

Workingmen of all countries, Unite!
You have nothing to lose but your chains, and a world to gain."
—Marx.

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

"The Emancipation of the Working Class must be achieved by the workingmen themselves."
—Marx.

OFFICE: 966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., JANUARY 14, 1911.

PHONES: Kinloch, Central 1577; Bell, Olive 4198.

No. 519

CHARTER CAMPAIGN EXCITING

THE GREAT BATTLE IS ON.

Shall the People of St. Louis be Sold to the Big Cinch Interests by a Mercenary Corporation Press?

WORKINGMEN OF ST. LOUIS, UNITED YOU WILL BURY THE LEHMANN-JEPHTHA HOWE CHARTER!

Never before in the history of St. Louis have the powerful capitalist corporation interests been so thoroughly aroused as in the present City Charter campaign.

We have had red-hot political campaigns, but not one of them compared with this new Charter campaign, so far as the tremendous class interests which are involved in this present struggle are concerned.

The Big Interests are Lining Up.

In reading the made-to-order newspaper articles, the public can easily see the line-up between the great mass of the people on the one side and the Big Cinch corporation interests on the other side.

God knows—and the cashiers of the Terminal Railroad Association, United Railways Company, Union Electric Light and Power Company, Laclede Gas Light Company!—how many thousands of dollars these powerful corporations sink in this Charter campaign.

Why this Corporation Work?

It is the most amusing feature of this Charter campaign to see the organs of plutocracy "fight for the good of the people."

The agents of the "Big Interests" organize, collect big campaign funds from the corporations and powerful business interests, and then go out and argue in public that the proposed new Charter is exactly what the people want, and Messrs. Lehmann, Boss Jephtha Howe, Lee & Co. never d'd think of anything but the people's welfare.

Newspapers Bought Up by the Big Cinch Corporations.

The Big Cinch Interests have muzzled the daily press by their usual methods.

Bought up, body and soul!
Dave Francis' organ, the St. Louis Republic, that good old prostitute of democracy, has been shown up as the most infamous sheet ever published in any city.

Lying reports are published by the paper. Last Tuesday the Republic published a story that "Local Union No. 12 of the United Garment Workers of America" had "passed a resolution in favor of the new City Charter, and that this action was a protest against the Central Trades and Labor Union.

Was a Barefaced Lie.

The fact of the matter is that there is no Local Union No. 12 of Garment Workers in St. Louis, and that no such resolution was passed.

The following communication is self-explanatory:

GARMENT WORKERS PROTEST.

St. Louis, Mo., January 10, 1911.

To the Editor of ST. LOUIS LABOR:

Dear Sir and Brother—In the name of the District Council No. 4, United Garment Workers of St. Louis, I request you to publish the following:

In one of the morning papers of January 10th there appeared a report stating that Local Union No. 12, United Garment Workers of America, had passed resolutions in favor of the new City Charter. It was also stated in said item that said alleged Local Union No. 12 was affiliated with the Central Trades and Labor Union.

In justice to our organization and to the Central Trades and Labor Union and organized labor, we wish to inform the public that no such Union No. 12 of the United Garment Workers exists in St. Louis.

We have been informed by the editor of said morning paper that said false report was given him by the secretary of the Charter Publicity Committee, of which Mr. Tolcasz is the presiding officer.

Thanking you in advance for giving this correction space in the columns of your valuable paper, we remain,

Fraternally yours,

UNITED GARMENT WORKERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 4.

Otto Kaemmerer, President.

Martin C. Seegers, Member Executive Board.

Subsidized and Prostituted.

Like the St. Louis Republic, Pulitzer's Post-Dispatch is absolutely in the claws of the Big Cinch monster. As one of the leading institutions of public press prostitution the Post-Dispatch is to-day doing the most damnable work against the people of St. Louis. Under the pretense of liberalism, this yellow sheet is trying to deceive the people on the one side, while on the other side it is reaping the golden harvest from the Big Cinch corporations and the Big Business Interests.

The Scare-Crow of Socialism.

The Post-Dispatch knows as well as we do that the Big Cinch corporations would not for one moment spend tens of thousands—perhaps hundreds of thousands—of dollars to give the people of St. Louis a democratic City Charter.

But it is the dollar that counts with Pulitzer & Co. The Post-Dispatch has been commissioned to make the people of St. Louis believe that black is white and that the six corporation lawyers who fixed up the new City Charter behind closed doors are the saviors of St. Louis.

Last Wednesday the Post-Dispatch concluded one of its Big Cinch editorials as follows:

"The only organized opposition to the charter is that of the Socialists, who would be satisfied with nothing short of revolutionary measures; the radical single-taxers, who reject all compromises; the spoils bosses and politicians, whose rule would be taken away by its adoption. The masses of the people should see clearly on which side their best interests lie."

If it was really true what the Post-Dispatch asserts, the Socialists of St. Louis might feel proud, indeed, for the present movement against the proposed new City Charter is developing such wonderful activity and great power and influence on the people of this city that all the subsidized Big Cinch newspapers of St. Louis are compelled to drop the mask and come out openly against the interests of the people.

United and Determined

the organized working class of St. Louis is engaged in this fight.

The Central Trades and Labor Union, the Building Trades Council, the Carpenters' District Council and every local union in the city is on the firing line.

In spite of all the attacks by the daily newspapers, Organized Labor is moving onward to victory and success.

The new City Charter will and must be defeated on January 31!
Every Union man who fails to vote on January 31 commits a crime

on his organization. The honor of the entire labor movement is at stake. The interests of the working class must be protected.

For this reason the proposed new Charter must be buried.

TRUE TO THE PEOPLE'S CAUSE

The Central Body of Organized Labor

At last Sunday's meeting could not be induced to make one iota of concession to the capitalist corporation interests.

Some poorly informed, or badly misinformed, or dangerously misled, gentlemen seemed to be possessed of the idea that it was their mission to make the Central Trades and Labor Union respectable with the Big Cinch Pro-Charter Crowd.

However, by practically unanimous vote, the Central Trades and Labor Union insisted on its attitude and repeated its former decision:

"The Proposed New City Charter Must be Defeated!"

The Big Cinch organ at Olive and Seventh streets had suggested that the Legislative Committee of the Central Trades and Labor Union should be dismissed without ceremony for bringing in a report against the new Charter.

The Central Trades and Labor Union, at last Sunday's meeting, gave the answer. By almost unanimous vote the old Legislative Committee—McDonough, Mrs. Spraggon, Goodenough and Lyons—was re-elected, while J. C. Shanessy was elected as the fifth man to fill the vacancy that existed in the old committee.

CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL

Passes Strong Resolutions Against New City Charter.

