation of work. The taxicab company refused to acquiesce in the demand, and the case was taken to court. The Westminster County Court decided against the driver. It was then appealed to the Court of Appeal, which sustained the decisions of the lower court. Another appeal was taken to the House of Lords, and this august body also sustained the dicision of the Court of But the curious mental twist of the minds of those making the decision is worthy of close scrutiny, and, while pathetic, is also amusing. The meat of the decision is as follows:

"That a drier who receives a percentage of his cab's earnings by way of payment, instead of a fixed salary, is not a workman within the meaning of the workingmen's compensation

ANTI - INJUNCTION

-ANTI - TRUST.

Representative Wilson (Miner) Reintroduces His Bill to Correct Abuse in Issuing Injunctions and Relief from

Anti-Trust Law.

Washington, April 29.-Last Saturday Mr. Wilson introduced his bill in the House "To regulate the issuance of restraining orders and injunctions and procedure thereon and to limit the meaning of 'conspiracy' in certain cases." The number of the bill is H. R. 5328. It was referred to the House Judiciary Committee. The full text of the bill is as fol-

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

That no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States, or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and employe, or between employers and employes, or between employes, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, or involving or growing out of adispute concerning erms or conditions of employment, inless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property or to a property right of the party making the application, for which injury there is no adequate remedy at law; and property and property right must be particularly described in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his, her, or its agent or attorney. And for the purposes of this act no right to continue the relation of employer and employe, or to assume or create such relation with any particular person or persons, or at all, or to carry on business of any particular kind, or a any particular place, or at all, shall have seen their dons and students in be construed, held, considered, or gowns joining with the local Social- treated as property or as constituting

any judge or the judges thereof, no agreement between two or more persons concerning the terms or condition or creation or termination of any relation between employer and employe, or concerning any act or thing to be done or not to be done with reference to or involving or growing out of a labor dispute, shall constitute a conspiracy or other civil or criminal offense, or be punished or prosecuted, or damages recovered upon as such, unless the act or thing agreed to be done or not to be done would be unlawful if done by a single individual; nor shall the entering into or the carrying out of any such agreement be restrained or enjoined under the provisions, limitations, and definitions contained in the first section of this act.

Sec. 3. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions

LOAN SHARKS MUST GO.

Introduction of Bill to Prohibit "Shylocks" from Operating in District of Columbia.

Washington, April 22.—It is a matter of common knowledge that labor bureaus are to be established the city of Washington harbors in San Francisco and Los Angeles; countless numbers of loan sharks a lien law, which will enable mem-bers of the building trade unions to ployes, extorting from them fabulous secure unpaid wages due them; a rates of interest, and frequently dictating promotions as the result of Harvard, 50; Yale, 30; Cornell,
40; Columbia, 20; Barnard, 28;
University of Pennsylvania, 25;
Michigan, 30; Wisconsin, 25; New
York State University, 20; New York
City College, 25, and the University of Rochester, 28. There are also

practice.

But the obnoxious practice is now to be actively fought. Many of the residents are at last aroused, and there has been a bill introduced in bill provides that each person, firm or corporation loaning money in this manner must be licensed, furnishing a bond in the sum of \$5,000. In violations of the law penalties are provided from a fine ranging from \$25 to \$200 and by imprisonment from five to thirty days, or both fine and imprisonement.

COMPLIMENT WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE.

Executive Council of A. F. of L. Receive Commendation for Inauguration of News Letter.

Washington, April 29 .- Since the inauguration of the Weekly News Letter, two weeks ago, a large number of congratulatory communications has been received at headquar ters. Washington, aside from being the headquarters of the trade union movement, together with Congress in session the greater part of the year, is an ideal location as a newsgathering point. So far as the labor movement is concerned, it is strong ly reflected in all its details at A. F. of L. headquarters. From the legis lative end it is possible to watch minutely the doings of the national legislature and inform the union population of the entire country of the important happenings from week to week.

"CRIBBING" UNION FUNDS.

An English Journal Publishes a Humorous Episode Written Under Nom de Plume of "Picket."

