

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Comrades,
Work for your
Own Press!

Comrades,
Work for your
Own Party!

OFFICE: 966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., MARCH 25, 1911.

Kinloch, Central 1577; Bell, Olive 4198.

No. 529

The Big Cinch

WHAT IS THE BIG CINCH AND WHO ARE THE PRINCIPAL BENEFICIARIES?

The Big Business Interests Pictured by Our Artist.

The front page cartoon in this week's issue of our paper illustrates the Big Cinch.

Attorney Frederick Lehmann of City Charter fame, now Solicitor-General of the United States, once asked the question:

"What is the Big Cinch?" Why, Mr. Lehmann knew all about the Big Cinch constituency. He, himself, as a corporation lawyer, was a Big Cinch beneficiary.

The Eads and Merchants' bridge monopoly, the Terminal Railroad Association, the United Railways Co., the Union Electric Light and Power Co., the Laclede Gas Light Co., the local Bell and Kinloch Telephone Co interests, the big manufacturing interests, especially the shoe manufacturers and Washington avenue merchants, etc.—all these interests make what the people are accustomed to call the Big Cinch.

The United Railways, Union Electric, and Laclede Gas companies, with their nearly \$200,000,000 of alleged capital, are branches of the North American Securities Co., that also owns the street railways system and electric and gas plants in Milwaukee and other big cities.

The men most prominent in Big Cinch work are the "pious" Festus J. Wade, Dave Francis, Murray Carleton, Jim Campbell, Rolla Wells, John I. Beggs, Cyrus Walbridge, Adolphus Busch, Henry Nicolaus, Chas. Huttig and other influential manufacturers, merchants, stock speculators, etc.

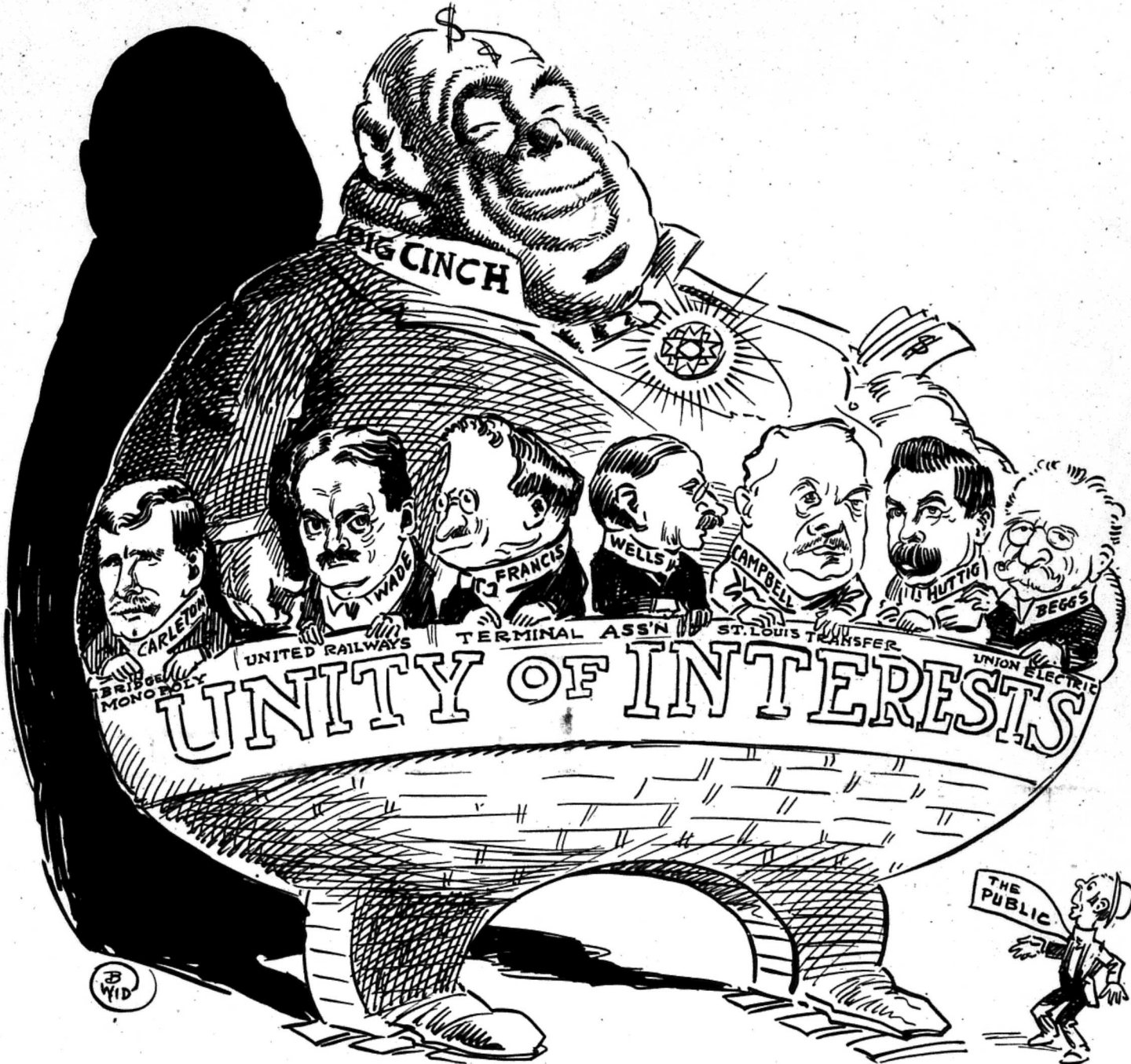
Many of the leading Washington avenue merchants are tied up with the Big Cinch and enjoy all the privileges such affiliation will assure.

These Big Cinch interests have dictated the Democratic and Republican politics in St. Louis for many years, and to-day the old party machines are absolutely under their control and management.

The Francis, Wades, Wells, Huttigs, Carletons, etc., determine the destinies of both the old parties like the picture-show operator manages the performances on the canvas in a nickelodeon.

Let every voter remember this on April 4 and vote accordingly.

THE BIG CINCH IN POLITICS



For Profit Only

WHY REAL ESTATE SHARKS WOULD HELP THE UNITED RAILWAYS CO.

To Rob the City Treasury and to Steal Valuable Franchises for Nearly Half a Century.

Last week the Board of directors of the Real Estate Exchange held its monthly meeting and discussed the United Railways tax-dodging and franchise-grab bills now pending in the Municipal Assembly.

One of the main arguments advanced by the realty men who favor the measure is that it will increase property values by creating more transfer points and better car service in several localities.

This line of argument characterizes the low, narrow, dehumanizing business spirit of a certain class of speculators. In order to get the promised thirty pieces of silver these Iscariots will even go to the extreme of selling the best interests of the city and of the people.

They would assist the United Railways Co. to rob the city treasury of one million dollars of taxes now due the city; and, in addition, they would help to have all the franchises of the monopoly extended to April, 1948, i. e., for thirty-seven long years.

To think that men should so forget themselves and become the tools of heartless corporations for the sake of a little private business graft is, indeed, disheartening. This class of men are dangerous to the welfare of the people, because they place their little private business interests above all public interests. With them the municipal government is simply a means for securing private graft at public expense.

Put this class of men into public office and they will do the bidding of the trusts and the corporations every time.

STOP THIS AND ALL OTHER STEALS!

"If this steal goes through, I will vote the Socialist ticket," says the aroused voter as he sees the grip of the "Big Cinch" tightening on St. Louis. Why not vote the Socialist ticket and stop this AND ALL OTHER STEALS FROM GOING THROUGH?

Citizens! Prevent the United Railways Million Dollar Robbery!

EVERY EFFORT MUST BE MADE TO PREVENT THE CONSUMPTION OF THE UNITED RAILWAYS STEAL.

Shall the Entire City Become the Private Property of the Street Railways Monopoly.

LET THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY KNOW THAT THE MILLION DOLLAR TAX AND FRANCHISE STEAL MUST BE DEFEATED.

THE SCHNEIDERHAHN LEMON.

Organized Labor a Unit in Its Opposition to Proposed Scheme of Robbery.

Workingmen and Citizens of St. Louis:

Not one moment's time must be lost in order to prevent the attempted million-dollar tax dodging and franchise-extension scheme of the United Railways Co.

The street railway monopoly is straining every nerve to have its gigantic scheme adopted by the Municipal Assembly before the April elections.

In this work the United Railways Co. is supported by a number of Republican and Democratic politicians and members of the present Municipal Assembly.

When, about two years ago, a Special Commission was created by the

Municipal Assembly to bring about improvements in the deplorable conditions of the St. Louis street railway service, the people had hopes that something would be done to call a halt to the anarchy of the United Railways Co.

That municipal investigation commission, of which Councilman Schneiderhahn was chairman, went into hide-and-seek work and kept it for nearly two years.

And what is the result of that commission's work?

Within a few weeks before the adjournment of the present Municipal Assembly, Messrs. Schneiderhahn, Schutz and the other gentlemen of the commission broke their silence by suddenly surprising the public not only with a report, but with two bills that had been prepared under the "co-operation" of the United Railways Co. management.

Messrs. Schneiderhahn et al. seemed to be very much troubled about protecting the interests of the street railway monopoly, but as to the interests of the city and of the people—well, that was a secondary consideration.

It seems these honorable statesmen forgot all about the original purpose for which the Schneiderhahn-Schutz commission was appointed two years ago.

These two bills, prepared by the United Railways Co. and now so cordially fathered by Schneiderhahn et al., were promptly submitted to the Council. Mr. Schneiderhahn, himself chairman of the commission, presided at the Council meeting when these United Railways Co. bills came up for second reading. It was Mr. Schneiderhahn who, at the Council meeting, suggested that these bills be referred to a special committee for consideration, and that this special committee be the original Street Railway Commission, of which Mr.

Schneiderhahn was chairman.

In other words: the bills reported by the Schneiderhahn-Schutz commission were introduced in the Council, and then, on the recommendation of Mr. Schneiderhahn, referred to the Schneiderhahn-Schutz committee.

Thus good care was taken that the Schneiderhahn bills remained in the hands of Schneiderhahn for the benefit of the street railways monopoly.

The gentlemen of the Council are intensely sore at the Central Trades and Labor Union because this body, by unanimous vote, went on record against the proposed United Railways million-dollar tax and franchise extension steal.

In a speech made at a meeting of the Southwestern Mercantile Association, Councilman Schneiderhahn saw fit to pay his respects to "THE SELF-ELECTED CRITICS WHO MAKE PUBLIC DECLARATIONS UPON ALL SUBJECTS WITHOUT ANY INVESTIGATION."

And in his opening remarks, the same gentleman said:

"In coming before you I wish to say that I feel in honor bound to argue for the bill as best I can, BECAUSE THERE ARE SO MANY SELF-CONSTITUTED GUARDIANS OF THE PUBLIC THAT MAY MISLEAD YOU. I believe the bill should pass, and I hope you will do all you can for it."

When about two hundred delegates of the Central Trades and Labor Union, representing 40,000 members of Organized Labor, condemn a proposed million-dollar steal fixed up by the street railway trust, shyster lawyers and peanut politicians, it is not for Councilman Schneiderhahn to speak of them as "self-elected critics" and "self-constituted guardians of the public," who, according to his ideas, don't know what they are talking about.

We do know that Schneiderhahn,

Schutz & Co. fixed up some scheme that the United Railways Co. is heartily in favor of, and we also know that the city of St. Louis will be robbed of millions of dollars by this made-to-order scheme.

If Councilman Schneiderhahn and his committee claim that the present United Railways Co. is not responsible for the rottenness of former managements, nor for the political corruption that existed in the City Hall years ago, we beg to inform the gentlemen that the same Jim Campbell, Dave Francis, etc., that are mixed up in this present attempted steal on the public treasury were then mixed up with the street railway corporations.

And the same Democratic and Republican parties that reigned supreme in the City Hall during those days of corruption are still in absolute control of the City Hall to-day.

Ere long the people may want a special investigating committee to investigate the investigation commission of which Councilman Schneiderhahn is chairman.

These politicians and statesmen in the City Hall seem to be of the opinion that the people of St. Louis are nothing but a herd of sheep, that can be driven anywhere for any purpose by the agents of the public service corporations.

In St. Louis we have reached the stage where the citizens are called upon to decide the question: Shall the city rule the monopolies, or shall the monopolies rule the city?

The most urgent work at this time for the people to do is to prevent the Municipal Assembly from passing the United Railways Co. bills.

Down with the Million Dollars' tax steal!

On April 4 the people of St. Louis will not fail to register their energetic protest at the ballot box.

In letters indelible the people will inscribe upon their banner: the words

"We vote the Socialist ticket!" "We vote for the Socialist Party and we will not scratch a single Socialist candidate!"

"Good Men"

In every election campaign we hear so much about the good men and the good tickets. Reform newspapers, so-called, make campaigns for good men, clean men, etc.

Did you ever hear of any Democratic or Republican convention bad men or bad tickets?

Every time they put up the "best men" and select the "cleanest tickets."

And after every election we find the same good, clean men as black as coal and as bad as badness can make them.

And if any good, clean man happened to lose himself in the bad company, he will hasten to get out again and cut loose from the political co-partnership of the old parties.

The Socialists do not pretend to be lily-white angels like the old party candidates, but they will speak out plainly and fearlessly that in case of election they will make things hot for the exploiters of labor and the enemies of the people.

Appearance Not Deceptive.

"Boss, I've just come out of the hospital, an'..."

"What?"

"I've just come out of a hospital, an'..."

"I was in a hospital once..."

"Well, then you know..."

"I know they give the patients a bath oftener than once a year."—Houston Daily Post.

Vote THE SOCIALIST TICKET Straight!

Socialist Iglesias in Madrid City Council

FORCES THE EXPULSION OF SENOR LERROUX FROM THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF SPAIN.

Pablo Iglesias a Powerful Factor in Spanish Politics.

Madrid, Spain, March 14.—During the month of December there was a new development. The Republicans' Municipal Council proposed to grant a concession for the supply of water to a syndicate, in which many Republicans were themselves believed to be interested. Further, there was a scheme by which the octroi duties on certain staple articles of food were to be increased. When these questions came up before the Cortes, Senor Pablo Iglesias, the Socialist member for Barcelona, publicly declared that Senor Lerroux's part in these proposed transactions would not bear the light of investigation, and, in fact, hinted that the whole affair was nothing more than a sham.

Senor Lerroux and his friends were thereupon expelled from the ranks of the Republican party by its chief, Senor Ascarato. Whatever may be the eventual outcome of the split between the Socialists and the Radical Republicans, Senor Lerroux's reputation has suffered considerable diminution, even in Barcelona, though his popularity with the crowd is doubtless as great as ever. He met, however, with a severe rebuff recently at Bilbao, where his meeting was broken up by his new opponents.

HEADQUARTERS SOCIALIST PARTY AT 966 Chouteau Ave.

No. 4

of THE PEOPLE'S VOICE Will be distributed Sunday, April 2. Be sure to read it.

St. Louis For the Workers

St. Louis for the workers! Is the rallying cry of the Socialist Party in the present municipal campaign. And justly so. Never before in all the history of the city has a house-cleaning been so necessary as now. Never before in all the history of the city have the special interests been so fostered by the supposed servants of the people as now. The city of St. Louis is in the hands of corporate wealth, and the betrayal of the people, by the city administration is so flagrant as to appeal to the most dormant mind.

The free bridge fiasco, that has been staged for a number of years, has been the subject of much com-

ment, but the people did not develop an active agitation on the subject. The city administration was jeered for trifling with so vital a matter, though the voters never arose as one man in protest.

Then came the Charter Revision. But here the game of plunder got too raw. The voters, the working class, could bear the stench no longer, and there was an arousing of that mighty giant, labor, with the result that the Charter with the corporation trade-mark was buried in a bottomless pit. Though United Railways and Union Electric were on the job, the working class of the city had been aroused and before this army

of the betrayed and outraged people the power of wealth died a miserable death. What the workers of St. Louis did to the corporation Charter they can do with every wrong heaped upon them.

The latest act in the St. Louis municipal farce is the mill tax compromise, which, if carried through, will rob the city of millions of dollars. Great heavens! will the people of St. Louis stand for the daylight robbery? Can't they rise again as one man, as they did with the corporation made-to-order Charter? What workman is there in St. Louis who will receive the same consideration at the hands of the Municipal

Assembly that is given United Railways? Are the United Railways' interests any more sacred than the home of the workers? If not, what are you going to do about the cowardly surrender to United Railways? The Central Trades and Labor Union pointed the way at its recent meeting. It is now up to the worker to follow the direction and preserve the honor of the city.