The Carpenters' District Council, representing fourteen local unions with 5,000 members, met last Tuesday evening and by unanimous vote adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, The charter submitted to the voters of St. Louis for adoption or rejection on January 31st, 1911, is very unsatisfactory for the following reasons, in part:

"That it does not contain the initiative, as has been demanded by Organized Labor; the referendum provided for only applies to franchises and does not cover other necessary subjects; the recall contained therein is only a farce and cannot be made effective.

"There is no provision made for the employment of home labor on all public work at the prevailing rate of wages. That it contains provisions for the levying of an occupation tax or license, which is repugnant to American ideals of liberty. That by eliminating the popular branch of the City Assembly, and reducing the number of elective offices to a minimum, and placing almost autocratic power in the Mayor and City Council it is bound to prove a menace to the people of the city; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the District Council of Carpenters of St. Louis, That we oppose the adoption of said charter, and request the members of affiliated Local Unions and their friends to vote against and work against the adoption of said charter; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the People's League for publication, with the assurance of our earnest co-operation to obtain the rejection of said charter.

"DISTRICT COUNCIL OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS.

"L. H. Proske, Jacob Fries, J. C. Lyons, Committee."

Bottlers' Local Union No. 187.

To the Editor of ST. LOUIS LABOR:

Dear Sir—The undersigned hereby wishes to inform you that at the last regular meeting of Beer Bottlers' Local Union No. 187, held under date of January 6, 1911, the following resolution was adopted, and request that same be published in your next issue:

Whereas, The Board of Freeholders and the business interests are making preparations to force upon the people of this city within thirty days, a time entirely too short for consideration, a new Charter, which, if adopted, would abolish our democratic form of municipal form of government; and

Whereas, The request of organized labor for the initiative, referendum and recall was entirely ignored by the Board of Freeholders; and

Whereas, The Central Trades and Labor Union at its last meeting unanimously decided to oppose and bring about the defeat of the new Charter; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we indorse the action of the Central Trades and Labor Union and be it further

Resolved, That the press, including ST. LOUIS LABOR, be informed of our action.

BEER BOTTLERS' L. U. NO. 187.

Jos. Fessner, Secretary.

Garment Cutters Opposed to New Charter.

Garment Cutters' Union No. 26 Friday night, at Bowman's Hall, Eleventh and Locust streets, voted unanimously to oppose the new City Charter, and do all in their power to bring about the charter's defeat at the special election, January 31. The action of the Central Trades and Labor Union was unanimously endorsed. President Otto Kaemmerer presided at the meeting, and Mrs. Sadie Spraggon of the Central Trades and Labor Union Legislative Committee delivered an address, in which she condemned the new Charter and scored the Freeholders.

CHARTER FOES OPEN OFFICE.

People's League Will Provide Speakers for Public Meetings.

The People's League, of which Dr. William Preston Hill, president of the Missouri Referendum League, is president, has opened permanent headquarters in the Holbrook-Blackwelder building, 810 Olive street, having engaged a suite of three rooms. Besides the fifty or more members of organized labor who will address meetings of labor unions, the League has a corps of speakers who have made a careful study of the provisions of the proposed new charter, who will appear before civic and business men's organizations and political, professional, improvement and other societies to present reasons why it should not be adopted. George W. Wilson, permanent secretary, will be in charge of the offices and requests for speakers.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union

Decided at their last regular meeting to work and vote against the new City Charter on January 31.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Given to Opponents of New City Charter.

The Central Trades and Labor Union authorized its Legislative Committee to spend \$200.00 in the fight against the new City Charter. Carpenters' District Council donated \$50.00 for the same purpose; Carpenters' Union 1596 gave \$40.00; Brewers' and Malsters' Union No. 6 donated \$50.00; Engineers' Union \$10.00, etc. All donations will be publicly acknowledged, and at the end of the campaign the People's League will give a detailed report of its receipts and expenditures.

BREWERS' AND MALSTERS' UNION NO. 6

Will Deposit About Nine Hundred Votes Against New Charter.

At last Sunday's meeting at the New Club Hall, Brewers' and Malsters' Union No. 6 had a lively debate on the new Charter. By unanimous vote it was decided that it is the duty of the 900 members of the union to vote against the proposed new City Charter on January 31. The sum of \$50.00 was appropriated for Charter campaign purposes.

LEADING GERMAN SOCIETIES

Condemn the New City Charter and Will Vote Against It.

Some of the leading German societies have declared most decisively against the new City Charter.

Our readers' attention is especially called to the strong, unmistakable resolutions adopted by the St. Louis Bavarian Society, with its 600 members, and by the Swiss Benevolent Society (Schweizer Club), which are printed in full in this issue of ST. LOUIS LABOR.

Other German societies that pledged themselves to work and vote against the new Charter on January 31 are: Saxonia Society, German Theater Society, St. Louis Hessen Verein, South St. Louis German Benefit Society, and others.

RESOLUTIONS AGAINST THE PROPOSED NEW CITY CHARTER

Adopted by the St. Louis Bavarian Society at Its Annual Meeting, Held Last Sunday at St. Louis Turner Hall, Chouteau Avenue.

The St. Louis Bavarian Society, representing about six hundred members, takes a lively interest in the development of our municipal government. Our members, as progressive citizens, are ever anxious in making our municipal government a government of the people, for the people and by the people. We, therefore, consider it our duty to enter our most emphatic protest against the manner in which the Board of Freeholders and those closely allied with them are trying to push this proposed new City Charter through a special election, to be held on January 31. The members of our Bavarian Society are fully convinced that the adoption of the new Charter would mean a great step backward and that our popular form of government in municipal affairs would thus be abolished to a great extent. If the proposed new Charter should be adopted on January 31 the people of St. Louis would be robbed of their political rights in municipal affairs. A Mayor with almost unlimited power and a Council of fifteen men would take charge of the city's political machinery and establish a kind of municipal despotism in the City Hall. The advocates of the new Charter tell us that the Council would have the power to remove the Mayor from office. This argument simply means that the people are right in opposing the adoption of the new Charter for another reason. After 150,000 citizens have elected a man as Mayor of the city, ten politicians in the Council, constituting themselves as a majority, could kick that same Mayor out of office. In view of these facts, be it

Resolved, by the St. Louis Bavarian Society, That we protest against the attempt to force upon the citizens of St. Louis an undemocratic City Charter, and that our members pledge themselves to do all in their power to prevent the adoption of the new Charter and to bring about its defeat on January 31 by scratching the word "Yes" on the ballot and by leaving the word "No" stand as the expression of our will on this important question.

JOHN DORNHOFER, President.

CHRIS. RAMMING, Chairman.

Chauffeurs' Union Opposed to New Charter.

Resolutions condemning the proposed City Charter were adopted at a meeting of the Chauffeurs' Union, Local No. 102, at T. M. A. Hall, 16 South Sixth street. The body indorsed the action of the Central Trades and Labor Union in condemning the charter and declared it opposed to American methods of self-government.