Washington, April 29.-Much comment is indulged in by Americans relative to the slow comprehension by Englishmen of our wit. Britons are not totally devoid of a sense of levity, the accompanying storiette shows. It also finds its counterpart on this side of the Atlanic: "In approaching the subject of the

rush' for union benefits I know that I am liable to tread on many corns. But it can't be helped. The position, put tersely, is this: Many unions and many officials in the past have adopted a sentimental rule-of-thumb method of 'stretching a point.' The time for taking a shilling liability for twopence is, however, a thing of the past. It has been demonstrated a score of times that the members who pay the most grudgingly, and who do the least for a union, are the keenest on benefits. They remind one of an old fogey, who, after great persuasion, consented to be proposed as a members of a political club. The en trance fee was a shilling and the contributions a penny a week. He was admitted, but he 'wanted to know

you know.'
"'What are the benefits?' he asked.

"'Oh, you'll help the cause.' "'Aye, but what is the sick pay?

"'There is no sick pay."

" 'No sick pay. What do you pay at death?'

'Nothing.' "'Then you can strike me off your books as soon as you like. I thought

it was a blooming take-dawn.'

"So it is with hundreds of operatives in our 'cheaper' unions, or on our 'cheaper' scales. They are out for a shilling for twopence, and they won't get it. Trade unions are not to be worked on the 'principle' of horse backing. Benefits must be based on actuarial estimates."

EMPLOYES' COMPENSATION LAW

State of Washington Enacts Progressive Legislation Protecting Workmen Against Injury.

Washington, April 30 .- Detailed information has just been received at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor relative to the employes' conmensation law recently passed by the state legislature of Washington. The new law covers the subject in the most comprehensive manner.

A tax is to be levied upon all employers of labor ranging from .020 to .100 per cent per year upon the amount of the average pay roll, according to class. Industry is di-vided into various classes, 47 in number. A death benefit of \$75 is provided for, and, in addition, monthly

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HIGH MADE HOE

any one desiring to prohibit this payments are to be made to the widow during widowhood, and \$5 per month for each child under the age of 16 at the occurrence of the injury until such child shall have reached 16, but total payment shall Congress to correct this abuse. The not exceed \$35 per month. Upon bill provides that each person, firm marriage of widow a lump snm, equal to twelve times her monthly allowance, \$240, shall be paid her, but the pay for children under 16 shall be continued as above. The law relating to permanent disability or death reads as follows: "For every case of injury result-

ing in death or permanent total disability it shall be the duty of the department to forthwith notify the state treasurer, and he shal set apart out of the accident fund a sum of money for the case, to be known as be the estimated lump value of the monthly payments provided for it, to be calculated upon the theory that a monthly payment of \$20, to a person 30 years of age, is equal to a lump sum payment, according to the expectancy of life as fixed by the American Mortality table, of \$4,000, but the total in no case to exceed the sum of \$4,000. The sum thus arrived at will be

placed at interest, to provide the monthly payments given above.

FAVORS INCREASED WAGE.

District of Columbia Postmaster Declares that Postal Clerks Should Receive Better Pay.

Washington, April 29.-At a meet ing held in Washington, at which was present the local postmaster, N. A. Merritt, discussion arose as to efficiency and the wage question. The iocal postmaster favored the increase of the wages of postal clerks, and also the extension of the annual leave of fifteen days to thirty days. This comes upon the heels of agitation for increases in the railway mail service as well as in other departments, and is significant.

## NEW CLUB HALL,

Brewery Workers

HALLS TO LET all occasions. Societies, Lodges and Union accommodated.

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A. B. C. BAR ... FREE LUNCH ALL DAY....
FINE MERCHANTS DINNER, 11 TO 2 110. Nord Broadway...110

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THIS SLIDE GUARANTEES UNION WAGES AND CONDITIONS

Insist upon seeing this

SLIDE ON THE SCREEN

When you patronize any Moving Picture Show.

DO NOT PATRONIZE ANY HOUSE UNFAIR TO UNION LABOR.

#### St. Louis Tailors Strike

Journeymen Out for Better Conditions of Work.

The alteration tailors, known as bushelmen, are on strike at Spiro & Singer's, Seventh and Olive, and at M. E. Croak & Co.'s, Tenth and Olive. They are striking for better conditions.

These men have been getting 25 cents per hour, and were compelled to work every Saturday night till 10 o'clock without extra pay.

In one of these houses they deducted 60 cents per hour if a tailor was late. It mattered not whether the car was off the track, whether there was sickness in the family, or anything else. They didn't care.

One man was late eight minutes one day. He had 8 cents deducted from his week's wages. Another man was late just one minute; he had 1 cent deducted from his pay. If any man asked individually for a raise, he was discharged on the spot.