The delegates to the Central Trades and Labor Union have studied the city administration and have come to the conclusion that it is idle to look for service from the Democratic and Republican politicians. They have come to the conclusion

that it is not the Municipal Assembly that governs the city, but big business, and accordingly these representatives of labor in the Central Trades and Labor Union have issued the clear-cut, ringing declaration that the only hope for the workers is to ally themselves with the Socialists and vote the Socialist ticket. I take my hat off to the delegates to the central body in St. Louis who voted to support the Socialist Party. It is a splendid spirit and it is attracting the workers everywhere.

Workers of St. Louis, you have a golden opportunity on April 4 to preserve your honor! You may exercise your political power in the interest

of big business by voting the Democratic or Republican ticket. Or you may exercise it in your own interest—by voting the Socialist ticket—as the Central Trades and Labor Union pointed out. Line up with the Socialists and put them into the Municipal Assembly, and you will find some live wires in the City Hall that the money power will not dare to touch.

Speak out in ringing terms on April 4! Issue the declaration to the world that St. Louis shall no longer wear a corporation collar! Let your slogan be: St. Louis for the workers through the Socialist Party! ADOLPH GERMER.

Scandal in Philippines.

The congressional committee on insular affairs, in following the trail of the sugar trust in the Philippines, has come upon evidence of transactions which call for the most rigid and thorough investigation. There have been placed before it what are in effect charges of serious official misconduct on the part of the governor of the islands and some of his associates in the Philippines Commission. The charges, which are in the form of a brief prepared by a firm of attorneys employed in the investigation, accuse the governor and some of the commissioners of having themselves acquired public lands in violation of the law, and of having, as the trustees of the Filipinos, sold and leased other lands to interests which, under the acts of Congress, they were prohibited from acquiring.

This condition of affairs in our much-discussed "insular possessions" is not surprising, as our mistaken policy of expansion territory is one continued story of corruption, jobbery, and exploitation, and it would be remarkable if the possibilities for a continuation of "peaceful assimilation" should have been neglected in the Philippines.

These accusations against our officials in the islands, which are not made as something to be proven, but as violation of official duty, which has been established by evidence already procured and examined, are accompanied by the recommendation that the officials implicated be removed, and that additional legislation be enacted to strengthen the measures already adopted to protect the Filipinos and prevent any further exploitation of valuable properties in the islands, if there be any left unexploited.

The committee which has heard the evidence on which the brief is based owes it to the public, the government, the Filipinos, and themselves to make a report to Congress as soon as possible on the subject. Congress has made repeated efforts to protect the Philippine Islands from the land grabbers and franchise exploiters, and, if it has failed, drastic punishment should be meted out to those who have thus set the law and the intent of Congress at defiance.—Garment Workers' Bulletin.

ENGLISH PRINTERS CONTINUE TO WIN.

Several More Firms Grant 50-Hour Week, Pending Settlement.

London, March 19.—Several more printing firms have agreed to the immediate reduction of working hours to fifty a week pending the settlement of the printers' strike for the forty-eight-hour week. The latest accession to the strikers' ranks is the Lithographic Union, which is both powerful and well organized. The London printing trades strike committee is now completely representative, the unions affiliated being as follows:

London Society of Compositors, Amalgamated Society of Warehousemen and Cutters, Association of Correctors of the Press, National Society of Operative Printers' Assistants, Amalgamated Association of Pressmen, Platen Printing Machine Minders' Society, Printing Machine Managers' Trade Society, Amalgamated Typefounders' Society, Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Society, Stereotypers Assistants' Society, Bookbinders and Machine Rulers' Consolidated Union, London Society of Machine Rulers, London Society Lithographic Music Printers, Vellum (Account Book) Binders' Trade Society, London Society of Lithographic Printers, Lithographic Stone and Plate Preparers' Amalgamated Society.

The Socialist members of the different public bodies are co-operating with the committee to have all printing work done by the shops that have signified their willingness to grant the forty-eight-hour week.

There have been the usual unjust imprisonments by magistrates of the men on picket duty, one picket having just been sentenced to a month for an alleged assault on a scab. The number of strikers in constantly decreasing by reason of more and more firms having to grant the men's demands in spite of their bitter opposition to the eight-hour day. The men are going to win, and win soon.

HIGH CLASS
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PROCLAMATION

Withdraw the Troops!

On the 7th day of March the startling news was flashed from one end of the country to the other that President Taft had ordered twenty thousand troops, one-fourth of the regular army of the country, to be mobilized and hurried to the Mexican border. At the same time several American warships were ordered to proceed at full speed to ports on both coasts of Mexico.

The order was issued immediately after the adjournment of Congress. It was sudden and unexpected, and caused deep apprehension among the masses of the American people.

What is the object of this formidable military display? What is the meaning of this hurried movement of troops toward a friendly neighboring country?

The earlier explanation that the extraordinary measure was intended as a mere war game, was so clumsy and palpably insincere that it was speedily abandoned and the semi-official explanation now vouchsafed to the people is that our army and navy are to prevent the smuggling of arms to the Mexican insurgents and, in case of emergency, to protect the endangered American interests. The explanation is such as to cause every peace and liberty loving American to hang his head with shame.

The people of our sister state of Mexico are in open and active revolt against their government. During his interrupted rule of thirty-six years Porfirio Diaz, the nominal president of Mexico, has been the evil genius of his country. He has reduced the republic to a despotism more barbarous than Russia, and has constituted himself the absolute autocrat of his people. He has ruthlessly destroyed the freedom of suffrage, speech, press and assembly, and has exiled, imprisoned and assassinated patriots who strove to restore the

liberties of the people. He has ravaged the country, plundered its resources and enslaved millions of its inhabitants. Since 1875, when Diaz became Military Dictator of Mexico, there has not been a single free and honest election in the country.

Porfirio Diaz has been able to maintain his infamous rule over fifteen million outraged subjects by aid of his soldiery, police and camarilla, and largely also through the powerful support of the American capital interests. Mexico, with its vast deposits of precious metals and other natural wealth; Mexico, with its large supply of cheap and uncomplaining slave labor; Mexico, with the arbitrary and lawless reign of the Dollar, has become the paradise of the American capitalists. It has been invaded by our Smelter Trust and Oil Trust, our Sugar Trust, Rubber Trust and Cordage Trust. The Wells-Fargo Express Company has acquired a monopoly of the Mexican express business, and the railroads, land and mines of the country are largely in the hands of American capitalists. The Rockefeller, Guggenheims and J. Pierpont Morgan have vast holdings in Mexico; Henry W. Taft, brother of the President of the United States, is general counsel for the National Railways of Mexico, and hundreds of other American trust magnates are heavily interested in Mexican enterprises. The total amount of "American" holdings in Mexico is variously estimated at between a billion and a billion and a half dollars.

These American "investors" have always been the staunchest allies of Porfirio Diaz, his partners in pillage and crime, his confederates in the enslavement of the Mexican people.

A reign of iniquity and violence such as was maintained by Diaz and his Wall street partners no nation,

be it ever so patient and weak, could endure for any length of time. The people of Mexico have for years been in a state of smothered and smouldering revolt. Their limit of patience was reached after the last presidential election, when Francisco I. Madero, the man who had the courage to oppose his candidacy to that of Diaz, was cast into jail for "insulting the president," the citizens were prevented from voting by violence, and the "election" of Diaz for the eighth term was brazenly proclaimed by his henchmen. Then the people of Mexico rebelled. In all parts of the country the people rose in arms, determined to reconquer their liberty or to die, even as our forefathers had done over a century ago under slighter provocation. The insurrection grew in strength and extension day by day; the Mexican people were solidly with the rebels, the Mexican army was wavering in its allegiance to the despot in the presidential chair; even the censored press dispatched reported repeated victories of the rebel forces—the throne of Diaz was tottering, freedom beckoned the people of Mexico after a generation of servitude. Then the President of the United States dispatched a large force of troops to the Mexican border.

The mission of the American army at the Mexican border and the American warships at the Mexican coasts is to save the reign of Diaz and to quell the rising of the Mexican people.

Against this unspeakable outrage the Socialist Party of the United States, representing over six hundred thousand American citizens and voters, lodges its public and emphatic protest.

In the name of America's revolutionary past and her best traditions of the present, we protest against the

attempt to degrade our country by reducing it to the position of a cossack of a foreign tyrant.

In the name of liberty and progress we protest against the use of the army of our republic to suppress and enslave the people of a sister republic fighting for their freedom and manhood.

In the name of the workers of the United States we protest against the use of the men and money of this country for the protection of the so-called "American" interests in Mexico. We assert that neither the government nor the people of the United States have any property interests in Mexico; that the speculative Mexican ventures of a ring of American industrial freebooters give us no warrant to interfere with the political destinies of the country which they have invaded upon their individual responsibility.

And we call upon all local organizations of the Socialist Party and other bodies of progressive citizens to hold public meetings and demonstrations of protest against the latest executive crime. Let the voice of the people resound from one end of the country to the other in loud and unmistakable tone: "Withdraw the troops from the Mexican border!" NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST PARTY OF AMERICA.

Victor L. Berger,
James F. Carey,
George H. Goebel,
Morris Hillquit,
Robert Hunter,
Lena Morrow Lewis,
John Spargo,
J. Mahlon Barnes,
National Secretary.

SOCIALIST BOOKS
LABOR BOOK DEPARTMENT
966 Chouteau Ave.

The 25th Anniversary of Brewers' and Maltsters' Union No. 6

Will be Celebrated in Grand Style this Saturday Evening at the New Club Hall.

Twenty-five years of life, of struggle, of temporary defeats and setbacks, of great battles, great success, great victories!

This is the history of the old pioneer Union No. 6 of Brewers and Maltsters of St. Louis.

It was on the 28th day of March, 1886—right in the midst of the general excitement of the great eight-hour movement—when Local Union No. 6 of the United Brewery Workers' International Union was organized.

Born in the midst of the greatest eight-hour rebellion in the history of the modern labor movement, and forced into the front ranks of the proletarian class struggle from the first day of its existence, Local Union No. 6 has been on the battlefield ever since. Of these twenty-five years nearly ten were years of actual warfare. In September, 1886, the members were involved in a strike, which was lost. This was during the days of reaction that set in after the eight-hour movement and the Haymarket trouble in Chicago. The capitalists jubilated, believing that the labor movement was down and out. But they were mistaken. Lemp and Anheuser-Busch reduced the hours of labor to ten per day, which was a good concession in those days. On the 6th of January, 1877, they agreed to employ union men, but this did not prevent the non-union men to remain at work, and they were not requested to belong to the union.

In 1889 the first great fight began, which almost annihilated the union, but ended in a complete victory. The members were thrown on the street. This fight continued until 1891, when Anheuser-Busch signed up with Union No. 6; also the Lemp Brewing Company.

Shortly before the settlement of this tremendous struggle (which caused to the Anheuser-Busch firm alone a loss of over \$1,000,000) the membership of Local Union No. 6 had dwindled down to about two or three dozen members, who paid their dues secretly in order to keep their jobs with the breweries.

Ever since that great fight Anheuser-Busch's and Lemp's have been strictly union breweries. There were but two short years of

peace. In 1892 Beer Drivers' and Stablemen's Union No. 43 was organized, and one year later, in 1893, this young union became involved in a serious controversy with the Obert Brewing Company, which led to a general lockout. The British Syndicate made this Obert trouble an issue and decided to stand by Obert. The object was to wipe out the entire brewery workers' organization in St. Louis.

Here, again, it was Local Union No. 6 that had to lead in the fight and finance the movement. This war between the International Brewery Workers and the British Syndicate was perhaps the most desperate fight in the history of the St. Louis labor movement. For five long years the boycott was on and the cost of the same was over \$100,000. Many of the brave members who fought and suffered for their union in those days of storm and stress did not live to see the day of victory.

In 1897 Local Union No. 6 and Beer Drivers' and Stablemen's Union No. 43 decided to concentrate the boycott on the Consumers' brewery, of which Mr. Herold was then manager. A more systematic boycott had never been carried on in St. Louis. In an eleven weeks' household-boycott agitation all over the city, from Baden to Carondelet, and from the Levee to Kingshighway, the Consumers' Brewery was whipped into line and signed up with the union. This was the beginning of the end of the great British Syndicate lockout and boycott. The Syndicate signed up, and within a few weeks every brewery in St. Louis was unionized.

The last strikes in which No. 6 was involved, together with the other sister unions, was in 1907 and 1908, but the troubles were adjusted after a short, but sharp and decisive battle.

To-day Union No. 6 may look back over twenty-five years of hard, but successful, struggle. It is one of the pioneer unions of St. Louis, and, without fear of contradiction, we venture to say that there is no other local union in this city that has so liberally and faithfully supported other unions in times of trouble as Local No. 6 of Brewers and Maltsters.

No. 6 has won for itself the reputation of being a Socialist union, and of this reputation the members feel justly proud.

The Secretaries who served Local Union No. 6 faithfully during these twenty-five years were Charles Bechtold, Richard Schlagintweit, Franz Trebau, Jakob Gabelmann, Joseph Hahn and Joseph Hauser.

In the first six years of its existence Local Union No. 6 was affiliated both with the American Federation of Labor and with the Knights of Labor. During the Anheuser-Busch fight the Knights of Labor of the Southwest did great work in bringing the fight to a successful termination.

This is a synopsis of the history of Brewers' and Maltsters' Union No. 6. This Saturday evening, March 25, the twenty-fifth anniversary of this pioneer labor organization will be celebrated at the New Club Hall, Thirteenth street and Chouteau avenue.

It is superfluous to assure our readers that this will be one of the most significant labor demonstrations ever held in the city of St. Louis.

The union men and women and the Socialists are invited to attend. Members of the Brewery Workers' International Union will be admitted free of charge.

Admission for non-members, 25 cents.

National Secretary Kemper will be the speaker of the evening.

STENOGRAPHIC REPORT
OF THE
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50 Cents a Copy.

The committee states: "We desire that the findings of your committee and the stenographic report of the trial be as extensively circulated as possible * * * the printing of the full proceedings will cost, according to the lowest bid received, \$625 for 1500 copies. We, therefore, request the solicitation of advance orders for copies of the proceedings at the price of fifty cents a piece."

Money should accompany orders. Address National Socialist Headquarters, 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

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Why the Troops were Sent

A. M. Simons in The Coming Nation.

The entire regular army of the United States has been rushed to the Mexican frontier.

At first a fairy story was given to the press that this was purely a practice movement. Then the real explanation came out in a statement issued by the representative of the Associated Press from the special train on which President Taft is traveling. The statement says:

"All doubt as to the purpose of the government in sending twenty thousand troops to the Mexican border has at last been swept away. The United States has determined that the revolution in the republic to the south must end. The American troops have been sent to form a solid military wall along the Rio Grande to stop filibustering, and to see that there is no further smuggling of arms and men across the international boundary.

"The Washington government unexpectedly found itself confronted by the necessity of throwing an army along the border line of Mexico to stop the source of supply to the revolutionists, and to be in a position to invade Mexico at a moment's notice in the event of the death of President Diaz or any other untoward circumstance which might precipitate general fighting or rioting.

The situation in Lower California is said to have caused more concern to the United States than at any other point. It was reported that the revolutionists were exceptionally strong there and threatened to set up a government independent of either that of Diaz or of the revolutionists to the east. A revolutionary government here would be a source of constant worry."

The day before the order for the army was issued the insurgents were about to take Chihuahua and Juarez and set up a provincial government. In Lower California two hundred men were permitted to go through the United States to purchase arms and supplies at Yuma, as was feared, but when they reached the insurgents they were promptly captured and disarmed.

In other words, the American army is sent to the front to keep Diaz upon a crumbling throne, to maintain penance throughout Mexico and the brutal slavery of Yucatan that profits may flow to American owners of Mexican bonds and industrial stocks.

The Socialists Win Out In North American Turnerbund

RESOLUTION CONGRATULATING SOCIALIST ADMINISTRATION IN MILWAUKEE

Adopted by Referendum Vote of National Gymnastic Organization.

A Resolution congratulating the Socialist Party for its victory in Milwaukee, over which delegates fought to the Turner's convention, held in St. Louis last June, has been adopted by the North American Turnerbund, the national Turner organization.

St. Louis convention, but it was recalled when many of the delegates objected to it on the ground that it was political. As a result of subsequent controversy, the resolution was submitted to a vote of all the turning societies in the United States. The votes were counted and the result was made known at the headquarters in Indianapolis.

The total vote was 1807 for the resolution and 1655 against it. It was defeated in St. Louis by a vote of 486 against and 107 for. The largest vote was in Pittsburg, where 451 turners voted for and 219 against the congratulatory message.

TAFT'S MOVE

The New York Call.

An Associated Press dispatch says that President Taft gives as his reasons for the mobilization of 20,000 men on the Mexican border (that he seeks to preserve neutrality between this country and Mexico. This is a statement that no one will believe. It comes at a time when the 'insurgents have some possibility of success. Hitherto the state governments have had ample facilities for seeing that arms and ammunition were not sent across the line. They still have the same facilities. But the men on the other side of the line have increased prospects of winning out in their fight. So this move is not meant for the purpose of preserving neutrality. It is really a brazen threat of invasion.