ONLY ONE REGISTRATION DAY.

Tuesday, January 17, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. in the Precincts.

There will be but one day of registration for the Special Charter election.

Tuesday, January 17, citizens who have changed their residence since the last election, or who had neglected to register before, must register in their precinct polling places.

Don't forget to register, so you may cast your vote against the new Charter on January 31.

ANTI-CHARTER MEETING

Under the Auspices of the Woman's Trade Union League.

This Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, there will be a public mass meeting held at the Souldard Library, on Souldard Market, under the auspices of the Woman's Trade Union League.

Messrs. William M. Brandt and J. Ch. Anderson will speak on the relations of Labor to the proposed new City Charter. Everybody invited. Admission free.

SWISS OPPOSE NEW CHARTER.

Club's Resolution Declares Provisions Not Democratic.

The St. Louis Swiss Mutual Benefit Society (Schweizer Club), at a meeting held Friday night, January 6, at Lafayette avenue and Eighth street, went on record as opposed to the new Charter.

Melchior Mische' presided and Jno. Bucher was appointed secretary. After a discussion of the Charter, the following resolution was passed by unanimous vote:

"Whereas, The Board of Freeholders, after eighteen months' of star-chamber work, submitted their new Charter for a general vote, to take place January 31, 1911, leaving the people hardly twenty-five days' time to become acquainted with its contents;

"Whereas, As Swiss-American citizens, acquainted with the bona fide democratic government and direct legislation by the people in our old country, the Republic of Switzerland, we regret that the new Charter curtails the political rights of the people and places in power a kind of a constitutional monarchy in this municipality; therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Schweizer Club of St. Louis, to protest against the attempt to force this new Charter on St. Louis, and that the members of this society pledge themselves to work against the adoption and to vote against the new Charter on January 31."

The British Labor Party's Achievements

London, January 2, 1911.—The electoral battle is now over and the Labor Party emerges from the fray 42 strong. Despite abnormal difficulties and handicapped as no parliamentary party has ever been handicapped before, the Labor Party has not only borne the shock of the onset, but comes out of the fray stronger than when it went in, whilst the two orthodox parties, endowed with unlimited resources, and possessed of all the strength that wealth, and tradition, and prestige, can give, emerge from the fray with exactly 272 members each, or two members per party less than they had at the dissolution. The result is that both sides have been driven to the desperate expedient of claiming a moral victory.

Thus viewed in relation to circumstances, the Labor Party's gain is entitled to rank as an achievement; and this achievement cannot be rightly estimated except by noting the difficulties under which the election was fought by the party. To begin with, the battle was fought on an issue which prevented the Labor Party's program from being viewed on its merits, and made it impossible for the Labor Party's appeal to strike with full force—a circumstance which was unfavorable to the party in three-cornered contests. To the political difficulty was added the electoral. The fighting on an old register gave to the opponents of the Labor Party's candidates a tremendous advantage, and made it absolutely impossible for the party candidates, as a whole, to poll the full proportion of votes. Lastly, there was the financial difficulty begotten of the Osborne judgment. Consequently, a party which has made headway against a siege of troubles such as these is justified in looking back to the net results with satisfaction, and in turning to the future with confidence. The net results, in fact, serve to indicate the possibilities before the party when the handicaps have been removed:

But in order that the party may do justice to itself and its mission, there is one thing which must be tackled seriously, and that is the work of organization in the constituencies. Hitherto the party, locally speaking, has trusted largely to enthusiasm, idealism, determination, and dash. But valuable as these qualities are, they do not enable the party to cope with every emergency. The party which enters the battlefield with a rudimentary organization fights at a tremendous disadvantage. Confronted with the political organizations of the orthodox parties, packed by practically unlimited funds, it is imperative that the Labor Party in the constituencies should make preparations for scientific warfare in the electoral field, and organize victory in advance. In the matter of enthusiasm, and idealism, and self-sacrifice, the movement is infinitely superior to its opponents: it behooves it to become infinitely superior in the matter of organization as well. Organization will double the party's available strength, double the chances of victory, and render the loss of seats impossible. In this connection the temporary loss of seats at Wigan, St. Helens, and Newton serve as a solemn warning. In constituencies where no permanent organization exists, a permanent organization must be established; and in constituencies where there are already a permanent organization it should be rendered as strong and as effective as it is possible to make it. And all this should be done without loss of time. The work is one of supreme urgency and is worth any sacrifice.

The Labor Party's Mandate.

The general election of December, 1910, will always rank as phenomenal by reason of the fact that contrary to all precedent the balance of power has undergone so little change. Nevertheless, the fact that the electorate has repeated its verdict, and this time on a simplified issue, the government's mandate to deal with the Lords is placed beyond cavil or doubt. But the Labor Party has received a mandate also, and its mandate is more emphatic than that of the government's. The party has gained an accession of members equal in number to those lost by the Liberal party, the Osborne judgment stands at the head of the Labor Party's program,

and the question has been made a test one in many constituencies where candidates of the orthodox parties have had the field to themselves, the result of which is that a number of Liberal candidates now elected to Parliament have pledged themselves to follow the Labor Party's lead and to support any measure for the reversal of the Osborne judgment. Thus the Labor Party's mandate is clear, emphatic, and unmistakable. Since it is now a question of mandates the government cannot decline to recognize that of the Labor Party without cutting the ground from beneath its own feet.

Labor's Forty-Two.

The following is a list of the members of the new Parliamentary Labor Party, with their majorities. Those who were sitting members at the dissolution are indicated by an asterisk:

*Abraham, W., Rhondda	5,372
*Adamson, W., West Fifehire	703
Barnea, G. N., Glasgow (Blackfriars)	1,278
Bowerman, C. W., Deptford	358
*Brace, W., Glamorgan, S.	2,938
*Clynes, J. R., Manchester, N. E.	205
Crooks, W., Woolwich	236
*Duncan, C., Barrow-in-Furness	523
*Edwards, E., Hanley	3,683
*Gill, A. H., Bolton (2)	1,411
Goldstone, F. W., Sunderland (2)	991
Hall, F., Normanton	Unop.
*Hancock, J. G., Mid-Deerby	2,270
*Hardie, J. Keir, Merthyr (2)	6,230
*Harvey, W. E., Derby, N. E.	1,750
*Haslam, J., Chesterfield	2,228
*Henderson, A., Barnard Castle	1,145
*Holdge, J., Gorton	653
*Hudson, W., Newcastle-on-Tyne (2)	3,532
*Jowett, F. W., Bradford	3,390
*Johnson, W. T., Nuneaton	698
Lansbury, George, Bow and Bromley	863
*MacDonald, J. R., Leicester (2)	5,451
*O'Grady, J., Leeds, E.	2,136
*Parker, J., Halifax (2)	3,908
*Pointer, J., Attercliffe	1,178
*Richards, T., Monmouth, W.	Unop.
Richardson, T., Whitehaven	194
*Roberts, G. H., Norwich (2)	2,345
*Smith, A., Clitheroe	6,324
*Snowden, P., Blackburn (2)	948
*Stanley, A., Staffs, N. W.	3,185
*Sutton, J. E., Manchester, E.	871
*Taylor, J. W., Chester-le-Street	Unop.
*Thomas, J. H., Derby (2)	984
Thorne, W., West Ham, S.	4,688
*Wadsworth, J., Halalmsshire	2,871
*Walsh, J., Ince	1,785
*Wardle, G. J., Stockport (2)	860
*Williams, J., Gower	953
*Wilson, W. T., Westhoughton	1,090
*Wilkie, A., Dundee (2)	3,272
Aggregate majority	83,800
Average majority	2,149

gitimate interests. The court held that the pressure to make plaintiff change his attitude is not improper under the circumstances.