These tailors are the poorest paid mechanics in the country. They were compelled to work longer hours than other men. Some of them were because they talked unionism. Is it any wonder they

Workmen, take notice! This strike is at Spiro & Singer's, Seventh and Olive, and at M. E. Croak & Co.'s, Tenth and Olive.

LIVELY TIMES FOR

ST. LOUIS SOCIALISTS.

#### A Fighting Organization.

The Socialist Party of St. Louis is having the time of its life these spring days. Hardly have we closed the two recent campaignswith a trebling of our vote-before we are plunged into an election contest that will require vigorous prosecution to bring it to a successful conclusion. Right on top of that comes a libel suit for \$10,000, instigated by the Union Electric Light monopoly. Needless to state, this latest attempt to crush labor's most effective weapon—its press—will be resisted to the utmost. The Union Electric Light Co. will find that it has bitten off quite a mouthful before it gets through with the Labor Publishing Company.

use in bankrupting a struggling or- May Day Celebration. ganization, but the fighting spirit of the Organized Labor and Socialist movement of St. Louis is not easily whipped. Our party organization is twice as strong as it has ever been before and is developing better fighting qualities every day. Our enemies may as well take no-

tice: WE ARE HERE TO STAY!

#### Push the Lists.

More than ever will money b needed now to fight our battle With two law suits on hand, an other irons in the fire, we must have a good war fund to fight with. Pus the Contest Fund lists in every war Don't forget to circulate one in you lodge or club. These are the days t be up and doing! Now is the tim to lay the foundation for a sweepin victory in St. Louis at the next elec-

#### FOR A MILWAUKEE DAILY PRESS FUND.

	Ernst Nebling\$	10.00	
	21st Ward Branch	2.00	
	Max Stopp	1.00	
	F. Meier	.50	
*	A. Zuckermann	1.00	
	J. J. Leuenberger	1.00	
	Previously reported	91.00	
	-		

Total to May 3.....\$106.50 OTTO PAULS, Secretary Socialist Party of St. Louis,

Mo., 966 Chouteau Avenue.

PICNIC AND FISH FRY

Given by Painters' Union No. 187. Sunday, May 7, Local Union No. 137 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America will give its fifth annual pic-nic and fish fry at Risch's Grove, on Lemay Ferry road. A big crowd is expected, as the committee is making extensive arrangements to assure good time to every guest. Bellefontaine cars south to end of line and walk south to grove. Admission, 10 cents a person.

Come one! Come all! THE COMMITTEE.

GRAND RECEPTION AND DANCE

Given by the Young People's Socialist League.

Saturday evening, May 13th, the Young People's Socialist League will give its first grand reception, at Grand Oak Hall, Morganford road and Juniata.

This newly organized League will not only try to educate the younger generation, but will also give them opportunity for wholesome entertainment. That this League was a ne cessity for the young folks may be seen by the rapid growth of same, as many new members are coming in at every meeting.

Dancing begins at 8 p. m. Admission, 25 cents. Refreshments will Grand Pacific Hotel Sunday. The atalso be served.

Take Tower Grove car to Morganford road and walk two blocks south of Arsenal street.

ST. LOUIS MAY-DAY CELEBRATION.

Big Crowd Gathered at New Club Hall.

In spite of the heavy rainstorms, the May Day celebration, held under the auspices of the Workingmen's Singing Socities of St. Louis, at New Club Hall, last Saturday evening, was a decided success.

The big hall was crowded, and the affair was a surprise even to the optimists among the committee of ar-

rangements. The singing societies rendered several songs of labor and freedom and

were liberally applauded.

Comrades L. G. Pope and Chris Rocker were the speakers of the evening, and their appropriate addresses were roundly cheered by the enthusiastic audience. In an able manner both speakers explained the Libel suits are effective means to significance of the International

> A dance concluded the program of the successful affair.

#### New Subscribers Have been reported by the following

,-	W. F. Crouch 2	
	Nick Corrigan 2	
	T. E. Delmore 1	
	J. J. Leuenberger 2	
	George Kopp 1	
	Sam Bernstein 1	
	John Becker 1	
	Jul. Schwehr' 1	
	Paul Stader 1	
	Otto Pauls 3	
	John Zay 1	
	Jos. Vucenie 1	
	Robt. Haul 2	
	J. H. Panhorst 1	
	Albert Vosse 1	
	Louis Hornig 1	
	Henry Schwarz 3	
	F. J. Kloth 1	
	J. T. Nonnekamp 3	

Chas. Koch ..... 1 Comrade McEntee Compliments St.