As Mexico is a foreign country, and as there have been no attacks upon Americans and no infringement of American rights, the action of President Taft is utterly without justification in any way. How does he know that the majority of the people in this country wish the revolt in Mexico suppressed? How does he know that the majority of the people in this country sympathize with and uphold the Diaz government? He does not know and he does not care.

Certain American financiers have invested heavily in Mexico, or certain American financiers have been granted huge concessions in Mexico by that government. These same financiers, in order to protect their loot, have ordered President Taft to make this present demonstration, and he has obediently done it. He has no intention of being impartial, because he cannot be. He is of the capitalist class. He is the President of the capitalist class. And when influential members of that class wish anything done, even to the extent of violating the rights of the people of a foreign nation, President Taft is willing to do it.

Even if the United States soldiers do not set a foot on Mexican soil, this mobilization is going to cost this country several millions of dollars. Transportation of the men will be costly. Enormous quantities of supplies will have to be sent to Texas. Equipment will be speedily worn out. And the bill will be settled by the United States. Yet it will be deemed worth the money if it succeeds in crushing out a revolt that is just, if there ever was a just revolt. It will

be deemed worth the money if it permits the financiers, either American or Mexican—for they both operate to the same end—to get a firmer grip on the throats of the American workers.

The sympathies of most of the working men and women of the United States have been outspokenly with the insurgents. So were the sympathies of many not in the working class. This was forcibly shown by the publication in magazines and newspapers of many striking articles depicting conditions in Mexico. It is significant that at about the time open revolt against these conditions commenced, the articles which revealed them to the people of this nation ceased. Advocacy of the cause of oppressed Mexico, as shown in American publications, was ruthlessly stamped out. Now revolt in Mexico itself is to be just as ruthlessly stamped out.

It is a disgraceful condition of affairs. It is a shame to the United States. Where is the sense of fair play? Where is that sympathy with a weaker people honestly and courageously struggling against great odds to better their condition? That spirit and that sympathy have no place in capitalist ethics. The thing capitalism now seeks to do is maintain the government of Diaz, or, if he is senile, some government that will work as advantageously to capital and as oppressively to the working class. And William H. Taft, President of the United States, has turned over to these financiers the army of the United States for the purpose of accomplishing that object.

Not many weeks ago William Randolph Hearst visited Taft, and the papers which Mr. Hearst owns have been loud in their praise of Taft. It happens, also, that these papers have been against the insurrection in Mexico and have been ardent supporters of the Diaz government. It is more than a coincidence that Hearst owns hundreds of thousands of acres of land "conceded" to him or purchased by him at a ridiculously low price. He is one of the men interested in putting an end to the revolt. His support of Taft is founded on Taft's willingness to use the forces of the United States to put down the revolt. In other words, it is for the sake of financiers and speculators of the Hearst type that liberty in Mexico is to be crushed.

The Struggle in Milwaukee

The bitterest fight ever waged against the Socialists by the Democratic-Republican combination in the Milwaukee City Council took place last Monday. The battle lasted six hours. The Anti-Socialists made a savage onslaught, marked with calumny and slander. The Socialists replied with dignity and spirit and on the ground of class-conscious Socialist principles.

When the Socialists assumed control in Milwaukee the other side was at first rather good-natured. Our opponents had the notion that ours would be a weak administration, and that the Socialists would not take very strong rounds in any direction. But now they see that the Socialists mean business, that they are really doing things and that they will cut out the profits of the grafters.

Consequently they are growing very bitter. What angers them most is the proposal of the Socialist administration to do away with the contractors and their profits and to have the city perform its own street work and other work directly.

This seems to them a terrible blow. Up to the time when the Socialists took control the contractors had their own way in Milwaukee. Under the former administrations they flourished and grew fat.

Now, in their wrath against the Socialists, the contractors and their friends are holding so-called "taxpayers' meetings" and forming so-called "taxpayers' clubs." They are filling with their complaints the daily papers, which are only too glad to print their side of the story, and entirely suppress our side of it.

This proposition that the city shall do its work directly without the intervention of contractors was one of the subjects hotly debated at the last Milwaukee City Council meeting.

Another was the Milwaukee River Park project. The establishment of this park carries with it the plan for model workmen's homes. Hence it was bitterly fought by the Anti-Socialists. One corpulent representative of capitalistic interests, who would like to see the river lined with smoky factories, pouring their sewage into the water, said that "a city commercial is better than a city beautiful." Comrade Berger retorted that better than either is a "city healthful."

The measure was finally passed, and Milwaukee will have its great park system. The Republican Democratic combination insists that there was a legal flaw in the procedure. Even if this was the case, the flaw can be mended, and the working class will not be cheated out of this great benefit.

Now, the curious part of this story is that next day the daily papers of Milwaukee had full reports of what the anti-Socialists said in the Council, but scarcely a word of all the good things in the speeches of Victor L. Berger and the other Socialists. The Milwaukee daily papers are becoming worse and worse in their attitude toward the Socialists. It appears that the only way in which the Socialists can get the truth before the people will be to get a Socialist daily in Milwaukee, just as soon as they can procure the funds to start it.

The enemies of Socialism have taken another means to block it in Milwaukee, as they hope. They are trying to push through the Wisconsin Legislature a bill for non-partisan elections in all city elections. This bill has already passed the Wisconsin State Senate. They intend by means of this bill to defeat the Socialists in the next municipal election and thus recover Milwaukee for the force of capitalism. They are reckoning without their host. While this bill, if finally passed, will no doubt make it harder for the Socialists to keep Milwaukee in 1912—why, then, they will just work so much the harder and show the enemy that all their desperate efforts against Socialism were simply hate's labor lost.

This fierce fight against the Socialists is only solidifying the working class. The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee held a glorious meeting last night. They appointed a special campaign committee of speakers to visit all the unions and address them on the issues of the present campaign; appointed another committee to sell bonds for the Milwaukee Socialist daily; voted to withdraw their label advertising from the capitalist daily which has most opposed the Socialists, and adopted ringing resolutions endorsing the Socialist administration and defending it against the attacks of the capitalist press. Thus the labor unions are taking up the Socialist fight as their own.

The struggle in Milwaukee gets more and more interesting. It is the conflict between the working class and the capitalistic interests. The lines are drawn more closely every day. But the final issue of the fight cannot be doubted.

E. H. THOMAS,
State Secretary.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 16, 1911.

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President Tom Lewis On Civic Federation

From United Mine Workers Journal.

Indianapolis, Ind., March, 1911.
Editor Mine Workers' Journal:

The recent international convention of the United Mine Workers of America amended its constitution so that any member of the United Mine Workers who joined or held membership in the National Civic Federation could not continue to hold membership in the United Mine Workers' organization.

Was there anything remarkable about this action of the miners' convention. Is it possible that the United Mine Workers' representatives have no right in a constitutional convention to decide who shall and who shall not be members of the organization? Was the action of the recent convention a new departure? Let us examine the records of international conventions and constitution.

It is well known that the international convention amended the constitution so that mine managers and top bosses could not be members of the United Mine Workers of America. Later the constitution was amended to debar saloonkeepers and those selling intoxicating liquors, and still at a later convention another amendment was offered and adopted to prohibit operators' commissioners from holding membership. Then the recent convention amended the constitution so that members of the National Civic Federation could not hold membership in the United Mine Workers' organization.

There was no protest from the mine managers or top bosses against the action of the international conventions. Neither was there any complaint from the saloonkeepers or operators' commissioners when the miners' conventions decided that they could no longer hold membership in the organization, although several of the operators' commissioners has been international presidents and district officers of the United Mine Workers of America.

It was the action of the international convention to debar members of the National Civic Federation from continuing membership in the United Mine Workers that caused the howl for a few newly initiated members, disgruntled politicians and inactive district officers. The failure of the howl of those few individuals to produce any effect on the loyal union mine workers was disappointing to the howlers. The collapse of their effort to produce a sensation before the attempt had reached the proportion of a respectable protest caused a complete change of front on the part of the supporters of the Civic Federation.

John Mitchell, chairman of the trade agreement department of the National Civic Federation, suddenly resigned. This act in itself was an acknowledgement that the action of the miners' international convention was right. If John Mitchell honestly believed he was right in his position with the Civic Federation, the manly thing for him to have done was to stay with the Civic Federation and seek a vindication by fighting it out and proving that his work as chairman of the trade agreement department of the Civic Federation would be helpful in promoting the best interests of the wage earners of our country.

There is no real student of modern industrialism who honestly believes that John Mitchell, as chairman of the trade agreement department of the National Civic Federation, did any real effective work to establish trade agreements between employer and employee or assisted in promoting those agreements that now exist. His resignation is the best proof that he has no confidence in his own ability to make his work effective. He knew that he did not succeed and he realizes that he could not succeed (probably through no fault of his) in promoting trade agreements. Rather than to stay with the Civic Federation as chairman of the trade agreement and prove his own failure, he accepted the alternative and quit the Civic Federation.

The organized mine workers of the country are to be congratulated that they forced the issue and clearly established the dividing line as to who shall and who shall not be members of the United Mine Workers of America. Trade agreements or wage contracts should be negotiated with the employer in the open and direct between the representatives of the employers and employees. Third parties who seem or pretend to have some peculiar influence over the captains of industry have been the medium by which the mine workers of the country have lost many advantages that they had gained on the industrial battlefield.

It is well known that employers of labor do not willingly surrender to the demands of the laboring people. The wage earners must first be organized and must then understand what they are entitled to for their

labor. In addition to understanding what rightfully belongs to us, we must be in a position to intelligently present our claims, prove our statements and then insist upon our rights being respected.

The Civic Federation has been organized ten years, and it would be interesting to know when and where a wage contract was actually established, put into force and respected by employers and employees through the influence of the National Civic Federation. We are generally judged not by what we intend to do, but by what we have actually accomplished. This applies with equal force to every class, kind and character of men, and for the same reason applies to every form of society or organization, whether that be political, religious, fraternal, industrial or civic in their character.

The National Civic Federation and its leaders may have the very best of intentions with reference to the industrial situation in this country, but if we are to judge it by what it has accomplished in effecting or perfecting trade agreements between employers and employees we are inclined to believe there is nothing upon which to build the foundation of even a hope for its success. Very truly yours,

T. L. LEWIS,
President United Mine Workers of America.

Crowding Out the Capitalist.

The workmen and women of Milan, Italy, are carrying on a most remarkable enterprise, according to Odon Por, who writes about it in the Coming Nation for March 11th.

The various unions and co-operatives have combined into a federation. This federation then takes the contract for building houses, sewers, streets and even railroads. It pays its members full union wages, does its own managing, and always has one of the most complete technical outfits in Italy. Although it has been in existence only three years, it employs fifteen hundred people throughout the year, and has already done work to the amount of \$1,200,000.00.

It differs from other co-operatives in that, under no conditions, are the profits from the enterprise divided among the individual shareholders. They are used, first, for purposes of mutual aid, such as caring for widows, orphans and the sick. After these have been provided for, the remainder is spent for propaganda and in assisting other co-operatives who are just starting, or workers who are on strike.

The whole article is a prophecy of what might easily be done in any country where the workers awake to the possibilities of their own powers. The article, as a whole, is worth reading, and can be obtained from the publishers at Girard, Kansas, for 5 cents a copy. A year's subscription to the paper costs a dollar.

A Socialist Program For the Schools.

The Socialists have had a number of representatives on the School Board in Milwaukee for several years. They have been patiently and quietly working for better conditions in the schools.

The program of the Socialist Party with reference to the question of education in general is fairly well known.

Their program involves:

1. More and better school buildings.
2. Free text-books.
3. Warm meals served at the schools where necessary.
4. Medical inspection and care for the children.
5. Manual and occupational training.
6. Vacation and night schools, and the general extension of educational facilities for the adult population.
7. School buildings to be thrown open for the use of the public as social and civic centers. Branch libraries, clubs, reading rooms, amusements, baths, gymnasiums and outdoor playgrounds to be developed in connection with the schools. School buildings also to become civic centers for the discussion of social and political questions, as well as the polling place on election days.

But, in addition to this general program, the Socialist members of the board have been working for certain immediate improvements. Among these may be mentioned the following:

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(a) To reduce the size of classes. In many cases there are as high as forty and even fifty children in a single class.
(b) To improve the sanitary condition of the school buildings.
(c) To revise the course of study. Too many branches and often too much in each are required of the growing children. It is sought to eliminate as much as possible of the unnecessary and over burdensome work, so as to free the children and the teachers as well for other and more vital educational pursuits.

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The Big Cinch in the City Hall.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR THE BIG CINCH MILLIONAIRES AT THE PUBLIC HEARING.

Festus J. Wade and His Colleagues Tell the Story of Their Attempted United Railways Steal.

NO OPPONENT TO UNITED RAILWAYS BILLS PERMITTED TO SPEAK AFTER MILLIONAIRES' PLEA WAS CONCLUDED.

There was a chance of seeing the Big Cinch in action at last Monday's hearing on the United Railways' bills before the joint committee of the Municipal Assembly at the House of Delegates chamber.

Who and what is the Big Cinch? This question was answered Monday evening at the City Hall.

They were all there: Jim Campbell, Festus J. Wade, Scullins, W. H. Lee, George D. Markham and many others.

As a rule, these Big Cinch managers are represented by their agents and go-betweens; but last Monday evening they came to the City Hall in person, over 200 strong.

It was an interesting sight to watch these cold-blooded, speculating, merciless monopolists "at work"—i. e., working the committee of the Municipal Assembly.

The public hearing opened at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and continued until after 11 o'clock at night, with but one hour's interruption.

During the afternoon session Mr. George W. Baumhoff appeared to show up the rotten and reckless work of the United Railways Co. As a man who used to be with the street railway monopoly at a time when the worst corrupt relations existed between the street railways management and the Municipal Assembly, Mr. Baumhoff became a most undesirable opponent at the public hearing. In a quiet but matter-of-fact way he showed by facts and figures that the city would lose at least \$17,000,000 if the two United Railways Co. bills would be passed by the Municipal Assembly. Mr. Baumhoff had all the official figures necessary to back up his arguments and assertions. He told Mr. Schneiderhahn, the chairman of the Joint Committee, it was not true that the Jefferson Avenue line was a loss to the United Railways Co. On the contrary, he showed by the official reports of the company that the Jefferson Avenue line was a fine source of profit to the monopoly. He also contended that the alleged concessions that the company pretended to make to the city were, in fact, fine and valuable privileges for the United Railways Co.

Cornelius Fauntleroy, representing the People's League, said he was authorized by City Auditor Hodges to make the public statement that the loss to the city would not be less than \$20,000,000 if the two bills pending in the Municipal Assembly were passed. Mr. Fauntleroy, at times, became very hot in his argument and condemned the bills as the most abominable pieces of municipal legislation ever attempted in St. Louis.

Mr. Sheridan Webster spoke strongly against the report and the bills as submitted by the Schneiderhahn-Schutz committee, and made several threats with 20,000 Socialist votes if the bills were railroaded through.

Steve M. Ryan of the People's League and Dr. W. W. Boyd also spoke against the bills. Dr. Boyd called attention to the fact that the United Railways Co. had issued bonds and stocks to the amount of \$90,000,000 against a property that John Scullin swore could be reproduced for \$25,000,000. The difference between those sums—\$65,000,000—has not been spent for improvements. The company is now facing bankruptcy. It proffers not \$1,000,000, but the interest on that amount, to square its obligations to the city. A practically exclusive use of the streets is given to the com-

pany. This would make it impossible to build subways during the life of the grant. He spoke sarcastically of Jim Campbell, who had spoken of the Schneiderhahn committee report as a "bitter pill for the United Railways Co." "Indeed, the pill is so bitter and sugar-coated that it would yield Mr. Campbell's street railways monopoly \$20,000,000!" exclaimed Dr. Boyd. When he referred to the mill tax and mentioned that two prominent jurists had told him the tax was absolutely valid, Dr. Boyd was interrupted by Big Cinch fellows stationed in the galleries.

Wm. M. Brandt, Socialist candidate for House of Delegates in the Tenth Ward, also spoke against the bill, using some very plain and convincing arguments against the committee's report.

J. P. McDonough of the Legislative Committee of the Central Trades and Labor Union, made a brief talk, but to the point, stating why the Central Trades and Labor Union had taken action against the bill and why it had recommended that the workmen vote the Socialist ticket in case the bills should be adopted.

At 7 o'clock the committee took a recess, after making the announcement that at the evening session the friends of the bills would be heard.

A few minutes past 8 o'clock p. m. the chamber of the House of Delegates filled quickly with a real-bona fide Big Cinch crowd.