Such is the reasoning of a German court, briefly stated in plain language. And this in a monarchial country, mind you, where the people do not boast of the "freedom" that they do not possess.

Milwaukee Priests Fighting Socialism

Will be a Hopeless Fight Against the Great Cause of Humanity.

"Imitation is the sincerest flattery." The Catholic Social Union of Milwaukee has announced that it will take up the Socialist method of distributing propaganda literature in Milwaukee. This literature will be issued for the purpose of fighting the Socialists. An organized attack on Socialism will be carried on by the Catholic Social Union, according to their own announcement.

Fourteen German Catholic churches of Milwaukee have entered into the union for this purpose.

It is expected that later on the union will start an anti-Socialist newspaper in Milwaukee. "Frequent addresses by men of note in the community" is also a feature of the program of this Milwaukee anti-Socialist crusade.

All this is very encouraging, considering the fact that many Milwaukee priests preached anti-Socialist sermons on the Sunday preceding Mayor Seidel's election, and the other significant fact that many Milwaukee priests preached anti-Socialist sermons on the Sunday preceding Comrade Berger's election to Congress!

Query: If the anti-Socialist sermons of two Sundays will accomplish such splendid results for Socialism, what will be the effect of an anti-Socialist agitation carried on throughout the year?

The Milwaukee Socialist administration, during its nine months of office, has entirely revolutionized the city's accounting and estimate system. Their system is remarkably thorough, systematic and accurate. It has received the unstinted praise of all expert accountants who have examined it.

But alas! it has revealed a terrible deficit handed down from former administrations.

Our predecessors seem never to have known just where they were at. Their estimates were made in haphazard, hit-or-miss fashion. Their chief aim was to keep down the taxes, in order to make their administration popular. It has now developed just how this was done. For instance, the old party administrations for many years failed to make the annual payments due on the purchase of Milwaukee parks. Now, in the year 1911 the whole sum will fall due. This means that the Socialist administration will have to raise the sum total which ought to have been distributed over twenty years, or else Milwaukee must lose some of its parks.

The consequence is that the Socialists are now facing a deficit of \$389,000. This, of course, will mean that some of the things which the Socialists planned to do for the benefit of the people of Milwaukee will have to be postponed a little. It will also mean that the tax-dodgers will have to be hunted out very carefully. The Milwaukee City Council at its last meeting adopted a plan for employing experts to find the taxable property which is now eluding the assessors. Of course, this plan has raised a great howl from the corporations and other tax-dodgers against these "tax ferrets," as the capitalists call them. Judging from the size of the howl, there must be an immense amount of property to be ferreted out from these indignant gentlemen! The Socialist Milwaukee county officials assumed charge of their offices the day after New Year's. There were no inaugural ceremonies. The Socialists simply entered their offices and got right down to work.

E. H. THOMAS,
State Secretary.
Milwaukee, Wis., January 2, 1911.

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

The Best Senate Is No Senate.

By Victor L. Berger.

The Judicial Committee of the United States Senate will bring in a report after the holidays asking for an amendment of the federal constitution according to which the Senate of the United States shall in future be elected directly by the people.

ators are still the powers that be. The Senate is still the bulwark of the trusts and monopolies—of the railroad corporations and protected industries—in short, it is still the main bastion of ultra capitalism.

This action of the Senate was evidently prompted by two considerations.

As said before, the only way to reform it would be—the Socialist platform demands—its total abolition.

In the first place, there has long been a great deal of dissatisfaction with the Senate.

Because our Senate is not only ultra capitalistic, but is also the mainspring of corruption in the United States.

The Senate of the United States for many years has been called a "Millionaires' Club." And for many years the demand for the election of the United States Senators by direct vote has been general among the voters of all parties.

And it is useless to show up corruption to the Senate as it is now constituted.

And both the old parties and the legislatures of twenty-seven different states have made a demand in that direction, so that practically only a few states are lacking to a two-thirds majority. And, therefore, the Senate thought it best to give in, just to avoid a greater calamity.

Lorimer of Illinois has just received a coat of whitewash, although it was plainly shown that he bought his seat. But since the overwhelming majority of Senators have procured their seats the same way, it, of course, was to be expected that his confederates would find him not guilty.

For the best Senate is no Senate at all.

The result is that, as a rule, the common people do not seem to care very much who is to become their United States Senator. They know they have nothing to say in the matter.

The Senate had its origin in Alexander Hamilton's idea of imitating the English form of government as closely as possible. The Senate was to be the House of Lords of the American Republic. It was to represent wealth and vested interests. And in order to make the idea more palatable to the forces of the revolution of that day, who were not at all inclined to imitate English institutions, Hamilton and his followers, being shrewd politicians, fixed things so that all the states, whether large or small, had equal representation in the Senate. Thus Hamilton got the small colonies to grow enthusiastic over this proposition.

For instance, everybody knows that Tammany Hall alone will decide who shall be the next Senator from New York. He will undoubtedly be a man of the type of Chauncey Depew, only younger and more dangerous.

Since then times have changed. Not only has the institution of the American Upper House grown more undemocratic than ever, but with the growth of population in the larger states, the injustice has grown to be so much the more glaring.

In New Jersey we now witness the spectacle of the machines of both old parties assisting the Democratic boss in the selection of a United States Senator. He will undoubtedly be a corporation man.

In England there is a very strong movement on foot to abolish the House of Lords entirely. And there can be no doubt that it will at least lose its power this winter, and thus become purely ornamental.

In Massachusetts the Republican Senator (Henry Cabot Lodge, has a very good chance of being re-elected, although the majority of the popular vote has decided against him. And if he should be able to land the senatorship, another man of exactly the same type will surely get it.

In America the United States Sen-

In Indiana, where the Democrats had the majority at the last election only two candidates are named. One of them is John W. Kern, an old corporation attorney, and the other is—Tom Taggart, the chief gambler and political corruptionist of Indiana.

In Ohio the Democrats have a majority, but only a man whom the trusts will support can be elected.