Louis Labor. Webb City, Mo., April 20, 1911. Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR:

ent of my account

Dear Comrade-Please find enclosed P. O. order for two dollars to apply on subscription. Send me

The good work that LABOR is doing deserves the support of the whole Socialist Party in the State.

Respectfully, PETER MCENTEE.

Ask for it, we have it! Union-made Underwear, Hosiery and Union Suits; also Shirts, Hats, Suspenders, Caps, Neckwear, Collars, Overalls and Jumpers, Garters and Armbands—In fact every article that is Union-made has the preference in our Store. :: :: ::

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For Union-Made Furnishing Goods for Men. I represent the leading Manufacturers of same.

BELL BRAND COLLARS, Four-Ply;

B. & L. TEXTILE CO.'S UNDER WEAR,

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WILKES BARRE HOISERY MILLS

CHICAGO GLOVE AND MITTEN CO.'S

Official Bridge Men, Iron Workers and Linemen's Gloves, Dress and Canvas Gloves.

Also Belts with the Leather Workers Stamp.

ST. LOUIS.

### General Bakers' Strike At Master Bakers' Strike

GENERAL BAKERS' STRIKE

Declared at the Master Bakers' Shop.

The journeymen bakers employed by the Master Bakers' Baking Co., on Taylor and Chouteau avenues, went out on strike. The firm, whose business was built up with the support of Organized Labor, refused to longer recognize the Union label. In other words: The firm tried to 'free" itself from Union labor. However, the Union has the best of prospects to win the battle, because the great majority of the firm's customers are Union men or sympathizers with Union labor.

Meanwhile buy none but Union label bread. Boycott all bread without the Union label. Until such time as the concern again recognizes Union labor, the Master Baking Co. will be considered unfair.

#### CHICAGO BAKERS VICTORIOUS.

Chicago, May 2 .- The eight largest manufacturers of bread in Chicago signed the union's scale at the titude of the bakers in their mass meeting at Roosevelt Hall Saturday night was effective. The 400 strikebreakers did not materialize and not for an hour did the baking of Chicago's staff of life cease.

The new scale calls for an eight hour day for machine men at the same wages formerly paid for nine hours and a 20 per cent increase for hand workers. Charles F. Hohmann, editor of the Bakers' Journal, said:

"This is the greatest victory ever scored by the bakers. It came because they stood solidly together. This will also prevent strikes and cause shorter hours and higher wages all over the country."

One threatened strike that was averted by a peace conference Saturday night involves the machinery and safe movers. The employers agreed

to the demands of the union. The Have Them Made Nowscale is effective until May 1 1912. Single wagons will receive \$13 a week instead of \$12.75, as heretofore; three-quarter wagons, \$15.50 a week instead of \$15, double wagons \$18 instead of \$17.25, three-horse wagons \$19.50 instead of \$18.50, four-horse wagons \$20.50 instead of \$19.25. Foremen and helpers get an increase of 21/2 cents an hour, giving the foremen 67 1/2 cents an hour and the helpers 57 1/2 cents an hour.

#### A Grand Picnic,

With prize bowling and prize shoot ing, will be given by the St. Louis Beer Brewers Benevolent Society, No. l, in Longwood Grove, 9400 South Broadway, on Sunday, May 21, 1911, commencing at 10 a. m. Ten valuable prizes! Entrance, 10 cents a person; children under 14 years free Warm lunch at reasonable prices. Broadway cars run to the grove. Everybody invited.

BEER BOTTLERS' MAY DAY FESTIVAL POSTPONED.

To Be Held May 13th at Schoenlau's

Grove. The incessant rain on May spoiled the picnic of Beer Bottlers' Union 187, which was to be held at

Schoenlau's Grove. The Union decided to postpone the picnic until May 13, when it will be held at the same place-i. e., at Schoenlau's Grove, on Gravois road.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS STRIKE.

Walkout of 5,000 and Six Parade Feature May Day.

New oYrk, May 1 .- Six parades of workmen, to the number of several thousand each, a strike of more than 5,000 machinists and a walkout of a few hundred East Side bakers and shirtwaist makers, were the chief events of May Day here. The machinists are striking for an eighthour day. Some shops are working the eight-hour schedule and the machinists employed in these plants re mained at work.

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