In came Jim Campbell and seated himself close to the committee under whose auspices the hearing took place. With him was Festus J. Wade, the man who likes to impress everybody with the cold, staring look of the shyster lawyer and his would-be military step. George D. Markham, Campbell's political bellboy, appeared promptly. So did Banker W. H. Lee, Shapleigh, Scullins and others.

There were fully two hundred Big Cinchers at the evening session, but less than ten opponents to the bills. Two lawyers, employed by the United Railways Co. to assist in railroad the steal through, were present and pleaded for their masters. Ben Schnurmacher and F. N. Judson were the lawyers, who for an hour and a half dug up all possible legal flimflam in favor of the Schneiderhahn compromise.

Festus J. Wade himself took the floor, and in a cold-blooded, brutally frank way told the committee that he was not at all so sure that the city could ever collect the \$2,000,000 now due for the mill tax. He put in the Schneiderhahn committee rather badly by saying:

"The negotiations towards a compromise originated with the Joint Committee, and not with the company. Company agreed to trust the Assembly, because it was the first time in thirty years that an honest House of Delegates, an honest Council and an honest Mayor were in power at the same time. All the company asks is immunity from attack and the compromise of a claim that it doesn't believe is just. The company has been throttled. If it goes bankrupt, 20,000 St. Louisans will lose their investments."

This multi-millionaire has the nerve to refer to the old corrupt city administrations, yet it was the very Big Cinch crowd that corrupted and bribed the Council, the House of Delegates and the Mayor's office. And it was the Big Cinch crowd that made the millions by such bribery and corruption.

Festus J. Wade had typewritten speeches in his pocket. One of these speeches he slipped into Banker Lee's hand, and Mr. Lee read the speech as his own expression of opinion. A second speech he gave to Mr. Shapleigh of the Norvell-Shapleigh Hardware Co. Mr. Shapleigh stepped in front of the committee and read as his opinion the speech prepared by Festus J. Wade.

The unavoidable George D. Markham was there, too. He addressed the committee by using the molasses spoon very liberally and flattering the committee for its honesty, integ-

ity and sincerity. He concluded by expressing the hope that the bills would pass.

It was almost midnight. There was something missing to bring the hearing to a tragic-comical conclusion.

And it was left to Ben Westhus to fill this number of the program. Good-natured, fat Ben took the floor, apparently ashamed of himself, and seconded the efforts of the United Railways' Co. to push the \$20,000,000 steal through.

Ben wanted to say his little piece, and he said it, too. Indeed, Ben Westhus, as he stood there arguing for the bills at a time when the Big Cinch was ready to move, made the impression of an old tin can tied to a big bulldog's tail by bad boys. And at the very moment the bulldog attempted to run off the old tin can attempted to wag the tail of the dog. Ben pretended he was ashamed of some of his old friends who in the afternoon session, said bad things about the committee.

It is now up to the people to see to it that the Municipal Assembly will not pass the United Railways Co. bills.

Above all, the organized workers and the progressive citizens in general must not fail to do their duty on April 4. Unless the Socialist party is pushed to the front and brought into power on April 4, the Big Cinch corporations will attempt even more desperate work in our municipality. Be on your guard. On April 4 vote the Socialist ticket straight.

Or do you think there is any other salvation for the working class and the people in general?

The Parable of The Thorn Tree.

"I would vote the Socialist ticket, but I want something now. As soon as it grows, I will vote the ticket."

This statement always reminds me of the Parable of the Thorn Tree.

Once a farmer liked apples. On his farm he had two full-grown thorn trees. He made up his mind they should produce apples. One year he fertilized one thorn tree. It bore thorns. The next year he fertilized the other. It bore thorns. He was disappointed and became disgusted.

The nurseryman called and attempted to sell him some apple trees.

"It will take them too long to grow. See, the thorn trees are already big, full grown. I can't afford to wait."

He fertilized one of the thorn trees and waited for the harvest. It produced thorns.

The nurseryman called. "Any apples off those thorn trees yet?"

"No; but I selected the wrong one. I'll try the other one next year."

He fertilized the other and waited the harvest. Thorns.

The nurseryman called again. "Any apples off those thorn trees yet?"

"No; but I am going to give the other one another chance."

"Better buy these apple trees and plant an apple orchard. Valuable time is passing. You are no nearer apples than you were years ago."

"No, I'll try it one more time."

And he did, and yet, and once again, and still—

Many years went by—still no nearer apples.

The nurseryman called again. "If you had bought those apple trees and planted them when first I called you would now have a well-grown apple orchard, bearing plenty of apples every year."

"I have been a blamed fool. Bring on the apple trees. I shall depend no longer on thorn trees to produce apples."

The intelligent voter will wait no longer on the corrupt old parties. Through years of experience he has found they produce always the same harvest—poverty for those who work and produce the world's wealth.

W. P. MASON.

Radical Reform is Immediate Need

Outer Boulevard System or Better Sewer System?

While at the last election the West End aristocrats and interested real estate speculators made desperate efforts to have the city spend millions of dollars for a so-called outer park and boulevard system, we find that in the outskirts of the city, where thousands of workmen have bought lots and built little homes, there is a general lack of sanitary drainage and sewer system. There the most unsanitary conditions exist and all kinds of diseases are the result. Without sewers, without streets and sidewalks made, these people are compelled to live in those districts, and their children must wade in mud on the way to and from school. The Socialist Party insists that these districts be provided with a sanitary sewerage system and such other improvements as will make the districts healthy and fit for human habitation.

No. 4

THE PEOPLE'S VOICE

Will be distributed

Sunday, April 2.

Be sure to read it.

What About Healy Case?

WHO ARE THE SCOUNDRELS AND WHO PROTECTS THEM?

Powerful Political Influence at Work to Save Men Higher Up.

You may be a thief and steal all you please. That don't matter. All you need is friends with strong political pulls and you will never go to jail.

You may steal and still be a factor in politics, provided you are closely allied with men higher up whose sleeves are about as dirty as your own.

It was on January 15, 1910—i. e., fifteen months ago—when John M. Healy, charged in six indictments with embezzling \$13,249.29 from the Police Relief Association, was arrested.

Healy was then secretary of said association and was entrusted with the funds that rightfully belonged to sick police officers or to the widows and orphans.

The stealing of this money from the Police Relief Association was as brutal and outrageous an act as could be imagined. It resembled the work of the hyena, that digs up the graves during the hours of the night.

Fifteen months have passed since and the Healy trial has not yet come off.

It seems that the Healy case was simply an incident to a political drama enacted under the auspices of Governor Hadley for the benefit of the Republican party machine.

Up to that time the St. Louis police department was under the political control of the Democratic party machine.

Old Colonel Creecy was then Chief of Police, and to his credit it must be said that under his management the St. Louis police department became civilized, i. e., the old-time brutality, as practiced under Shoot-to-Kill Mathew Kiely, was abolished, and Colonel Creecy showed by his several years' service that a man may be chief of police of a big city and yet remain a man and a gentleman.

The Big Business interests were very much dissatisfied with Colonel Creecy at the head of the police department. They wanted a "strong man." Colonel Creecy would not permit the clubbing and arresting of strikers without good cause. For this gentlemanly attitude the Citizens' Alliance and big business interests hated him.

But there was another side to this. Governor Hadley and his Republican party machine were anxious to secure absolute control of the St. Louis police department. They had to get rid of Col. Creecy, because the old gentleman could not be used for political machine purposes.

Hadley's appointees in the Board of Police Commissioners framed up a string of charges against Colonel Creecy. These charges were as flimsy as they were mean and contemptible, and showed very strikingly to what extremes Republican and Democratic peanut politicians will go to feather their political nests.

Governor Hadley authorized the miserable political work against old Chief Creecy. Not one of the flimsy charges against Colonel Creecy had any merit or foundation.

Old man Creecy became justly indignant and resigned as Chief of Police, because Governor Hadley & Co. even tried to mix the old man up with the Healy embezzlement in the Police Relief Association.

When the Republican machine had thus gotten into full control of the St. Louis police department, everything seemed to be all right, and no more noise was made about the Healy embezzlement. Hadley and his St. Louis Republican party machine were well pleased with the result.

Jephtha Howe, the Republican boss politician, is a lawyer. So is his brother-in-law, Circuit Attorney Jones.

Howe is an attorney in the Healy embezzlement case. Now, if you know how to figure out that 2 and 2 make 4, you may also figure out why it is that John M. Healy's embezzlement case has not yet come to trial.

Perhaps it never will, either. It is true, Healy is a Democrat, while Howe is a Republican boss, or, rather, an ex-boss.

But what is politics among friends!

The Healy embezzlement case, in connection with the fight on ex-Chief of Police Creecy, throws a strong flashlight on the corruption in Republican and Democratic politics in St. Louis.

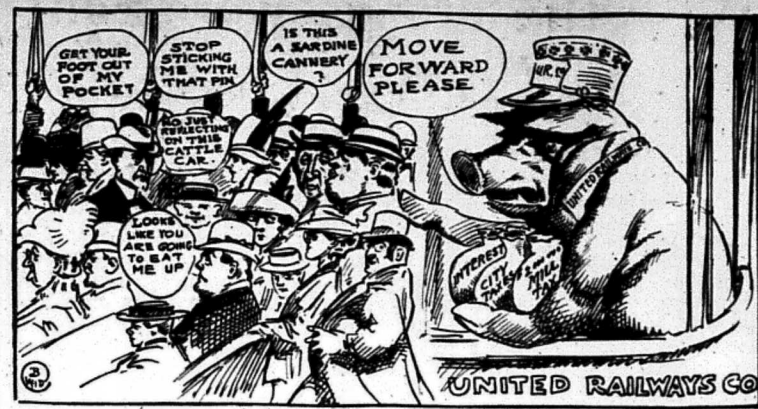
Unfortunately, the people forget these occurrences from one election to the other. The Socialist Party takes the liberty of reminding them occasionally, and on election day, April 4, the citizens of St. Louis may register their protest, indignation and condemnation by voting the Socialist ticket without scratching a single name.

ATTENTION, COMRADES!

Socialist Mass Meeting at Souldard Branch Library.

The South Side Self-Culture Club invites you to attend a Socialist mass meeting in the auditorium of the Souldard Branch Library, Seventh and Souldard streets, on Wednesday, March 29, at 8 p. m.

Well-known Socialist candidates will explain the Socialist position in the present campaign.



Comrades! Get some of this "Straphanger Card" from Socialist Headquarters. There are 50,000 ready for distribution. Also get copies of THE PEOPLE'S VOICE for distribution in factories and workshops. Now is the time to do the work. Call at Headquarters, 966 Chouteau avenue.

This is the last of a series of three meetings. The Democrats have Monday, the Republicans Tuesday and the Socialists Wednesday.

The meetings are free to the public. Come, and learn something about city government.

Comrades Wm. M. Brandt, Dr. Emil Simon, L. G. Pope, G. A. Hoehn and others will speak on the problems of the present municipal campaign. Be sure to attend! The calling of this meeting by the Self-Culture Club is a compliment to the Socialist Party.

A Voice from New Zealand

WHERE SCHOOL CHILDREN RIDE FREE ON ALL PUBLIC STREET CARS.

Last week Professor Francis Rawel spoke at the Central High School in St. Louis before the Society of Pedagogy.

The teachers applauded most vigorously Prof. Rawel's statement that New Zealand school children ride to school free on the street cars and trains. That is easy, because of government ownership of railroads. The government also owns telephones, telegraph wires, waterworks, and other public utilities. He commented unfavorably on the fact that an American railroad man recently died "worth \$30,000,000." This profit, he said, ought to have been divided among the people. He recited New Zealand methods of pensioning every one after 60 and the building of many eleemosynary institutions with the profits from these utilities. Railroad profits, he said, are "very large."

Wouldn't it be horrible if the school children of St. Louis would ride free on the street cars!

Why, it would bankrupt the United Railways Co., and Messrs. Schneiderhahn, Schutz, Tirre et al. would have a job on their hands to devise ways and means to protect the St. Louis street railways monopoly's interests!

New Subscribers

Have been secured by the following comrades and friends:

- Peter Rodenhauer 1
- L. H. Schwarzer 1
- L. Hausermann 1
- F. Berkel 1
- Henry Zimmermann 3
- John Miller 1
- W. H. Worman 1
- L. Feldenwerth 1
- S. Jurinic 1
- H. C. Lange 1
- Val. Sproettling, Livingston, Ill. 1
- Henry Schwarz 1
- W. F. Crouch 1
- J. J. Leuenberger 2
- B. G. Stroh 2
- F. Jedloutschnig 1
- Henry Luecke 1
- Fred Stocker 1

CHARGES FOUND UNTRUE.

(From National Socialist Bulletin.)

The attacks in the Proker against members of the National Executive Committee and other prominent Socialists, alleging their connection with the Wilshire gold mining schemes, we find is not warranted by the facts presented to the committee. We find that the National Executive Committee was in no way implicated in stock-jobbing schemes or of giving aid or comfort to such ventures. On the contrary, the committee has done all in its power to warn the membership of the danger involved in such enterprises. Especially is this true of Comrade Berger, who for many years has attacked the Wilshire gold mining venture in the columns of the Social Democratic Herald.

In conclusion, your committee wishes to state that it has no jurisdiction over Comrades Morgan, Brower, Flaherty and Carr, as far as their membership in the party is concerned, and we, therefore, recommend that the proceedings of the trial shall be submitted to their respective branches or locals.

In further consideration of the fact that the charges against National Secretary Barnes and other employees of the party have received the widest publicity through the columns of the Christian Socialist and the Provoker, we desire that the findings of your committee and the stenographic report of the trial be as extensively circulated as possible. But we are unwilling to assume the responsibility for the expenditure of party funds for this purpose. The printing of the full proceedings will cost, according to the lowest bid received, \$625 for 1,500 copies.

We, therefore, request he solicitation of advance orders in the National Bulletin for copies of the proceedings at the price of 50 cents apiece. In the event that the orders are sufficient to cover the cost of publication, the printing of the same shall be ordered.

Fraternally submitted,
JAMES H. MAURER,
Chairman.
OSCAR AMERINGER,
DAN HOGAN,
ADOLPH GERMER,
WALTER J. MILLARD,
Secretary.

New Subscribers

Have been secured by the following comrades and friends:

- L. E. Hildebrand 1
- Val. Flaig 1
- M. Banner 1
- F. J. Krouse 1
- W. M. Wilson 1
- C. Hirschenhofer 1
- Ed. Fiedler 1
- Louis Feldewerth 4
- C. Blumenthal 1
- Jac. Dorner 1
- O. Pauls 3
- E. Ubrich 1
- Val. Birgel 1
- John Hack 1
- Henry Zimmermann 1
- W. F. Crouch 1
- F. J. Kloth 4
- Robt. Poenack 1
- M. Poenack 1
- J. J. Leuenberger 3
- O. A. Weidemann 1

CHECK ON YOUNG WOMEN TO MARRY OLD PREACHERS.

Methodist Episcopal Conference Meddling With Delicate Problem. Ocean City, N. J., March 17.—"To discourage young women from marrying aged ministers, with a view of receiving the benefits paid to the widows of preachers," the New Jersey conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has passed a resolution providing that only in cases where the widow is not more than five years the junior of a deceased minister shall the full amount of pensions be paid.

For every additional five years' disparity the amount is to be decreased in proportion.

Comrades of the Seventh Ward.

The Seventh Ward Socialist Club has just been lately organized with a small membership. All the work of literature distribution and raising of funds rests on the few comrades who compose the organization. If you are class-conscious Socialists, do you believe this burden should rest on a few? Don't you think joining your ward organization and help carrying this work of education is a duty you owe yourselves and your fellow man and the Socialist movement in general? If you feel this is your duty, come to our Seventh Ward Branch meeting, Wednesday, April 5th, 8 p. m., at 966 Chouteau avenue.

J. E. AKINS,
Organizer 7th Ward Socialist Club.

What is the Difference BETWEEN THE AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY REPUBLICAN PARTY? ANSWER: THE DIFFERENCE IS IN NAME ONLY.

Cigars

}

PEN MAR - 10c

SUNRISE - 5c

Brandt & Stahl, 319 Walnut Street

Playing Soldier With Our Money

WALL STREET INDUCED PRESIDENT TAFT TO CONCENTRATE 20,000 SOLDIERS ALONG MEXICAN FRONTIERS.

An Extravagant Piece of Statesmanship at American People's Expense.

Twenty thousand American soldiers are doing Mexican police duty down in Texas and Arizona.

A "war spirit" is being worked up all over the country. Nobody seems to know why President Taft ordered the troops to the Mexican frontiers.

But he knows it. And the powers in Wall street know it, too.

The American people are not anxious to have any trouble with Mexico. Neither are the Mexican people desirous of trouble with the United States.

But that is not the question.

The cause of the trouble lies in the fact that neither the American people nor the Mexican people have anything to say in this latest move of the war departments in Mexico City and Washington, D. C.

Porfirio Diaz is the brutal representative of the corporation interests in Mexico.