In all these states the people have nothing to say.

The direct election of United States Senators by the people will help some.

But it will clearly prove two things:

First, that the 24,000 votes of Nevada or the 48,000 votes of Delaware will have as much voting power as the 1,638,000 votes of New York or the 1,267,000 votes of Pennsylvania.

Second, that it is ridiculous to elect directly by the people a United States Senate as a "check" upon legislation, as long as the House of Representatives is also elected by the people.

Unless the capitalists intend to use money for the corruption of the voters in the small states, the United States Senators of any state will simply be duplicates of the political opinions of the members of the House of Representatives.

In short, I repeat that the only way to reform the United States Senate is to abolish it.

A far more effective and a far more democratic check upon any hasty action of the national House of Representatives would be the introduction of the initiative, referendum and the right of recall.

With the use of the voting machine and the facilities for quickly computing results by the help of adding machines, this has become a simple and easy task. The result of any referendum all over the United States could be practically known the next morning.

And, besides being more democratic, it would be infinitely more enlightening—because any measure for which a referendum had been asked through an initiative would create a great deal of useful discussion all over the country.

A Fine Talker.

"I like the looks of this parrot," said the lady who had stepped into the bird store. "Is he a good talker?" The proprietor replied that the bird was an excellent talker, and it was evident the customer was favorably impressed.

"What is your price for him?" she asked.

The man had noticed the rich apparel worn by his customer, and he judged that there was a chance to make a little "easy money" at the expense of one who would never miss it.

"Ten dollars," he said, with just the slightest possible hesitation.

"Five dollars, madam," instantly croaked the parrot.

"He certainly is a fine talker," she said, "and he also seems to have good sense. I am willing to take him

at his own valuation. Do I get him for that?"

"You do," answered the man, sadly.—Youth's Companion.

The Recent Socialist Victories in Germany

The Workingmen of Leipzig Won All the Election Seats.

In Leipzig, one of the principal cities of Germany, the Socialists won all the seats contested in the election just held in the Third District. They polled 18,164 votes in a total of 28,184, defeating the combined opposition and electing eight men.

In 55 cities of Germany organized labor possesses labor temples; 34 of them own their own grounds. The trades union press consists of one central organ, 56 trade journals, one paper for the Italian and one for the Polish laborers, and all get their news service from the Sozialdemokrats Press Bureau, Berlin. Labor secretaries are active in 112 cities, central labor councils in over 700 cities. The Socialists have captured already the fifty-second seat in Parliament.

A decision arrived at by a competent court of Berlin, Germany, may here be contrasted with the now notorious prison sentence hanging over the three officers of the American Federation of Labor.

In the Berlin court, under the shadow of William II.'s bristling imperial mustache, a case of boycotting by published notices was also the issue.

The proprietor of a certain large saloon and meeting hall had persistently refused to let the Berlin Socialists use his hall for public meetings. Thereupon our militant contemporary, the Vorwaerts, twice published notices asking its readers to withhold their patronage from this particular place, stating the fact that the proprietor had refused to use his hall for Socialist meetings.

The proprietor then entered suit for damages against the Vorwaerts, but he lost his case signally. In the opinion handed down by the Berlin judge it is admitted that the Socialist Party has a legitimate interest in securing suitable places for public meetings, and that plaintiff had refused to let his place be used for such meetings. When, thereupon, the Vorwaerts urged its readers to withhold their patronage from plaintiff's place as long as such refusal was persisted in, the Vorwaerts was merely acting in defense of le-

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When You Buy Mercantile and "305"

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You get the BEST Tobacco handled and made into Cigars by EXPERT WORKMEN.

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Guttering, Spouting and Furnaces Gas and Gasoline Stoves, Washing Machines and Wringers Repaired Small Pipe and Lathe Work. Lawn Mowers and Scissors Sharpened. Phone, Bell South 765, or call ARTHUR M. LEISSE 1705 GRAVOIS AVE. Res. 4277 GRAVOIS AV.

Declaration of Revolt in Behalf of Fred. D. Warren.

By Eugene V. Debs,



The working class can no longer submit to the lawless despotism of the capitalist courts in the United States. The only alternative left to them is revolt.

The courts of law, so called, under the capitalist system, exercise the most despotic power to maintain capitalist misrule. From their decision there is no appeal, except to the people.

This appeal we now make in behalf of a working class reduced to the slavery. Their rights have been violated, their organizations tied hand and foot, their press muzzled, their officials imprisoned, and their liberties all but destroyed.

To submit to such outrages if a republic would be the basest cowardice and the rankest treason. Hence this declaration of revolt.

For years the people have protested in vain against the usurpations of power by the capitalist courts and the invasion and destruction of the liberties guaranteed to them under the constitution. They now propose to submit no longer like dumb driven cattle, but to give emphatic notice that the limits of their patience have been reached, that their meek submission is at an end, and that from now on they are in open revolt against the power that is trampling upon their rights and destroying their liberties.

The arbitrary imprisonment of Fred D. Warren, the editor of a working class paper, without the slightest warrant of law, is the climax of a long series of outrages perpetrated by the courts to muzzle the press and silence protest against corporation misrule.

In every age and in every nation since there has been a press it has been either prostituted to serve the ends of a corrupt ruling class, or arbitrarily suppressed.

The ruling class has always been the enemy of a free press, free speech, and a free people.

Thomas Jefferson said:

"Were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter."

The author of the Declaration of Independence well knew that without a free press tyranny was inevitable and freedom impossible.

The governments of bloody Russia and barbarous Mexico tolerate no newspapers that expose their iniquities and menace their misrule. That is now also true of the government of the United States.

It is against this insufferable despotism, masquerading as democracy, that we now appeal to the American people to rise in revolt.

Fred D. Warren has been imprisoned for no other reason than that he is the editor of a paper that cannot be prostituted and must, therefore, be suppressed.

We propose to resist this attack and challenge this outrage, relying upon the purity of our motive, the rectitude of our course, and the loyalty of a liberty-loving people to sustain our cause.

Here and now we indict the capitalist system in general and its courts in particular in the name of the working class they have enslaved, and who have now been shorn, as were the chattel slaves, of any rights their masters are bound to respect.

Among the lawless invasions, the judicial crimes, of which these courts have been guilty in their subservience to the trusts and corporations, the following are set forth as the basis of our indictment:

They have issued injunctions in violation of law, or in the absence of law, restraining working men from quitting the service of their masters, from sympathizing with and supporting one another in time of trouble, from organizing as a means of self-defense, from declaring a strike, from peaceable picketing, from holding lawful and orderly meetings, from issuing notices to their members in their own journals, from withholding their patronage from their enemies, from declaring unfair the corporations that were blacklisting their members in violation of law, from using their own funds in the discharge of their own obligations, and from doing anything and everything else required to buttress the power of the corporations and keep their wage-slaves at their mercy.