Wm. Taft represents the corporation and trust interests of Wall street.

American trust kings and speculators have invested over 1000 million dollars of capital in Mexican mines, industries, etc.

The rebellion of the Mexican people against the tyranny of Porfirio Diaz is causing great anxiety among the capitalists in Mexico, the natives as well as the American. They don't know what the outcome of the revolution might be.

The American speculators in Mexico, represented by Wall street interests, insist that the "American interests" in Mexico be protected.

Diaz and Taft seem to be on good terms. Diaz is fighting the Mexican insurgents from one side, while Taft ordered over 20,000 of American soldiers to the frontiers to do police duties against the same Mexican insurgents for the benefit of the Diaz dynasty.

Talk about patriotism being involved in this latest movement of troops toward the Southwest!

It is a coarse, mean Wall street business scheme, at the expense of the American people. Nothing else.

We, the so-called common people, will have to pay the bills for this soldier play of President Taft and his Wall street masters.

If a war with Mexico should be brought about, it would neither be the fault of the Mexican nor the American people.

The people on both sides of the Rio Grande favor peace and harmony. It is the powerful capitalist money interests that will be responsible for any trouble that may arise.

If war should be declared, we suggest that Messrs. Wm. Taft, Pierpont Morgan, Col. Greene, the Guggenheims and other patriots be ordered to the front and compelled to fight in the front ranks!

If they themselves are compelled to do the shooting and other dangerous work of murder the war may soon be over.

Don't Miss Your Chance!

By W. P. Mason.

When Socialist Van Lear came within a few hundred votes of being elected Mayor of Minneapolis at the last election, thousands of men said: "I wish I had known he had a chance. I certainly would have voted for him." Don't let that be your mournful regret April 5th. The Socialists of St. Louis have a chance on April 4th that few even of them realize.

No man who works for the city need fear the coming victory of Socialism. Only those who "work" the city need to fear.

Let the capitalists of St. Louis support their parties—either the Democratic or the Republican—one is as good for them as the other. Let the workers support their party—the Socialist.

The Democratic and Republican parties have never betrayed a "trust." They have been faithful unto their owners.

The Democratic and Republican parties have always been faithful to their masters—the capitalist class. The Socialist Party has always been faithful to its master—the working class.

The man who votes the Democratic or Republican ticket because he is afraid the Socialists will not win is no wiser than the traveler who got on the train for San Francisco when he wanted to go to New York. The longer you vote an old party ticket the further away you get from what you want. Some day you must "come back."

There are about 150,000 voters in St. Louis. It is doubtful if 20,000 of them are benefited by Republican or Democratic rule. It is certain that

130,000 are injured by Democratic and Republican rule. If all who would be benefited by Socialism would vote the Socialist ticket it would carry every ward in the city, except possibly the Twenty-eighth.

"Divide and rule" has ever been the motto of oppressors. In St. Louis the Big Cinch puts it brutally thus: "Let one-half the fools vote the Democratic ticket and the other half the Republican ticket. We and our retainers, who have nominated both, will have our choice and select the gang that suits us best—sometimes one, sometimes the other."

The "Big Cinch" contributes to both old party campaign funds, so that, no matter which wins, it wins—and the people lose. The game is about up.

Councilman Scheiderhahn

CITIZEN HERRMANN HITS BACK AT AUTHOR AND ADVOCATE OF UNITED RAILWAYS CO. TAX AND FRANCHISE STEAL BILLS.

Makes Some Sarcastic Recommendations as to the "Hang On."

Mr. Councilman Schneiderhahn, please take notice!

Some "self-constituted guardians of the public," desirous of not misleading the people, requests that you amend your Council Bill No. 468 in Section 3, line 12, after the words "hang on to" by adding the following words—"a strap, or stand in the aisle or on the front or rear platform." This will give the city a revenue of ten million dollars a year from misdemeanor passengers at from \$5.00 to \$100.00 each.

JOHN P. HERRMANN.

How Long Will the Tail Wag the Dog?

SOME PLAIN FACTS FOR PLAIN PEOPLE TO CONSIDER.

There are less than 20,000 voters in St. Louis whose interests are opposed to St. Louis. They are made up of traction thieves, franchise grabbers, tax dodgers, real estate sharks, money mongers, loan sharks, child labor exploiters, stock gamblers, white slave traders and their lickspittles and coat-tail hangers, the servile lawyers, misdirected preachers, the politicians, journalists and other camp followers and crumb pickers of capitalist corporations.

These parasites live off the other 130,000. The 20,000 will have their candidates on the Republican and Democratic tickets. They will ask the 130,000 to vote them into office, so that the government of St. Louis may continue in the interest of the 20,000 exploiters. They will have their hired hands on the papers tell the 130,000 that there would be no use in trying to elect a set of officials pledged to the interests of the 130,000 voters. It would have no show.

One hundred and thirty thousand no show against twenty thousand!

I am reminded of the first ballot taken by a jury. One was for the defendant and eleven were willing to go with the majority. The verdict was unanimously for the defendant.

Twenty thousand voters want permission to rob the people of St. Louis, and one hundred and thirty thousand voters calmly told that they must not throw their votes away. "Just choose which gang you want to rob you. Half of you vote one way, half the other, and we of the 20,000 will decide.

Let the 130,000 voters of St. Louis give the lie to the calm assumption that they are just voting sheep, endowed with no greater wisdom than to beat out which gang shall collect the fees.

Let them arise, saying: We are the majority, six to one. You vote your ticket; we shall vote ours—the Socialist ticket, the party that has ever been faithful to the interests of those who earn their living.

W. P. M.

Pulling Your Wool

For months the sham battle "for pie only" between the Kiel and Kreisemann factions had been on and the daily papers filled columns of their space with reports of the fight in the Republican party.

We said at the time that both factions would fall back into sweet harmony at the approaching April elections—i. e., when the politicians get ready to again pull the wool over the people's eyes.

The Kiel machine and the Kreisemann machine are now "reunited." All the bad and ugly things they said of each other are forgotten, until after April 4, when the ties of brotherly love may again be torn asunder.

Such is the old party plunderbund politics!

THE BEST CHANCE IN THE WORLD!

"I would vote the Socialist ticket if I thought it had a chance." If all the voters who say that would vote the Socialist ticket it would carry nine-tenths of the wards in St. Louis.

No Compromise With Street Railway Monopoly

THE PEOPLE SHALL NOT BE FOOLED AND MISLED BY THE SCHNEIDERHAHN RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

Insist that the Two Million Dollars Mill Tax Due the City be Paid, A Seven-Year Fight.

For seven years the United Railways Co. has fought the collection of the mill tax and it has been beaten at every point. Attorney Woerner has clearly stated the legal situation, and after referring to the decision of the United States Supreme Court and the decisions of Judges Williams and Homer of the Circuit Court, says: "The opinions, it is true, were on preliminary legal motions, leaving the formal hearing still to be had, but the legal effect thereof should leave no doubt that the tax will be sustained."

City Counselor Charles W. Bates, reviewing the history of the litigation and quoting the decision above referred to, says: "It would appear therefore, that for the last seven years the United Railways Co. has been litigating the validity of this ordinance, and that not only has the highest court of the land determined that the ordinance is valid and the tax a valid tax, but the State courts, so far as they have proceeded in the matter, have without dissent concurred in this view.

Victory for the City.

"While the cases are still pending in the court, for all practical purposes the controversy has been conclusively determined in favor of the city and against the railway company by the Supreme Court of the United States, and the matter should be considered settled. The only thing now remaining is the process of collecting the taxes."

Under the circumstances, the proposed compromise would seem to be a betrayal of the people's rights.

I again quote from the opinion of Mr. Bates: "That the company will simply refuse to pay its taxes, or that the city is unable to collect the taxes against this concern, to my mind, is too absurd for serious consideration."

A Complete Monopoly.

The United Railways Co. has a monopoly of the street car business in the city of St. Louis. A monopoly for such service can only be justified

from the standpoint of the rights of the people when that monopoly is under thorough control of the city government, in so far as the regulation to the end that the people may have safe, convenient and adequate service, is beyond controversy.

The mere fact that the company has delayed paying its taxes for so many years until they have accumulated to a large sum, ought not to be considered in determining the question as to whether the taxes should be collected or not. The fact that the United Railways Co. has violated the ordinances of the city to the extent of subjecting itself to the liability of forfeiture of franchises ought not to be considered in favor of the company in determining the questions in hand.

No Reason for More Rights.

Heretofore, and in respect to other concerns whose franchise grants seem to leave the public at a disadvantage, the necessity of the franchise owners have been deemed proper occasion for the public insisting on greater rights of the people and not as a reason for giving more rights away.

If the United Railways Co. is to be given a premium for violating its obligations to the city and refusing to obey the ordinances, what assurance has the city that it will not pursue the same course with respect to the alleged compromise, should it be put into force?

The Monopoly's Business.

The United Railways Co. in its sworn return of taxable property, including road bed and superstructure, rolling stock, side tracks, buildings and all other property, gives a total valuation of \$19,931,838. According to its returns of fares received, its income is on the average \$29,939 per day, or \$10,927,781.55 per annum.

Allowing 60 per cent of the income for operating expenses, taxes, etc., there is a net income of over 20 per cent on the capital invested.

If the company has been capitalized to the extent of more than four times the real value of its property, it is no concern of the public.

In the collection of taxes from other corporations and private individuals, the financial condition of the party at interest is never considered. Why should this company, which has exhausted its resources in the attempt to evade its obligations to the city?

WM. R. HODGES.

Disturbing the Business Millionaire Tax Dodgers

A QUESTION AND AN ANSWER FOR THE INFORMATION OF OUR OPPONENTS AND ENEMIES.

Are the Socialists Disturbing Anybody's Business?

It is amusing, indeed, to hear some of the goody-goody politicians speak of the possibility of radical business disturbances in case the Socialists should be victorious at the polls on April 4.

Now, the question of whether or not the Socialists would be a disturbing factor is timely, and quite in order.

Whenever the people make some radical reform demand, you will hear the cry: "They are disturbing the business!" It is the nocturnal cry of the owl. You hear the voice, but it requires a sharp and experienced eye to see the owls. They are hiding 'n the dark, while their political agents and tools attend to their mysterious work.

We are frank to say that a Socialist victory on April 4 will mean disturbance for somebody's business. The old song, "Don't interfere with our private business!" will not work with the Socialists.

We pledge our word of honor that we will interfere with the business of the Big Cinch corporations that have for years fleeced the people, robbed the city treasury, and cheated the city out of valuable franchises.

We admit that the Socialists intend to disturb the business of the United Railways Co., Union Electric Light and Power Co., Laclede Gas Light Co. and Terminal Railroad Association with a view of protecting the interests of the people.

Every citizen can readily see why the Big Cinch corporations are afraid of the Socialist movement.

Wherever you find the Socialist citizens active the agents of the franchise and public utilities corporations find their mercenary work interfered with. This the Big Cinch interests call "disturbing the business."

The days are past when political agents, supported by a servile daily press, could lead the people to the polls like lambs to the slaughter house.

Gradually the people are waking up. They are no longer afraid to be known as radicals or Socialists; neither can they be scared or frightened away from our movement by means of the made-to-order red flag talk.

On April 4 the working class of St. Louis, and the progressive citizens in general, will write an important chapter in the political history

THE SAME GENTLEMEN WHO ATTEMPT THE UNITED RAILWAYS MILL TAX STEAL

Are Now Dodging Their Personal Taxes.

We read in a Belleville paper:

"At St. Louis the tax-dodging millionaires are busy again making affidavits that their personal property is zero. David R. Francis, the poor devil, has \$180 in the bank, no money on hand, but he has a sewing machine worth \$10, jewelry worth \$500, paintings \$5000, and vehicles worth \$3000. Very likely he intends to take that stuff to Papa Dunn and pawn it in order to raise some cash. And there is a big list of them that are in the same boat with Francis. Some charitably-inclined person might start a collection. What is the use in paying taxes? Let the workingman pay for the governmental machinery expenses."

Jim Campbell, the millionaire and high financier is another tax dodger.

Both, Francis and Campbell, are the leading financial managers of the United Railways Co., and are now trying to rob the public treasury of one million dollars' mill tax due the city. These are the same patriots who desire a thirty-seven years' extension of all the United Railways franchises and, in return, promise the molasses usually applied to catch flies.

These are the people who have grown enormously wealthy at the expense of the people. They have manipulated the Democratic and Republican politics in St. Louis and Jefferson City, and it is now up to the people of St. Louis not only to defeat the attempted tax and franchise steal, but to go to the ballot box on April 4th and deposit their votes as a tremendous protest against corruption for the ticket of the political party that is destined to fight the great battles for the people's rights and for labor's emancipation, namely, the Socialist Party.

A Deadlock.

Johnny—Grandpa, do lions go to heaven?

Grandpa—No, Johnny.

Johnny—Well, do ministers?

Grandpa—Why, of course. Why do you ask?

Johnny—Well, suppose a lion eats a minister?—Life.

of St. Louis by voting the Socialist ticket and announcing to the world that the St. Louis working people are ready to follow the example of their comrades and brothers of Milwaukee.

Olfactory Evidence.

A typical old-time "circuit rider" died recently in Alabama—a man whose godly, unselfish life will long be remembered. Many were the eccentricities of this rugged old man, and many anecdotes are current among the Methodist ministers of the state concerning him. He was noted for two things—his denunciation of sin in no uncertain tones, and the familiarity with which he addressed the Lord in prayer.

On one occasion he had been preaching in a log meeting house in the pine woods of North Alabama. There were several young fellows on hand who had been celebrating by patronizing a still hard by. After a long, fiery sermon, the preacher made a call for mourners, and soon the rude altar was filled, mostly by the afore-mentioned young fellows. The old man looked them over for a moment, and with keen intuition felt that it was perhaps a "lark" on the boys' part, but he knelt to pray.

"O Lord," he began, "here's a crowd of young fellows kneeling round your altar. They've been cussin' and swearin' and drinkin' their time in riotous livin', but they've come up here seemingly penitent. They look like penitents, Lord, and I hope they are. They weep like penitents, Lord, and I hope you'll forgive 'em if they are; but, O Lord, I declare they don't smell like penitents!"—Youth's Companion.

Why Should the City Lose One Million?

A MEMBER OF THE NORTH ST. LOUIS BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION

Objects to Assisting the United Railways Co.'s Latest Scheme of Escaping Taxation.

COUNCILMAN SCHUTZ SEVERELY CRITICISED FOR HIS ADDRESS IN FAVOR OF U. R. BILLS.

To the Editor:

At the last meeting of the North St. Louis Business Men's Association Councilman Wm. Charles Schutz spoke in favor of the United Railways Co.'s bills now pending in the Municipal Assembly, stipulating that one million dollars of the mill tax now due the city by that corporation be cancelled, and that, in addition, the numerous franchises of this street railway monopoly be extended till April, 1948—i. e., for thirty-seven long years.

Councilman Schutz, in a very fluent talk, spoke of the various phases of the bill. He said that the United Railways Co. had no more money, that the company owes the banks of the city considerable sums, which prevented the making of new loans so long as the mill-tax controversy was not settled.

According to Mr. Schutz's talk, you had to reach the conclusion that the United Railways Co. was on the verge of bankruptcy.

Indeed, a better line of arguments could not have been put up by any lawyer of the corporation!

Because the people demand that the street railway monopoly pay its fair share of taxes, we now hear that such enforcement of the law would drive the concern to bankruptcy.

I should advise Mr. Schutz to have subscription lists prepared, so we may collect alms for the poor United Railways Co. in the meetings of citizens where he happens to be the speaker.

Let us look at the facts. For the purposes of speculation, the United Railways Co. is capitalized at about \$90,000,000. The real value of the company's property is less than \$40,000,000. Experts claim that with from \$30,000,000 to \$35,000,000 the people of St. Louis could build a street railway system which would be much more efficient and satisfactory than the present United Railways' system.

One-half of the capital of the United Railways Co. consists of watered stock, on which interests and profits must be paid. This overcapitalization is robbery of the worst kind and should be punished most severely.

No wonder that the United Railways Co. has no more money, as Mr. Schutz says. The watered stock is like a sponge—eating up every available drop of profit.

Is the city responsible for the crooked transactions of the monopoly? And because the monopoly has robbed the city for years is no reason why the robbery should not be stopped now.

It is a sugar-coated but very bitter pill that Messrs. Schneiderhahn Schutz, Tirre & Co. are trying to make the people swallow, but the people know full well that the pill was carefully prepared by experts in the United Railways' political pharmacy.

Will the people swallow it? Not without a vigorous protest, that may lead to a tremendous political insurrection.

On April 4th the avalanche of Socialist votes may be a surprise to the reactionary Republican and Democratic "reformers" that are now trying to pull the wool over the people's eyes for the benefit of the United Railways Co.

A Member of the North St. Louis Business Men's Association.

Facts Every Citizen Should Understand

WHY STRAP-HANGING IN UNSANITARY CARS HAS BECOME THE RULE IN ST. LOUIS.

Do you vote to be a straphanger? The United Railways Co. made 31,000 less trips during the last quarter of 1910, but carried over 1,000,000 more people.

That means 340 less trips per day, but 11,000 more passengers per day. Do you resent such treatment?

The Socialist Party proposes to change this.

Present Street Car Conditions. All cars are badly overcrowded. The cars are dirty and filthy. Heating is inadequate.

Employees are forced to work long hours. Accidents are thus unavoidable.

The United Railways Co. pays low wages. The packing of passengers into cars is indecent and unhealthy.

Instead of adding more trips; the company is reducing the number thereof. The company's claim that more cars cannot be run is a subterfuge.

The company cares nothing for the health and safety of passengers—it is after your nickels. The Socialist Party proposes that:

1. The city shall own and operate the entire street railway system.

2. While the street railway system is still under private ownership and management, we insist that the following rules be observed:

(a) No seat, no fare.

(b) All cars to be kept in sanitary condition, well heated and ventilated.

(c) Eight hours to constitute a day's work for all street railway employees. No discrimination on account of union.

If you believe in these measures, vote the Socialist ticket April 4th.

The Socialist Ticket.

Municipal Elections: Tuesday, April 4, 1911.

City Council.

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

Board of Education.

A. Kean,
L. G. Pope,
J. A. Weber,
W. P. Mason.

House of Delegates.

Ward 1—Everett Ely.
Ward 2—L. F. Rosenkranz.
Ward 3—Henry Schwarz.
Ward 4—John Muraski.
Ward 5—M. Finkelstein.
Ward 6—T. C. Stephens.
Ward 7—Chris Rucker.
Ward 8—W. H. Kaufman.
Ward 9—Henry Struckhoff.
Ward 10—W. M. Brandt.
Ward 11—Edw. Ottesky.
Ward 12—W. M. Holman.
Ward 13—Fred Berkel.
Ward 14—G. Bolting.
Ward 15—W. F. Crouch.
Ward 16—Samuel Resh.
Ward 17—P. H. Mueller.
Ward 18—F. J. Heuer.
Ward 19—L. E. Hildebrand.
Ward 20—Louis Krueger.
Ward 21—H. A. Spradling.
Ward 22—Henry Siroky.
Ward 23—L. H. Schwarz.
Ward 24—Jacob Grimm.
Ward 25—Edw. Kummings.
Ward 27—Hubert Morrison.

The Perfect Recompense.

Miss Passay—You have saved my life, young man. How can I repay you? How can I show my gratitude? Are you married?

Young Man—Yes; come and be a cook for us.—Woman's Home Companion.

VOTE THE SOCIALIST TICKET April 4th.

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No. 4

of THE PEOPLE'S VOICE

Will be distributed

Sunday, April 2.

Be sure to read it.

CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY

966 Chouteau Avenue

We Will Go As Far As They Will Let Us.

By Victor L. Berger.

That the Socialist administration of Milwaukee would not have clear sailing was a foregone conclusion. But there is a campaign of lying, misrepresentation and duplicity now going on which is rather remarkable.

And, as always in politics, we find strange bed fellows among our opponents. We find the Catholic societies getting one David Goldstein coming from Boston to tell them why the Milwaukee Socialist administration must be a failure. We see Emma Goldman traveling all the way from New York to tell the citizens of Milwaukee that the Socialist administration is only establishing public dances and soup houses, and is prohibiting the sale of liquor in houses of ill-fame; and that the Socialist movement is not moving because it is not turning Milwaukee into the anarchistic paradise for sexual pervers which is Emma's ideal.

On the other hand, a few statesmen on the South Side declare in "mass meetings" assembled that the Socialist administration is rashly tackling too many big schemes. They want to know who is to pay the taxes.

And the Milwaukee Free Press and other capitalist sheets proclaim in approving editorials, "Them is our sentiments."

On top of it all, a former society woman who is now on the pay roll of the charity organizations is indirectly blaming the Socialist organization for the problem of unemployment—an "idea" which no doubt will be taken up with great pleasure by the Republican and the Democratic politicians.

Now, as a matter of fact, the Socialist administration is continually doing great things, only it is hampered and tied hand and foot by special legislation and lack of home rule.

As to the problem of the unemployed—only the Co-Operative Commonwealth and the principle of Socialism in full swing will ever solve that question—can ever solve it.

The present capitalist system rests upon the fact that there always are some unemployed. Even in the so-called good times, the number of unemployed never gets below 2 or 3 per cent. The moment such is the case the employers howl for more immigration, and are willing to import Japs, Chinamen and Hindoos.

Any man who knows something about labor conditions knows this.

And every man who knows something of the first principles of political economy also knows that under the present capitalist system we are bound to have an industrial crisis about every twenty years, and financial panics still more frequently.

The last great industrial crisis we had in 1893. And a man need not be a prophet to foretell another within a year or two.

There are also other signs. Factories are beginning to limit the output, railroads are stopping further extensions. And the average voter who has voted the Republican ticket thoughtlessly is now just as thoughtlessly changing over to the Democratic ticket.

Now, if this is to mean anything at all, it will mean a new tariff. Under the circumstances this will help only still more to disturb the industrial equilibrium, and bring about the crisis so much sooner.

I am not a prophet nor the son of a prophet.

But I hereby predict a most terrific industrial crisis and financial panic within the next two or three years.

And it will come much quicker and be much more vehement if the Democrats should elect their presidential candidate next year.

This is not the fault of the Democratic donkey. It is simply his fate. That poor animal never gets a look-in so long as times are "good." Only when times are beginning to be bad, he gets his chance.

And then we have real "Democratic times."

That is what may happen at the next election. The old donkey may die as a consequence. But since there is no excuse for his living at all, no one will cry.

However, to come right home—the question of unemployment in Milwaukee has been made a little more difficult because of the fame achieved by the Socialist administration, which has drawn a number of unemployed from all over the country to our city.

But I will say outright that the city of Milwaukee is not in a position to take care of them. The city of Milwaukee cannot even attempt to solve the question of unemployment for the entire country.

So much is clear. We will try, however, to mitigate the evil as far as possible for the workmen of the city of Milwaukee.

For that purpose I propose the following measures:

First, to pass a resolution empowering the Board of Public Works to go ahead with the city improvements at once and without contractors, and thus use for the employment of more men the profit which would otherwise go to the middle man.

A three-fourths majority in the Common Council is necessary for that purpose. We shall watch with interest how the opposition will vote on this question.

While the question of unemployment is not acute as yet, it may become so within a year or two. And the time to take preventive measures is now.

I would, therefore, suggest that a committee of three be appointed by the Common Council to advise with a similar committee of the County Board and also to invite committees of the Federated Trades Council and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association to co-operate with them in proposing ways and means for the future handling of this question.

Moreover, I suggest that the Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Harry Briggs, employ the aged men of his force only six hours a day. Since their wages have been raised to a minimum of 25 cents an hour, this can be done without hardship. About 30 per cent more men could thus be employed by the city.

So much for a beginning. All of this, of course, will not solve the unemployed problem. But it will do a great deal to mitigate it.

Moreover, I can say that Milwaukee will be the first great city in this country to take steps of this kind.

But, as I say, these are only the first steps.

If the well-to-do business men and the capitalist politicians, and especially the capitalist courts, will permit us, we shall go a great deal further.

What Makes Poverty?

EARTH'S RESOURCES CAPTURED BY THE STRONG.

By Clarence Darrow.

"What makes poverty? Why, ages since, strong men of this world reached out their hands and captured the earth, and they owned it and the poor were their slaves; they took what was left. Down to the present time this state has continued; the powerful have taken all the coal and all the iron that Nature has stored up in the earth; they have taken the great forests and appropriated these to themselves.

They have taken the shores of our rivers and the shores of our lakes and the shores of our seas. They have all the means of production and distribution. They have the great highways of commerce and the great mass of mankind, the poor, the despoiled, have nothing to do but to sell their labor and their lives to anyone who buys.

They clutch at each other's throats for a poor chance to live. They don't own the earth. They own no share of the coal that is underneath the earth.

The steel trust owns all the ore and the poor have none; they own no interests in the forests or in the land. All they can do is to look for a job and take such pay as the employer, the monopolist, sees fit to give.

There never has been but one way to abolish poverty in this old world of ours, and I don't speak of my opinions alone, but I speak the opinion of every political economist who has ever cared for the workingman; every one of them. You can't make the poor man rich unless you abolish the monopoly of the earth that is now in the hands of a few.

Until you organize society and industry so that the poorest child just born on the earth shall have the same heritage as the richest who comes upon earth in the same way, until all have a common heritage and a like right, until that time comes there will be the rich and there will be the poor.

Have you looked back at the history of workmen? If you do you will find that one hundred and fifty years ago in England and all over continental Europe he was a slave. He was bought and sold with the land. He wore one garment, if you would call it a garment. His food was of the coarsest. He had no luxuries.

But gradually the light began to dawn in the minds of those toilers, and they organized themselves into guilds and trade unions, and they met in the forests and waste places and formed their unions.

They were sent to jail and died on the gallows fighting for liberty; fighting for better food, for better clothing, shorter hours, for something to drink, for some little of the luxuries which the rich had always claimed for themselves; and you, the poor man of to-day, you have profited by the brave fight that your ancestors made in the years gone by.

The world's goal is liberty. There is no other way. It has never yet had it has never had very much.

What we are hoping for and dreaming of is that real liberty will some day come to this old world of ours. If you look at the history of the human race, look at its progress in the past, slow and difficult, but still on the whole onward and onward; if you look away back to where man first began, and it looked very hopeless, and look at the world now and you think he has a good deal.

Every step is marked with blood. It shows the toils and troubles of the human race, and yet through all the world has gone on, moving upward and every step has led by one hope and one dream, and that is the hope and dream of liberty, the dearest to the hearts of men.

Incentive to Labor.

You often hear it said by the unthinking that a man will not yield full service in his employment unless he either is forced to or is spurred by the incentive of reward. All of our helpful friends who come rashly to the fray against Socialism make use of that ancient slander upon themselves.

I have a friend who is in charge of the advertising for a great publishing house which puts out a number of magazines.

This man's job is absolutely safe. No one is trying to take it away from him. No one stands over him with a club. The firm is perfectly satisfied with the amount of work he does. His is a one-man position and the firm is content to keep it so, for the policy is chiefly directed to circulation. No demands are made upon him for additional results. He draws a large salary. He expects no raise.

And yet this man is working himself without mercy to increase the showing of his department. He passes sleepless nights mapping campaigns. He is never satisfied with what he has accomplished. He sacrifices his own time, his comfort, his money, to find new ways in which to benefit the firm.

There are thousands of such men. They are all yielding full service, more than full service, without either being forced or being spurred by hope of reward.

If you ask one of these men, "Why?" and can get him to analyze his motive, he will come back with the remark that he is actuated by "loyalty to the house."

Exactly. Love of service is one of the strongest and most common of human traits. It springs from natural impulses in every man who has not been so rushed and maltreated by unjust conditions that no sentiment is left in him but that of resentment.

And instantly this question comes: if a man can be moved by "loyalty to the house," loyalty to a cold, soulless, merciless machine which exists only to make profits, loyalty to an impersonal, selfish, paper-made corporation—if he can give loyalty here, how much more certain he is to give loyalty to the community if he knows that his efforts will contribute directly to the Common Good and that he is increasing the welfare of all instead of pouring money into the pockets of a few!

I wonder.—Coming Nation.

Socialists in Relief Work

By Alphonse Olbrich.

The Socialists of Philadelphia have appointed the Irvin-Westmoreland Striking Coal Miners' Relief Committee, to work in conjunction with the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia toward relieving the suffering of the miners of the Irvin-Westmoreland coal fields, who have been on strike since last March. The mine owners are attempting to starve and freeze the strikers into submission. Five thousand men, three thousand women and eleven thousand children are suffering from lack of food and clothes. Many of the strikers have been evicted from their homes and are living in tents, in the cold of mid-winter.

The work of the Socialist canvassers, in addition to the good results in the collection of the relief fund, has brought out a spirit that augurs well for the Socialist Party. The fact that the Socialists are the friends of labor has been brought home to the union men of the city.

The Socialists prepared a pamphlet, which was distributed with the sanction of the Central Labor Union, calling upon the working class to organize in order to secure common emancipation from tyranny and to destroy all possibility of such suffering as the miners of Pennsylvania are now undergoing.

The total amount collected by the Socialist canvassers on four successive Saturdays in February

amounted to \$173.29. Seven big wagon loads of clothing and about 400 cans of food were collected. Infants' underwear and clothing will be bought with the money, as well as shoes for the school children. Authorities have been arresting the parents of the children who have not attended school because they had no shoes.

Thus far the canvassing has been done by but three ward branches of the Socialist Party. When the remaining twenty-seven get into action big results may be looked for.

To illustrate the spirit of the workers of Philadelphia toward the work of the Relief Committee and the Socialists, one of the canvassers brought in the story of how a Hungarian, after the object of the canvassers had been explained to him, took off his coat on the street and insisted that the comrade take it, together with a small money donation. The police showed some signs of attempting interference, but failed to carry out the bluff.

Socialist Aldermen Elected in Iowa.

TWO REPRESENTATIVES OF SOCIALIST PARTY ENTER MUNICIPAL COUNCIL IN MUSCATINE.

A Surprise to Old Party Politicians at Recent Election.

Muscataine, Iowa, March 18.—This city has taken the first steps toward becoming a second Milwaukee. Columbus, Minneapolis, Los Angeles and other cities that are striving for the honor will have to hustle some to catch up with Muscatine.

At the recent municipal election two Aldermen were elected to the City Council on the Socialist ticket, and the tremendous gain made in the party's vote is the sensation of the day.

O. C. Wilson, who was elected as Alderman from the Third Ward, with a plurality of 279, is one of the pioneer Socialists in Iowa, and at the same time one of the best posted.

William Montgomery, Alderman-elect from the Fourth Ward, is also a strong Socialist worker. He received a plurality of 207 votes.

The fight was won after one of the most bitter struggles ever fought in this city on a political field.

The Muscatine Journal makes the following comments and report of the Socialist victories:

"Far overshadowing all other features of yesterday's city election, the most sensational and closely contested in the city's history, was the wonderful strides made throughout the city by the Socialist Party, and the election of the Socialist candidates for Aldermen in the Third and Fourth Wards by overwhelming majorities.

"The Socialist gains filled the hearts of the members of that party with a great joy, which was expressed in the early morning parade through the streets of the city. While neither of the two older parties found enough in the results to grow particularly jubilant over, whatever of advantage there was lay with the Republicans.

"The Republican party retains undisputed control of the City Council, with the Mayor and five Aldermen, the four hold-over members and Charles Zeidler, elected in the First Ward. The Republicans also elected Recorder, Engineer, Attorney and Street Commissioner. The Democrats elected William J. Watson as Alderman from the Second Ward, and their candidates for Marshal, Sexton and Weighmaster. The Socialists scored with the unprecedented feat of electing two Aldermen, the first members of their party to be elected to office in Muscatine. Every Socialist candidate carried the Third and Fourth Wards, though the majorities of the subordinate officers were materially less than those of the aldermanic candidates, who in both instances polled a greater vote than the combined votes of their opponents."

The campaign was mainly carried on by the use of literature in the form of a weekly propaganda and campaign newspaper, delivered directly into the homes of the locked-out workers and the citizens of the city at large.

The Socialist Party local of Muscatine has over 125 dues-paying members. The members, at an enthusiastic meeting last night, decided to take hold of the opportunity and capture the majority and other positions at the next election.

The city has always held big meetings whenever a Socialist organizer hit the town, but it was not until the revolutionary local hit upon literature as the most effective instrument that any great enthusiasm was aroused. The literature dealt with the local situation and candidates, as well as the ultimate purposes of Socialism.

Behold the Most Pure Lorimer

There was a lovely bit of by-play following the six-vote vindication of Friend Lorimer that has not had the attention it deserves. During the last mele in which Congress went to an unhonored end, a general appropriation bill was presented in the Senate. Among the items was one granting Senator Lorimer \$25,000 for the expenses incurred by him in his defense.

Before any one could stir a hand Lorimer was on his feet. He wished to state, this high-hearted Lorimer, that, although he had been forced to spend a large sum in clearing his election of suspicions, he must refuse to draw comfort and profit therefrom. Never should it be said that the spotless hand of Lorimer had reached into the public till and drawn comfort and profit therefrom. Never should it be said that the people of the United States had to pay to keep the lofty name of Lorimer without reproach. He must refuse this generous offer and ask the government to keep its \$25,000 for itself. Tableau.

Whereupon Senator Hale took occasion to rise and tender Senator Lorimer his distinguished thanks for the patriotic renunciation.