These courts have, moreover, declared unconstitutional practically every legislative enactment designed to curb corporate power and afford some measure of relief. Child labor laws, laws reducing excessive hours of labor, laws to prevent women and children from working at night to their physical and moral undoing, have been uniformly set aside under the specious pretext that they interfered with the "freedom of contract" and were, therefore, unconstitutional.

Not satisfied with even such cruel mockery of the true intent of the law, they have by the use of armed force broken into and dispersed peaceable assemblages of workmen and working women, and clubbed the

helpless and unoffending into insensibility, not sparing even little children.

But they have not curbed one of the powerful trusts operating in flagrant violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, nor imprisoned a single trust magnate. Their wrath is for labor unions, not capitalistic trusts, and their jails for labor leaders, not trust barons.

Their alleged prosecution of Baer's coal trust was a comedy and resulted in a fiasco. The owl-eyed judges could not even discover that any such trust had ever been in existence. The fining of the glass trust a few dollars for having stolen millions; the imprisonment of the three poor, forlorn wage slaves of the sugar trust for the colossal swindle of the government, allowing the trust magnates who pocketed the millions to riot in their plunder unmolested; the opera bouffe assaults upon the beef trust, the tobacco trust, the steel trust, winding up with the roaring farce in high judicial vaudeville of the twenty-nine-million-dollar fine of the Standard Oil trust, are all shining examples of the miscarriage of justice in our corporation-owned courts.

Upon what meat have these our judges fed that they have grown so great and powerful that they now spurn the people as being so petty and contemptible?

The answer furnishes the key to the entire situation. The federal judges who render the final decisions upon every vital issue that arises between the people and the corporations feed upon the corporations which place them in power.

The federal court is the ruling instrument of the capitalist class. The power of this court is supreme and final. Its members are graduates from the legal departments of the great corporations. All are chosen and commissioned by these corporations. Not one is elected by the people. All hold office for life.

These federal judges are the judicial despots in the service of the industrial oligarchs of the trusts and corporations.

What possible chance have wage workers against corporations before such judges? Absolutely none, until they raise the standard of revolt.

The supreme court, the final arbiter of our liberties, is itself the most irresponsible and lawless body in the land. Composed of corporation lawyers, holding office for life, this court has more absolute power and exercises that power with less regard for the law and greater contempt for the people than any other court on the face of the earth. However brutal and indifferent to their interests this court may become, the people have no redress; they cannot help themselves.

It is true that these judges are but the servants of the people, and yet back of these servants stand the army, the militia, and the police power of the land.

A corporation may discharge its servants at will. The sovereign American people, however, must submit, as things now are, to being spat upon by their servants and treated by them with the most brutal contempt.

And bear in mind that it is not the constitution of the United States that has clothed the supreme court with the despotic power it exercises. That power is not conferred upon it from any source, but has been deliberately usurped, stolen, criminally appropriated, without a shadow of authority or consent from the people, and when the people rise in revolt against this power, it is not in lawlessness, but in obedience to law and to vindicate the law which has been outraged, and to rebuke the recreant judges who have perverted the law to defeat the ends of justice, destroy liberty, strangle the voice of protest, and bind the people in slavery.

Let it be forever remembered that it was the supreme court that specifically legalized, by judicial ukase, the forcible kidnaping of workmen by a criminal corporation in the United States.

Let it be remembered, too, that the same court in the same arbitrary manner legalized the blacklisting of workmen, and hounding them to death, by lawless corporations in the United States.

Let it also be remembered, and never forgotten, that it was the same court that paralyzed the lawful and peaceable resistance of workmen to corporate tyranny by outlawing the strike and declaring the boycott a crime.

In the name of an outraged working class, we deny the jurisdiction of the supreme court and challenge the validity of its title. We are not responsible to a court we have no voice in choosing. We repudiate its authority and defy its mandates. And this we do in the name of the constitution it has violated and the law it has outraged.

We challenge this court to produce its constitutional authority for annulling the laws of congress and the state legislatures and for legalizing the crimes committed by corporations in kidnaping and blacklisting the working class.

No such authority was ever lawfully conferred. It does not exist. Its exercise is brazen usurpation, the very essence of tyranny.

Such a court is unworthy of respect. It has abused its trust and forfeited the confidence of the people, and it is their duty to rise in their wrath against its abominations.

Listen to what Lincoln said:

"If the policy of the government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the supreme court the instant they are made the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned the government into the hands of that eminent tribunal."

At the time Lincoln uttered this protest in behalf of the people the supreme court had only pronounced the doom of negro slaves. Since that time it has by repeated and insidious attacks sealed the slavery of the whole working class of the United States. If Abraham Lincoln, who was cordially hated by the slave owners and their supreme court, was justified in making this protest half a century ago, we are justified, aye, it is our solemn duty to emphasize that protest by a demonstration of revolt that will shake this republic.

February 12th, the anniversary of Lincoln's birthday, cannot be more patriotically celebrated than by the inauguration of a national demonstration of protest against the despotic encroachments of the capitalist courts.

Let that day mark a new era in American history!

Preparations are already in progress for mass meetings in all of the principal cities of the country. The people are stirred as they have never been before and their swelling numbers testify that they are in deadly earnest and ready for action.

The time is ripe, the issue clear, and the people determined.

We appeal to every liberty-loving citizen to join in this movement of the masses to put an end to judicial despotism in the United States.

There are times when silence is treason and submission a crime. In the present crisis the people are forced to the alternative of submitting to slavery or striking for freedom.

We cannot doubt as to their choice.

They know that Fred D. Warren, an absolutely innocent man, is locked in a prison cell, and they know the reason why. They know that he has been persecuted and hounded by the courts for four long years because he dared to take his stand in behalf of the people against the despotic power that enslaved them. They know that it was President Taft himself who said:

"The one thing which disgraces our civilization to-day is the delays of civil and criminal justice, and these delays always work in favor of the man with the longest purse!"

If such a state of affairs, confessed by the president himself, is not sufficient to arouse the indignation of the people and incite them to revolt, then, indeed, are they beyond hope of redemption.

But we do not believe it. We know that their blood burns with resentment and that they are resolving to tolerate these abuses no longer.

If the courts and their administration "disgrace our civilization," as President Taft declares they do, and if they are prostituted to serve the rich and rob the poor, as he says they are, then it is the patriotic duty of all good citizens to rise in revolt against them.

Fred D. Warren, upon whom these courts, which are "a disgrace to our civilization," have perpetrated their latest outrage, has devoted his entire life to the service of his fellow-men. He has resolutely denied himself every opportunity for self-advancement. He has steadfastly refused the position of wealth and ease that might be his, did he but consent to serve the rich instead of the poor.