So far it was all according to program, but the universal shout of approval and admiration failed to develop. A timid member of the Committee on Appropriations let it be known that the \$25,000 item had never been authorized, and that it was not a part of the bill, and that, in short, the Senator from Illinois had simply planned a hippodrome stunt with somebody's connivance.—Coming Nation.

Vote

The Socialist Ticket

Straight!

MEETING DIRECTORY

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

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

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 Labor Hall, 966 Chouteau avenue. All friends of the co-operative idea are welcome to attend and join the organization. Every member will be pleased to give information regarding the aims and plans of the society. Payments on shares are accepted in any business meeting.

PETER KIEFER, Secretary,
5116 Cologne Avenue.

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Kindly insist that your Barber displays this Shop Card in his Barber Shop. It stands for short hours, sanitary conditions and a fair day's pay. HELP THE BARBERS who are struggling to maintain these conditions and build up their organization. This is the only Emblem of our Craft recognized by the A. F. of L. JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 102.

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President.

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

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YOU EAT BEAR THE LABEL?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

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

They are opposed to short hours and high wages.

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

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

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

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

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

The Attempted United Street Railway Steal

Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR:

Stripping the title of the United Railways Company bill, introduced by Mr. Schneiderhahn in the Council, of its wordiness, you will find the most glaring piece of legislation ever offered to our people. The title to the bill will divide itself into five distinct propositions.

First, it provides for the use and enjoyment of the franchises now owned, controlled, or operated by said company to April 12th, 1948; Second, it provides for the rerouting of cars over said company's lines and for extension of its system also, authorizing the construction and operation of certain new (franchises) tracks, loops and curves, and the operation of express or fast passenger trains;

Third, it provides for fixing fares and transfers;

Fourth, it provides for a board of supervision and the selection and appointment of its members, and defining their powers and duties (without authority to interfere with the first three or the following clause);

Fifth, it provides for future compensation to be paid the city of St. Louis, in lieu of compensation heretofore fixed, and in lieu of all occupation taxes, license taxes or car licenses; in fact, in place of all debts now due or hereafter to become due on all existing franchises under previous ordinances.

The proposition is clear-cut, no compromise—simply a present to the United Railways Company of

franchises for thirty-eight years to all the streets now occupied by them under clause numbered first; and as many streets as the company wants, under clause the second; and, if this is not sufficient, as many more streets as the board of supervision wants to give the company, under its power in clause fourth, and then a present of a fixed stipend for services which may or may not be rendered for the next thirty-eight years under clause three.

For fear that the United Railways Company may not take everything offered them in sight, and what the future growth of the city may divulge, the bill, under clause five, makes a final present of all moneys due to the city to the company and releases the company of any and all obligations for moneys due or to become due under previous ordinances for benefits heretofore derived by the company and franchises granted to it. Under this clause the future compensation to be paid to the city is provided for.

In its final analysis the proposition resolves itself into giving away a monopoly of the street railway business for thirty-eight years at a price netting the city less than the city is now receiving, and making it impossible at any future time during that period to establish any underground street railway system by reason of the monopoly by the present company of all the streets in the city available for traffic.

JOHN P. HERRMANN.

Disease Breeding Street Cars Is He "Cleared"

(In a recent magazine the story is told of how Chicago's health commissioner forced the street railway to ventilate its cars in order to lessen the spread of disease. The following quotation gives the details.):

Dr. Evans first directed his attention to the street cars. In his opinion human ingenuity has devised, in these useful vehicles, the most perfect instruments known for the rapid dissemination of contagious diseases. There is perhaps no place where human beings are so frequently brought into immediate contact with one another, under conditions so easily facilitating the exchange of disease germs. Morning and evening, every day, the street cars are packed with actively breathing humanity. In many cases the passengers have reached the cars after an exciting chase; they come in puffing, sneezing, coughing, and freely perspiring. If you should take a "vaporizer," mix its contents with pneumococci and tubercle bacilli, and then saturate your own or your neighbor's face, you would be doing precisely what thousands of street railway passengers do twice a day. From their mouths and noses issues a fine spray, each particle of moisture perhaps loaded with germs. Closely packed together, your own nose is about six inches from your fellow sufferer's, just where it can most expeditiously pick up his particular disease.

The old, rickety, leaky, cold street cars were not so insanitary as the present more comfortable conveyances. Large quantities of air leaked in through crevices and badly adjusted windows; whenever the doors opened generous gales blew through. But, with the growth of luxury, street car patrons have insisted on being coddled. Modern humanitarianism has taken the motorman from his unprotected, wind-swept platform and incased him in an airtight vestibule. The new pay-as-you-enter cars have made ventilation almost impossible. No air sweeps through them when the door is entered, because of the vestibule; the windows are so well constructed that little air filters in. The only provisions for fresh air are the small slitlike windows in the roof of the car. These are useful only to illustrate the prevailing ignorance of the fundamental principle of ventilation. As most people know, hot air rises, cold air descends. The foul air of crowded street cars is heated by electricity as well as by the warm bodies of the occupants. Under nor-

mal conditions it would 'escape through these roof openings, but when it tries to do so, it meets the descending cold air, which checks it. The two currents, therefore, neutralize each other; the warm, dirty air ascending cannot get out because of the descending cold air; the descending cold air cannot get in because of the ascending warm air.

Two years ago Dr. Evans approached the railroad companies and suggested changes. In all attempts to ventilate street cars, he insisted on the recognition of two fundamental principles: Some apparatus must be contrived to force the used-up warm air out at the top of the car; and the fresh cold air must be introduced at the bottom. Clearly, if the hot air could be pumped out at the ceiling line, a vacuum would be created, and the fresh air introduced at the car floor would immediately rise, and there would be a steady upward stream of life-giving, non-bacterial atmosphere.

Dr. Evans explained all this to the railroad companies, but they did not readily see the point. He then promptly brought suits; but he did not have to push them far, for as soon as they saw that the health commissioner meant business, the corporations agreed to ventilate their cars. Nothing is more significant of the new Chicago than its new street railway system—its heavy rails, its commodious equipment, the large sums that it annually pays into the city treasury. Even more significant is the fact that the occupants of these cars are now assured of large supplies of clean, wholesome air. The surface and the elevated lines have already equipped several hundred cars with adequate ventilating systems, and before next winter sets in all the lines will have finished this

In the roofs of these cars are exhaust appliances which mechanically suck out the used-up air; in the floors, aid under the seats, are large intakes, into which the outside air constantly pours, and, after passing over the steam coils, rises into the breathing zone. On the coldest days, when the doors and windows are shut tight, and when the cars are packed, every passenger has an allotment of four hundred cubic feet of outside air an hour. Dr. Evans has succeeded in crystallizing the reform in a new city ordinance which stipulates that twenty-eight thousand cubic feet of fresh air an hour shall be introduced in all cars.

A number of daily papers have declared that the "blond boss" of Chicago has been "cleared," because Lorimer, by a vote of 46 to 40, has been able to retain his seat in the United States Senate. But if Lorimer has been "cleared," then clearing has brought the most shameful dishonor upon the body that has applied the "whitewash."

Lorimer can never be "cleared" or vindicated in the eyes of the American people.

His senatorial toga is smirched with "boodle," and no one knows better than Lorimer the means and methods that were used in the Legislature of Illinois to send him to Washington.

The transparent plea of Lorimer that he was not conscious of the "slush fund" that was accepted by a number of the law makers of Illinois in exchange for their votes may receive some credence by men of very limited mental capacity, but the citizen endowed with average intelligence must reject the statements of the man who has profited politically by a seat that was bought by the money of the "interests."

It was certainly pathetic, when Lorimer, in his defense, portrayed the early struggles of his boyhood and drew a picture of his poverty as he stood in the shivering blasts of winter as a newsboy on the streets of Chicago. His eloquence, wet with tears, must have touched the hearts of the Senators, as their memories flashed back to the guileless newsboy, and then contemplated the magnitude of the politician who had earned the title of the "blond boss of the stock yards," and during his whole political career had remained so innocent that he was not conscious of any irregular means being used to lift him to the membership of "the American house of lords." The veridancy of the Illinois statesman is without a parallel in the political history of this country, but his professed unconsciousness relative to the boodle that was used to make the newsboy of long ago a United States Senator will not be accepted, even by the "rubes" who still shout for the Democracy of a Jefferson and the Republicanism of a Lincoln.

The United States Senate in permitting Lorimer to retain his seat has committed a crime which must ultimately result in the abolition of the "upper house." The people of this country may be slow in discovering political infamy, but when the time comes that the citizenship of this country recognize the fact that a United States Senator cannot be any more honorable than the influences that own him, there will be a political revolution that will mean death to the damnable system that makes men senseless to shame and sightless to honor.—Miners' Magazine.

NEWS AND COMMENTS

From National Headquarters of the Socialist Party.

Change of Address.

On and after April 1st the address of the National Office will be 205 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill. The location is the same. The change is only due to a city plan whereby the buildings are renumbered in the business part of the town, taking effect on the above-mentioned date.

Protest Against War Play.

GET YOUR HAMMER AND KNOCK THE BREAD TRUST. KEEP ON KNOCKING TILL THE SIDEWALK IS CLEARED OF ALL THE HEYDT-FREUND-MCKINNEY-CONDON-HAUCK-HOERR-WELLE-BOETTNER-HOME AND ST. LOUIS BAKERIES BREAD BOXES. ALL THESE FIRMS ARE OWNED BY THE BOYCOTTED BREAD TRUST WHICH REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE THE BAKERS' UNION.

St. Louis Workingmen's Protective Union.

504 Market Street.

MEETING:—2nd and 4th Wednesday.

MARTIN C. SEEGER, Clerk. C. J. ANDERSON, Attorney. Office Hours from 5 to 6:30 p. m. SATURDAY from 12 to 1:30 p. m. Suite 508 Merchants LaCade 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.

Phone, Kinloch, Delmar 1489-L

Window Shades To Order Estimates Given **FURNITURE** Special Terms To Couples Contemplating Housekeeping

STOVES, KITCHEN OUTFITS AND HARDWARE

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS

ECKHARDT FURNITURE AND HARDWARE CO. 28057 N. GRAND AVENUE

General Assembly Condemns Globe Democrat for Lying

GENERAL ASSEMBLY CONDEMNS

The editor of ST. LOUIS LABOR received the following two official communications, with special request for publication:

I.

"House of Representatives.

"46th General Assembly.

"Jefferson City, March 20, 1911.

"Dear Mr. Editor:

"I am instructed by the House of Representatives of the Forty-sixth General Assembly to transmit to your paper the following resolution, which was adopted by the unanimous vote of Republican and Democratic members alike on Monday, March 20, 1911:

"Whereas, There was not a member or employe of the 46th General Assembly of Missouri, upon the floor of the House yesterday, who was in the least degree under the influence of intoxicating liquor, and

"Whereas, The singing which was indulged in was at the suggestion and under the leadership of Hon. Hiram Lloyd, minority leader, and

"Whereas, The songs were all of a religious nature, and were sung purely in the spirit of reverence, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the article published in the Globe-Democrat, under the headlines of "Drunken Democrats Turn Assembly into a Sunday Debauch," is hereby declared to be absolutely false, and be it further

"Resolved, That said article was inspired and written in a spirit of unfairness and malice, and that said article is a slander, libel and a most infamous attack upon the good name and character of every member of the Legislature and the wives, daughters and ladies who so delightfully assisted in the singing, and be it further

"Resolved, That the floor and privileges of the House be denied the representatives of the Globe-Democrat for this most malicious and unfair attack during the remainder of the 46th General Assembly, and be it further

"Resolved, That the chief clerk be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to every newspaper of the State of Missouri."

"Very respectfully,
"J. K. POOL, Chief Clerk."

II.

Missouri Senate Resolutions Regarding Globe-Democrat Article.

"Resolved, That we denounce as a wicked and malicious falsehood and libel of the members of this General Assembly the statement printed in the headlines of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of this date, as follows:

"Drunken Democrats Turn Assembly into a Sunday Debauch, Liquor Fired Mob Breaks Up Senate Session, Carouse is in Celebration of Humiliation of Game Warden," and the many other false and libelous statements contained in the article thereunder.

"The statement that there was any 'mob' or any unusual disorder, or any drunken carouse in or around the Senate chamber, or participated in by members of this General Assembly is unqualifiedly false and untrue, and we denounce the partisan frenzy and malice which inspired such statements and prompted a metropolitan newspaper to print and circulated such an unfounded and malicious libel upon the membership of this General Assembly, and we denounce as a disgrace to his profes-

sion and unworthy of belief and public respect the reporter who wrote such an article, knowing, as he must have known, that the same was and is false and untrue."

R. S. McCLINTIC,
Secretary.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS AND THE CIVIC FEDERATION.

President Gompers gives a good exhibition of what is meant by "brainstorm" in his denunciation of all those who express doubt in the good faith of the National Civic Federation, especially the Socialists.

If Gompers had used as much space in denouncing the wrongs and defending the rights of labor as he does in defending the civic body he would have earned the money he is paid for unjust labor, and the space would have been devoted to a much better cause.

The whole scree is a showing up of the inconsistency of those in opposition to his stand in the matter and not a defense of the civic body, which is no defense at all. There has been none to come forward and do that yet. The Appeal to Reason has offered \$1,000 to the man who will, and that money has been up for over a year, and no one to claim it or take it down.

The fact is, it is absolutely indefensible from a labor union standpoint, and when Gompers arrives at that point he will have caught up with the advanced and advancing thought of the great American labor movement then, and not until then. —Editorial in United Mine Workers' Journal.

Union-Made Cigars.

One of the best and oldest brands of Union-made 5-cent cigars is the "305." This cigar has been on the market for twenty years and the original high quality has always been maintained. The result is that this brand is not only the largest seller of any cigar in the city of St. Louis, but is popular all over the country. It is made in a strictly union shop, and should be called for by those in sympathy with organized labor. Of course, there are imitations out—lots of them—but the genuine can be told, because each cigar is stamped "F. R. Rice 305."—Adv.

"BECOMING DESPERATE."

The article, "Becoming Desperate," which appeared on page 7 in last week's ST. LOUIS LABOR, should have been credited to the Miners Magazine. By an oversight in the make-up work the credit line was left off.—Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR.

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JOB PRINTING
AT
CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY
966 Chouteau Ave.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE SOCIALIST WOMAN
GIRARD, KANSAS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RATES:

Single Copy.....5c
One Year.....50c
Bundle of 5 Copies or more, at the Rate of, each.....2c

Picture Shows and the Labor Problem.

The picture show problem has assumed proportions that must be considered. It has made inroads upon the theatrical business not confined to any particular part of it. The original cheap shows were not taken seriously when they first entered the entertainment field. The capital required was small. A single room, a few hundred common chairs, a small platform for the machine, and an orchestra of a female child thumping the keyboard of a box of wires, regardless of rhythm or tune, and a male child to pound his latest Christmas gift as a noisy accompaniment, and the properties were set to receive the flow of nickels as many times a day as the juveniles manipulating the show could stand it. The profits of the business, the small capital required, soon caused those places to spring up in every community. Young, thrifty fellows in all kinds of occupations, who had saved a few dollars, grasped the opportunity of investing, and soon there were found everywhere "managers of shows," sporting loud checked clothes and the biggest possible "Kohinoor" in front shirt bosoms, looking wise, and eagerly spouting criticisms about the show business. To hear them discourse, one would imagine they were the confidential men of Klaw & Erlanger, or the Schuberts, when in fact they were but a few weeks removed from the "parlors of embellishers of the outer habiliments of pedal extremities," or something equally as good.

The Theatrical Brotherhood was the first to realize the importance of this innovation, and promptly organized the picture operators. In most

of these places the operators of the machines, like the musicians, were children, because they were cheap. The Theatrical Brotherhood invoked the law, in vogue in every community, prohibiting minors from being placed in charge of dangerous machinery. This agitation compelled those new-fledged theatrical managers to employ adults to handle the machines. If not already members, the adults securing employment through this agitation naturally drifted into the union.

The musicians, in turn, invoked the laws, wherever applicable, against the employment of children under 14 years of age. Some progress was made, but very slow. Parents would unblushingly swear their children in as 14 years of age or over, and, besides, it was difficult to get union musicians to accept engagements in those places on account of cheap prices and lack of reputation. Some of these shows gradually evolved into vaudeville, found a footing in the more pretentious neighborhoods, and raised the price from a nickel to a dime, improved their orchestras, and are now patronized by the best of people, much to the damage of the legitimate. It is nothing uncommon to see a neighborhood party of the best class of people made up to visit the picture show or vaudeville. Neither ladies or gentlemen have to bother about elaborate dressing. Their children can be taken along, as the show is near; and this is not an isolated case, but the universal custom. The question is: What are we going to do about it? It seems to have come to stay.—International Musician.

Labor's Martyrs

By Seymour Stedman.

The striker, without music to cheer his campaign or prayers to bless his progress, risking his existence to better his life, and incidentally, to lift up his fellow worker, for a century past has struck at this social system—capitalism.

While the university has ignored social injustice and the preachers have exhorted souls in rags, the striker has seen and felt the outrageous brutality of the robber class. He has felt the pain of "looped and windowed raggedness," the hopelessness of poverty, the despair born of want, the envy of superior opportunity of which he has been deprived and the tears and signs of breaking hearts and wrecked lives.

The striker lays down his tools, chances his existence—and that of his family—to war upon the society which makes home a mere commodity to be bought and sold. He knows of the iron market, the

beef market, the hog market and the labor market—and he revolts at the classification which the social order has fixed for him.

He appeals to the only weapon he seems to know and it helps some and for the little it helps may he forever be victorious.

The striker is opposed by society, by his masters, by the law, by the police, by press and pulpit, the professor and politician. ALL, ALL, are against him, and his greatest enemies are his placid, spineless, spiritless, apologizing, compromising friends.

To picket is unlawful, to combine is a conspiracy, to boycott is criminal. Submission is lawful, poverty is blessed, wage slavery is sanctified by capitalism and ever blessed by Wall street.

The garment workers are on a strike. They are hungry. Their masters are at the grand opera, shedding their hypocritical tears over the forlorn Mimi in La Boheme.

Tears for the unfortunate character of the play—and a wine supper afterward.

St. Louis Socialist Campaign Fund

Leo Priester \$ 2.00	R. A. Schmidt, List 153: 50	George Spengler 25	Ungenannt 25
L. R. Carnes 25	R. A. Schmidt 50	P. J. Heuer, List 106: 25	Aug. Graef 50
A. Zuckermann 25	Rud. Fahny 25	W. C. 25	W. Bartels 25
A Friend 10.00	Dan McElwaine 25	Cash 25	C. Schoenemann 25
Collection at Gaylord meeting 19.08	Geo. Winkler 25	F. H. S. 15	Jno. Ruffing 25
Mrs. Boettcher 1.00	J. Evens 25	Phil Heuer 35	S. Haaser 25
H. J. Schad 1.00	J. Lensinger 25	Leo Probe, List 107: 50	J. B. 25
First Festival proceeds 100.00	John Siebert 25	Leo Probe 50	Schaller 25
C. Hahn, St. Charles 1.00	Chas. Wilhelm 25	Emil Probe 50	Geo. Theobald 50
L. G. Pope, List 198: 5.00	Frank Hicks 25	Frits Schneider 25	H. Halter 50
Wm. Laser 1.00	G. V. Siebert 25	M. Hausladen 25	H. Obermeyer 25
A Friend 3.00	B. Van Nest 25	A. Borostowsky 25	Jos. Ball 50
H. F. Kloepper 50	Geo. Edwards 25	C. Kupferer, List 12: 25	Fred Doerr 25
Mrs. L. G. Pope 50	John Hoertel 25	G. Gettenoeker 25	A. Apel 25
G. J. Eekhoff, List: 3.00	Frank Messmer 25	John Schneider 10	R. Rogg 25
H. Haergen 3.00	Harry Herbst 25	Bill Hallisdick 15	H. Lavatell 50
J. J. Leuenberger, List 51: 1.00	John Takats 25	Chas. Kupferer 25	Mrs. H. Halter 50
F. Raescher 1.00	J. S. 25	F. Paschedag, List 103: 20	W. M. Brandt, List 200: 1.00
J. D. 1.00	Henry Wagner 25	H. Johnson 20	Louis Bolsinger 1.00
Mrs. Este 25	Grover Geiger 25	E. Klockenbrink 10	Wm. Swaby 1.00
J. J. Leuenberger 25	C. Kahres 25	M. Grossman 10	Chas. Thleme, Sr. 25
L. H. Schwartze, List: 15	J. Von der Ahe 25	Steve Oaks 10	Sam Stahl 50
Edw. Sang 15	O. Verbeck 25	Geo. Hoelker 10	W. M. Brandt 2.00
Schwartz 15	Jac. Messmer 25	Hy. Rosemeier 10	Jao. Bettler, List 148: 25
F. Schaefer 25	A. Wohlstadt 25	J. Meyer, List 71: 25	John Bettler 25
Aug. Schaefer 10	N. H. Miller 10	Will Panter 50	L. L. Walz 25
H. Flicker 10	W. Gower 25	Jos. Wainwright 25	Geo. Edwards 25
J. M. Peters 25	Hy. Dauck 10	H. C. Hoefel 25	J. Wetteroff 25
V. Ottomeyer 10	E. W. 25	Kanter 20	R. Senf 25
V. Noun 10	M. Jacovich 25	Chas. Urban 25	Aug. Sauer 25
W. Peters 10	Jos. Mersmann 10	W. L. Decker 25	F. Anthony 10
L. Faclus 10	Hy. Schwartz, Jr. 25	G. E. Knittel, List 45: 50	Val. Flaig, Lists 161 and 229: 1.00
John Flicker 25	Fred Werner 25	Cash 50	Louis Strobel 1.00
A. Ehrhard 25	A. Anderson 25	A. G. S. 1.00	A. Krueger 50
J. Spies 15	Frank Schmidt 25	G. Knittel 1.50	John Hacker 50
Dusty 19	Jos. Steiner 25	F. J. Krouse 1.00	Val. Flaig 50
Broadbent 19	Jos. Stolze 25	E. Kuechler 50	John Jacob 50
E. Bouchaert 25	C. K. Calumet 10	H. C. Strohlotte 25	Janco Augustio 25
Hy. Hettling 10	A. U. 25	R. Heidenreich 50	Jacob Wuestner 25
John Meyer 15	Gus Precht 10	S. Koviak 25	L. Svedruzky 25
Chas. Pries, Jr. 15	Adam Dilk 25	E. L. Pinkerton 25	John Petric 25
Muschany 25	G. J. 25	Wm. Hartwig 25	J. J. Schlier 25
Wm. Schlueter 25	L. Hoffmann 25	Aug. Kieseling 25	Hy. Richter 25
L. H. Schwartze 65	Jos. Hoffmann 25	John Lewis 25	A. Wesselstein 25
L. Thuet 10	E. Hauser 25	J. Kausch 25	J. Sprinz 25
A. Bader, List 202: 50	Fred Schmidt 25	C. W. Nichols 25	H. H. Koehler 50
Aug. Bader 50	Wm. Schmidt 25	L. Fischer 25	Chas. Simon 25
Chas. Schmidt 50	Jac. Schmidt 25	H. Huber 25	H. Sullivan 25
F. Albing 25	M. Schmidt 25	W. Vogel 25	Edw. Maurer 25
M. Mellnik 50	Gus Rinke 25	Jas. Charnock 25	Ernst Angst 25
Aug. Schweiss 50	Jao. Ollinger, List: 1.00	Roy Palmer 25	George Mueller 25
Peter Eberhart 50	John Ollinger 1.00	F. Gralik 25	Chas. Koener 10
Anton Klaus, List 16: 25	D. Lichtfuss 1.00	F. Till 25	Henry Boland 10
A. Shirado 25	Jos. Priesinger 1.00	G. A. Chambers 25	Geo. Hardnacke 25
E. R. 25	I. C. Hunsicker 1.00	P. L. Schmitt 25	Chas. Decker 25
S. Wetzel 25	J. G. Stephenson 50	Aug. Meier 25	Fred Vogler 25
L. Kendury 10	F. Hezel 50	E. Liscomb 25	Wm. Pfifner 25
A. Klaus 25	E. Guckenheim 50	Cash 25	W. Nicholson 25
V. Tellian, List 20: 50	Peter Ebner 50	John Kanuch 25	C. Flaig 25
Lorenz Sind 50	J. Bettendorf 50	George Barth 25	Hy. Gerhold 25
Jos. Mauquol 1.00	W. J. Kring, List 133: 50	J. Muehlenberg 25	Phil. Stahl 25
V. Tellian 50	C. Hertzelt 25	E. R. Ruble 25	Louis Glosker 25
J. Roser 50	O. K. 25	J. Ray 25	H. A. Steinkamp 50
Chas. Krieg 50	O. K. 25	J. Chenery 25	George Luedde 25
A. Lamecker 1.00	O. K. 25	A. Haegle 25	Hy. Overton 25
Beno Geis 50	O. K. 25	E. Hoehl 25	G. J. B. 50
Jos. Janz 1.00	C. E. Sadler 10	E. Dunbar 25	Hy. Adolph 50
Jos. Schield, Jr. 25	M. Clark 25	E. Zenf 25	John Gieber 50
John Blum 50	O. K. 25	H. Ehrhard 1.00	Hugo Ecketer 25
W. Leopold 50	H. Schlittman 50	Cash 25	Walter Lenard 25
Robt. Zeiner 50	O. K. 25	Ed. Halter, List 177: 50	O. Kaemmerer, List 225: 25
Chas. Hauert 50	O. K. 25	Ed Morotini 50	F. C. Margraff 50
Ad. Wohlstadt 50	Mr. Ed. 25	E. Gehrung 25	Rud. Stentzer 1.00
Geo. Hamberger 50	F. Stricker 25	E. J. Arend 25	Otto Kaemmerer 1.00
Alois Mayer 50	O. K. 25	F. H. 25	Previously reported. 857.42
	W. A. Hunter 25	Wm. Schuetzler 50	
	S. Bartolph, List 49: 25	Chas. Penzler 50	Total to March 21. \$1098.40

The Union Market Bill

HOW THE POLITICIANS IN THE CITY HALL RELIEVE THE PEOPLE OF THEIR PUBLIC PROPERTY.

A Lesson for the Voters to be Heeded April 4.

Mr. Editor:

Have you ever observed a big, fat hog on a farm waddle along to the trough to gorge himself, to the exclusion of all others, and noticed a little porker beat him to it and swipe some of the feed?

Just go up to the City Council and watch the public crib. Some time since I called attention to the Union Market bill. The fellows that are reaching for it for a 99-year graft offered the city an annual rental of \$50,000, but—no taxes. I registered a kick at the Council committee meeting. Last week the daily press put the blinkers on the public by a report that the bill had been amended so that Mr. Samuel Bowman and his assigns would have to pay taxes. Aber not! This amendment was put on to fool the people.

The laws regulating land and property tax are fixed by state legislation and an ordinance can not change a state law.

The city can not collect taxes from land so long as the title to the land rests in the city, and the assessor can not assess such land for taxation.

If the city sold the Union Market it would realize one million dollars from the sale, have the use of the money, and receive annually for these ninety-nine years, in the shape of taxes, at least from fifteen to fifty thousand dollars, or a total of about three million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Of course, all eyes are on the big United Railways swindle. Little things, like three or four million dollars, are hardly worth mentioning, only I thought the story about the farm would interest you.

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Fine SHOES UNION MADE.

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Fine Repairing a Specialty.

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2801-5 S. 7th St. Both Phones

Julius Friton Jeweler, Optician and Watchmaker.

121 N. Seventh St.

Successful March Festival

OVER 3,000 PEOPLE GATHER AT THE NEW CLUB HALL FOR SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN DEMONSTRATION.

Comrade Winfield Gaylord Stirs Audience to Intense Enthusiasm.

THE MEETING AT CONCORDIA TURNER HALL.

Last Saturday evening the Socialist Party of St. Louis held a most successful March festival and campaign demonstration at the New Club Hall, on Chouteau avenue.

According to the reports of the daily papers, there were over 3,000 people in attendance. The large hall and all of the adjoining smaller halls were so overcrowded that it was almost impossible to move around or to dance.

The demonstration opened with a short concert program. Members of the St. Louis Swiss Club appeared on the platform as a "double quartet" and rendered several fine Alpine yodler songs, which caused the audience to get very enthusiastic and to applaud liberally.

The United Workingmen's Singing Societies were present in full force and, by singing several Socialist songs, contributed much to the success of the affair.

Comrades John Kaut and C. Hirschenhofer, with the co-operation of the Young People's Socialist League, produced a beautiful living picture, entitled "Socialism and Unionism." Many little children of comrades took part in this tableau, which had a most wonderful effect and created general applause.

Comrade Lou's Volker sang a solo song which was much appreciated, judging by the applause of the audience.

The speaker of the evening was Comrade Winfield Gaylord, Socialist State Senator of Wisconsin, who was introduced by Comrade Wm. M. Brandt. Comrade Gaylord spoke on "Municipal Problems and Their Relation to Socialism and the Labor Movement." In an able manner he spoke of the work of our comrades in Milwaukee, their struggles, and the obstacles they had to overcome, showing by his line of arguments that the Socialists and workingmen of St. Louis were in about the same position as were their comrades and brothers in Milwaukee, that they were confronted by the same problems, and by proper and systematic work could accomplish the same results by rallying to the banner of the Socialist Party.

Repeatedly Comrade Gaylord was interrupted by rounds of applause, and when he concluded his splendid line of arguments the audience showed their appreciation by applauding most enthusiastically.

After the concert and speaking dancing commenced. It was 4 o'clock in the morning when the orchestra played "Home, Sweet Home!"

At Concordia Turner Hall.

Last Sunday afternoon Comrade Winfield Gaylord spoke at the Concordia Turner Hall. In spite of the splendid spring weather, which was very unfavorable to Sunday afternoon hall meetings, a good-sized audience gathered to listen to the Socialist Senator from Milwaukee. The comrades are full of praise for Comrade Gaylord because of the skillful and able way he dealt with the municipal program of the Socialist Party. His criticism of so-called "business men's administrations" was to the point and opened the eyes of many who had hitherto paid little or no attention to the Socialist movement.

ATTENTION, ST. LOUIS SOCIALISTS!

Get "Straphangers' Cards" and Other Socialist Campaign Literature from Headquarters, 966 Chouteau Avenue.

The attention of our comrades is called to the fact that we have had another 50,000 "Straphangers' Cards" printed, which must be circulated within the coming week. This card contains an illustration on the one side and part of the Socialist platform on the other. It is a fine means of campaign propaganda. Free copies of THE PEOPLE'S VOICE and other Socialist campaign literature can also be secured at headquarters, especially for distribution in factories, workshops and among your friends and neighbors.

Don't Overlook the Campaign Fund.

Another appeal for Campaign Fund contributions has been sent out to our comrades and sympathizers by our Secretary, Comrade Otto Pauls. Our friends should give as liberally as possible and do all in their power to make the last week of the campaign a memorable one in the history of the St. Louis Socialist movement. Never before have the prospects been better, never before have our comrades been more determined and more enthusiastic than at the present time. Comrades, your shoulders to the wheel! Up with the banner of the working class and the Socialist Party!

SECOND WARD SOCIALIST CLUB

Meets every second and Fourth Thursday, at 8 p. m., at Reiss' Hall.

Blair and Salisbury, second floor. All workmen and women in sympathy with the Socialist Party are welcome.

A ROSENKRANZ, Sec'y,

3319 N. Ninth street.

1886 1911

25th ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

Brewers and Maltsters Local No. 6

International Union of the United Brewery Workers of America

Saturday Eve., March 25th, 1911

AT

NEW CLUB HALL, 13th and Chouteau Ave.

Tickets 25 Cents a Person.

Mitglieder des Internationalen Brauerarbeiters-Verbandes haben freien Zutritt.

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Patronize only Saloons displaying Union Bar Card and where the Bartenders Wear the Blue Button

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Kinloch, Central 5443

Brewers' Jubilee

LOCAL UNION NO. 6, BREWERS AND MALTSTERS, WILL CELEBRATE MARCH 25.

Brewers' and Maltsters' Union No. 6 is making arrangements for its twenty-fifth anniversary, which will take place Saturday, March 25, at New Club Hall.

Twenty-five years of history of the oldest St. Louis union of brewery workers will be celebrated that day. In fact, it means twenty-five years of the general labor movement of this city, for "No. 6" has always been found in the front ranks of Organized Labor and weathered every storm in the local movement.

FOR RENT.

Four rooms, 1911 Penn street. low rate to good family. Inquire from Henry Krumm, 3447 Magnolia avenue. Telephone: Kinloch, Victor 2146L.

FOR SALE.

4116 Schiller Place. Two rooms and kitchen; gas and water. \$1,300. \$50.00 cash; balance, \$25.00 every 3 months. Inquire 2818 Wyoming st.

SAVE GOLD TRADING STAMPS

REDEEM THEM FOR.

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Largest Stock Lowest Prices

See **SCHWARZ.**

GLOBE Seventh and Franklin Ave

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\$2.00 and \$3.00

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Glasses 50c up.

WM. JACQUES, Optician.

1554 South Broadway, WITH FRIENDS.

Julius Friton

Jeweler, Optician and Watchmaker.

121 N. Seventh St.

The Best

\$2.00 and \$3.00

Hat Made

Wm. H. Roetter Hat Co., 518 PINE STREET.