The personal character of Fred D. Warren is as pure as that of any man living. His public record is without a blemish. He is respected for his integrity and loved for his kindly and sympathetic nature by every man, woman and child who knows him. When the federal court at St. Paul, the cowardly corporation judges who waited until after the election to bludgeon their victim, sentenced him to jail, all the townsmen and neighbors of Warren, without regard to class or creed, or political affiliation, united in the most extraordinary and significant protest ever witnessed in the state of Kansas.

What kind of demonstrations would the neighbors of Pollock, Hook, Grosscup and other judicial worthies make in their behalf?

There is absolutely no excuse for Fred D. Warren being in jail. There is not a trace of guilt, nor a taint of crime in his nature. To put such a man in jail is to indict society as a conspiracy and civilization as a crime.

To lock such a soul in an iron cell is to gibbet honesty and proclaim rascality triumphant.

If Fred D. Warren ought to be in prison, then the rest of the community ought not to be at large.

It is not Fred D. Warren, the peaceable, private citizen of Girard, who is in a loathsome cell at Fort Scott; but Fred D. Warren, the fearless editor of the people's paper, the incorruptible champion of the people's cause, the devoted friend of the lowly, the uncompromising foe of oppression, the incarnation of truth and justice and all things of good report among men.

When the federal court sent Warren to jail it was to punish crime, but to strangle free speech and stifle the voice of protest against crime.

The federal judge is Warren's jailer; the one is the tool of the tyrant, the other the champion of the people.

The federal court is itself guilty of high crimes that merit the swiftest condemnation. The unconditional release of Warren should be the immediate demand. Not his pardon by the grace of the judicial hirelings who put him in jail, but his unconditional liberation by order of the American people.

From tens of thousands of aroused men and women there issues even now the cry of bitter indignation. The mails are literally loaded with protests and assurances of support. North and south, east and west, the tide is surging and spreading. The people are already in revolt. The workers in the cities and the farmers in increasing numbers insistently urge to action. Unnumbered people not identified with the Socialist movement, but recognizing the enormity of Warren's imprisonment, pledge their support.

There has never been such widespread and determined resentment among the masses. The cause of it is so clear that all can see it and so vital to the liberties of the people that all are ready to fight for it.

The supreme opportunity is now before us. In the name of American manhood and womanhood, our self-respect, our fidelity to principle and our love of justice, let us all unite in this revolt of the masses against the crimes of the capitalist courts and government by injunction in the United States!

Let the shibboleth of the American people ring from ocean to ocean and resound throughout the land:

FREE SPEECH, A FREE PRESS AND A FREE PEOPLE!

Cigars { PEN MAR - 10c
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INTERCOLLEGIATE SOCIETY

105 W. 40th St.,
Room 902, New York City.
Harry W. Laidler,
Organizer.

Second Annual Convention of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society.

That Socialism is a permanent and ever-increasing force in the colleges and universities of America was the settled conviction of all who attended the sessions of the second annual convention of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, held in New York City on December 29 and 30, 1910. The convention was attended by delegates from twelve out of the sixteen undergraduate chapters of the society and the two alumni chapters, as well as by fraternal delegates from a large number of unorganized colleges. The colleges represented by delegates and the membership of each of the college chapters were: Harvard, 46; Clark College, Mass., 8; Yale, 15; Columbia, 21; Barnard, 28; Cornell, 35; C. C. N. Y., afternoon and evening, 24; New York Dental College, 17; University of Pennsylvania, 12; Meadville Theological School, 10; University of Michigan, 12. Reports were also read at the convention from the chapters at the University of Wisconsin, Stanford University, the University of Washington, Marietta College and the Kansas State Agricultural College. Representatives from Wellesley, Trinity, Mt. Holyoke and N. Y. U. Law School stated the plans of the groups about to organize chapters in those institutions. Reports were made as well by the New York Alumni Chapter, with its 140 members, former students in colleges and universities, and by the Washington (D. C.) chapter.

The organizer stated that other groups for the study of Socialism also existed in the University of Rochester and the University of Oklahoma, and that definite promises of the organization of study groups during the spring had been received from students at Brown University, R. I.; Baker University, Kansas; the University of Colorado, the American School of Osteopathy, Amherst College and the Union Theological Seminary, while correspondence study groups had been held with students at the Universities of Kansas, Minnesota, Southern California, and Leeds (England), Princeton, Wesleyan, Tufts, Adelphi, Colgate, Middlebury, Valparaiso and others.

The convention began with a reception Thursday night, December 29, at Miss Stokes' studio, 90 Grove street, at which Morris Hillquit and Edwin Markham welcomed the delegates. Rene E. Hoguet, president of the New York Chapter, presided. The executive session was held at the Rand School, 112 East Ninth street, Friday morning. Upton Sinclair, vice president of the I. S. S., acted as chairman in the absence of President J. Phelps Stokes, who was ill. Here reports of the delegates were read and methods of propaganda discussed. Resolutions of protest against the conviction of Fred Warren and of Dr. Kotoku, and a spirited debate between the Harvard and Cornell delegates concerning the best methods of reaching the college body, were features of the session. In the afternoon John Spargo gave a most enlightening lecture on Socialism.

The final meeting of the convention was the dinner held Friday night at Kalil's restaurant, 16 Park place, which was attended by nearly 350 men and women, representing seventy colleges and universities in America and abroad. Dr. Albert Suedekum, Socialist member of the German Reichstag; Mrs. Florence Kelley, well known in labor legislation; Franklin H. Wentworth, Socialist Councilman of Boston; Miss Elizabeth Dutcher, active in the Woman's Trade Union League, and Upton Sinclair, chairman, were the speakers. The subject was "The Place of College Men and Women in the Socialist Movement."

The attendance at the convention was over twice that of last year, and indicated much for the advance of the movement among collegians. The society has recently moved its headquarters to the Tilden building, Room 902, 104 West Fortieth street, New York City. Harry W. Laidler, the organizer, is desirous of securing the names of all collegians who might be interested in the work of the society.

The Intercollegiate Socialist Society was organized in 1905 "to promote intelligent interest in Socialism among college men and women."

The officers of the society are: President, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Yale; first vice president, Upton Sinclair, C. C. N. Y.; second vice president, Miss Elsie La Grange Cole, Vassar; organizer, Harry W. Laidler, Wesleyan; treasurer, Morris Hillquit, New York (Law School); secretary, Algernon Lee, Minnesota; assistant secretary, Miss Rosa Laddon; executive committee—Mrs. Jessica G. Finch, Barnard; Rene E. Hoguet, Harvard; Miss Jessie Wallace Hughan, Barnard; Paul Kennaday, Yale; Harry W. Laidler, Wesleyan; Ernest Poole, Princeton; Miss Ida Raub, New York (Law School); Miss Mary R. Sanford, Vassar; Leroy Scott, Indiana; Miss Helen Phelps Stokes.

The following professors have already given their endorsement of the object of the society: Prof. William Frederick Bade, Pacific Theological Seminary (U. of Co.); Prof. Charles A. Beard, Columbia; Prof. Morris W. Croll, Princeton; Prof. F. C. Doan, Meadville Theological School; Prof. Charles P. Fagnani, Union Theological Seminary; Prof. Kuno Francke, Harvard; Prof. Chester Nathan Gould, University of Chicago; Prof. Thomas C. Hall, Union Theological Seminary; Prof. Vladimir Karapetoff, Cornell; Prof. Gustave A. Kleene, Trinity; Prof. F. C. McKenzie, Ohio State; Prof. Vida D. Scudder, Wellesley; Prof. Wilbur M. Urban, Trinity; Prof. George Ray Wicker, Dartmouth; Mr. G. B. L. Arner, Dartmouth.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

Bakers' International Union, Local No. 4, Will Celebrate Saturday, January 14.

Local No. 4, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary and silver jubilee at New Club Hall, Thirteenth and Chouteau avenue, Saturday, January 14, beginning at 8 p. m.

Bakers' Union No. 4 invites the members of organized labor and its friends to join with it on this occasion. We assure you that you will be entertained to your heart's delight. The committee has prepared the following program, which will commence at 8:30 p. m. sharp.

- 1. March, "Flag of Victory".....Orchestra
- 2. Overture.....
- 3. Cornet solo.....Selected
- 4. Song, "May Day Evening".....
-Mass Chorus Workingmen's Singing Societies
- 5. Address.....Chris Rocker
- 6. Concert Waltz.....Orchestra
- 7. Songs.....Mrs. Matilda Prufrock-Bauer
- 8. Song.....Workingmen's Singing Societies
- 9. Baritone solo.....
- 10. Address, "History of International and Local Unions".....
-Peter Belsel, Member of International Executive Board
- 11. Comical sketches.....Mr. Henry Pollack
- 12. "Marsellaise".....Orchestra and Mass Chorus Dancing.

The hall will be profusely decorated. A number of organizations have decided to attend in a body with their banners. Rest assured that there will be nothing left undone to make the evening a memorable one for the bakery workers of St. Louis. Don't forget the date—January 14th.

ginning to worry over the growth of Socialism in Los Angeles. It is with grave apprehension that they look upon the 10,000 Socialist votes which Los Angeles gave Stitt Wilson, the Socialist candidate for Governor, at the last election in November. Especially do the capitalist papers feel this blow, which is aimed at the power back of these papers—at the system—when they compare the vote of 10,000 for Stitt Wilson with the vote of 4,717 which Debs got in 1908.

The last two years have been years of great activity among the capitalists in the direction of crushing unionism. And it was in these two years that more than 5,000 workers came to the realization that the Socialist Party is the only thing which will put a stop to the foul outpourings on labor of the Los Angeles Times and its contemporaries.

STRIKE IN BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Don't Scab—Shoe Workers, of All Trades, Pay Heed!

There is a strike on in Brooklyn and New York shops. Men are striking for more bread in the following shops: Wickert & Gardiner, Charles Strohbeck, John J. Lattaman, Griffen & White, Kriegers, J. Albert & Son, George W. Baker & Son, John Garside, Geo. W. Baker, Kramers, J. M. Dodd, J. T. Cousins, Frank & Cohen, and others.

Stay away! Don't listen to labor misleading advertising! Don't hire out. Don't help the bosses! Be men!

Don't come here if you wish to stay out of trouble. "A word to the wise is sufficient." No excuses will be

accepted. An injury to one is an injury to all.

THE STRIKE COMMITTEE,
73 Troy Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The first annual meeting of the shareholders of the Labor Publishing Company is hereby called, in accordance with its by-laws and the Missouri corporation laws, to be held on the third Thursday in January, 1911 (January 19th, 1911), at 9 o'clock a. m., at 966 Chouteau avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, for the purpose of nominating nine (9) members of the Board of Directors; elect an Auditing Committee of three (3); elect a committee of three (3) to conduct the election for members of the Board of Directors, hereby fixed for the following Saturday, January 21, 1911, from 9 o'clock a. m. till 10 o'clock p. m.; elect an editor-in-chief and transact such other business as may properly come before it.

WM. M. BRANDT, President.
ADOLPH F. GERMER, Secretary.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 20, 1910

21ST WARD SOCIALIST CLUB.

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

CHAS. BUTLER, Sec'y.

NINTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB.

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

25th Anniversary 25th

Celebrated by the
B. and C. W. Int. Union and Bakers' Local No. 4 of St. Louis

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504 Market Street.
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MARTIN C. SEEGERS, Clerk. C. J. ANDERSON, Attorney.
Office Hours from 5 to 6:30 p. m. SATURDAY from 12 to 1:30 p. m.
Suite 508 Merchants Laclede Building 408 OLIVE STREET
PHONES: Kinloch, Central 5076; Bell, Olive 2123
The purpose of this Union is for the protection of organized and worthy wage-workers and Unions against the injustice of employers, money lenders, time payment merchants, etc. It shall furnish an attorney, without additional cost to an affiliated Union, also to the members of said Union or their immediate family.

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

Who Killed Lincoln?

There is documentary evidence that has never been exploited, but which is conclusive. You will find it on pages 39, 40 and 41 of "DIAZ THE DICTATOR," the life of Diaz of Mexico in story form. It comes in in telling how Diaz came to power just as Lincoln died. Every American ought to read it and the whole story of Diaz is a romance of horror. A companion book, in which Taft also appears as a character, is "THE FRIAR'S DAUGHTER," a story of the American occupation of the Philippines. These books are by CHARLES LINCOLN PHIFER, associate editor of the Appeal to Reason, and have attracted wide attention because of their unique treatment of historical facts. The two will be sent to any one address for 50 cents. Address ST. LOUIS LABOR, 966 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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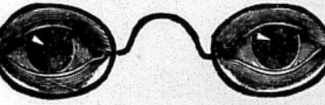
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Los Angeles Fight Making Socialists
Attacks by Capitalist Press Reacts on Enemies of Workers.
Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 8.—That persecu'on of union men and columns of falsehoods printed in capitalist newspapers to throttle organization among the workers do not attain the object desired, but frequently react the other way, was amply illustrated in this city in the year just past.
Despite the attacks on organized labor and trade unionism by every newspaper in Los Angeles, by the police department, and the pliant

courts, the labor unions in this city gained more than 2000 members last year.
And not only has the number of union men increased in spite of all the persecution and misrepresentations to which union men are subjected, but the old union men are becoming more and more class conscious. The labor papers of this and the neighboring cities are taking on a distinct Socialist character. Everywhere the working people are beginning to realize that the only way to stop persecution of trade union men is to put in office the party which represents union men and the working people generally, the Socialist Party.
Now, a few months after the fall election, the capitalist papers are be-